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Publications

90370

31

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XI.—PART II.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

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OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1879.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

To His Honour the Honourable ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It again becomes my duty to submit to your Honour a condensation of the reports of the various societies in connection with the Department of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1878, and to bespeak your favourable consideration with reference to some brief preliminary remarks relating thereto.

It is with feelings of profound regret that I have again to refer to the continued depression which exists in the agricultural and commercial interests of this Province, and of the Dominion generally. At the date of my last Report there was some reason to hope that a turning point for the better was about being reached, and as the season of growth advanced the prospects of bountiful crops were of a truly encouraging character. The sudden and extreme alternations of the weather, however, particularly the tropical heat experienced before the grain was fully developed in the ear, produced a too rapid ripening and consequently shrinking of the kernel. These causes operated very injuriously on the crops generally, and the frequent and heavy rains during the period of harvest contributed to make matters very much worse. In a few favoured sections early fall wheat produced abundantly, and the weather being more favourable for harvesting the quality reached an average. But it may safely be affirmed that in few, if any, previous seasons has so large an amount of inferior grain been brought into market, and the consequent low prices produced by this and other causes the farming interest has sustained a very serious injury. Everybody knows what a bad harvest

means, particularly in Canada, the depression not only of agriculture but of all other interests of the country, both small and great. Unfortunately a wave of commercial depression seems to have moved over the entire commercial world, and to have involved more or less, all communities, in financial embarrassment, from which it must take a considerable time to emerge.

It would not be appropriate for me to enter here on a minute consideration of the different causes that have contributed to the production of so painful a state of things, or to suggest even to what extent legislative remedies can be efficiently applied ; a subject so complicated as to admit of honest differences of opinion. One thing, however, I think will be admitted by all candid minds, that people pursuing the various industries must look more to themselves than to the Legislature in bringing about a return to a healthy and enduring prosperity. The ruling desire of individuals, now unfortunately so common, to become suddenly rich, the constantly increasing tendency to adopt a more expensive style of living, over-production and importation of articles far beyond legitimate demand, are the chief causes of embarrassment, and too frequently ruinous financial losses ; evils for which the people themselves are mainly responsible, and without their earnest co-operation they can never be effectually removed.

Under a world-wide suffering, Canada has abundant reason for thankfulness for the many blessings she is permitted to enjoy. We have been mercifully preserved from pestilence and famine and the horrors of war, with one or more of which several other communities have been, and are still being, severely afflicted. There is reason to hope that but few cases of extreme suffering other than such as arise from idleness and vice, have occurred among us. The claims of a benign charity have been everywhere respected in cases of misfortune and distress, and, as a rule, the practice of industry and thrift has, and will command, at least, the principal necessaries of life. It may safely be said that Canada is suffering less, on the whole, from the intense commercial depression than most other communities.

The trade in live stock with the mother country, but recently commenced, may now be regarded as an accomplished fact and full of promise to our agricultural community. The expense and risks of transit are by degrees becoming less, and will no doubt as experience increases, be subjected in future to a gradual diminution. When the present extreme depression of British trade has subsided and the working millions in the great centres of manufacturing industry are once more employed at remunerative wages, the Canadian cattle trade will speedily assume larger proportions, with increased profits.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received while these lines are being written, that a cargo of mixed Canadian and American cattle, shipped from Portland, had reached Liverpool with a number pronounced to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and consequently were ordered at once to be slaughtered. The facts probably when rigidly investigated will shew that unnecessary alarm is being felt, and that the disease may be resolved into very severe colds, produced by want of sufficient ventilation and inattention to necessary care and cleanliness during a protracted and unusually stormy passage.

It is assuring to be publicly informed on the authority of the Principal of our Veterinary College, that it is his decided opinion that no cases of rinderpest or contagious pleuro-pneumonia have occurred in Ontario, and indeed in no part of the Domin-

ion, and that the live stock of Canada, of all descriptions, continue sound and healthy, and singularly free from infectious diseases. It is well, however, to be always on our guard in a matter of such great importance, and farmers and dealers should pay all reasonable and necessary attention to the keeping of cattle in sound health, and by proper feeding, pure air and water, and generally keeping them as far as possible from the influences of causes and conditions that naturally produce disease. If, unhappily, cases should arise of a character to occasion serious doubt and alarm, the Dominion Government would, of course, immediately adopt the necessary measures to meet the emergency.

The Agricultural and Arts Association.

It is gratifying to observe that our Provincial Exhibition, which has been established upwards of thirty years, continues to make steady progress, and it may be regarded as indicating the actual condition of the various industries of the Province. It will be seen from a carefully prepared summary by the Secretary of the Association (Appendix B.), that the late Exhibition held in the City of Toronto was a decided success.

Although the number of exhibits in one or two classes was slightly smaller than on a previous occasion, arising principally from local and temporary causes, the aggregate amount of material was unequalled; and if the *quality* of articles exhibited rather than the mere quantity be regarded as the true measure of success, the show at Toronto must be recognised as of a most satisfactory and encouraging character. It is now apparent that people exercise more care and judgment than formerly in making selections for Provincial Shows, and much fewer of second-class animals and other productions are to be found thereat. In live stock, implements, machines, and the products of the field, the garden, and the orchard, the exhibits are now of a much higher character than formerly, even at our County and Township shows; clearly indicating sound and progressive improvement.

I must not omit to notice in a special manner the new and capacious grounds and buildings which the City of Toronto liberally provided, and for their completion in so short a time, in so convenient and durable a form, for the accommodation both of exhibitors and visitors The ample space provided for the different departments, with separate buildings for their several articles, tended very much to the prevention of that crowding into one or two places, which has been much complained of heretofore. Still the limits of a week, even with ample accommodation, is much too short for the collection, arrangement, and dispersion of the large amount of material of our present Provincial Exhibitions; and it is much to be desired that the managers will before long be able to see clearly their way to keep the show open, except for live stock, as much beyond a single week as will enable visitors coming on different days leisurely to observe and study the numerous productions in the various departments. In this way it is suggested our Provicial Shows would be invested with a higher teaching power than they possess at present, and more effectually advance the national interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Arts.

It will be regarded hereafter as no unimportant event of our national history that the Exhibition at Toronto was officially inaugurated by the most popular and successful Governor Canada ever had, as his last public act on the eve of his departure; and it is much to be desired that Earl Dufferin s eloquent and opportune address, recorded in the Report of the

Association, will be perused by generations to come in the genuine spirit of loyalty and patriotism in which it was evidently given.

Agricultural Societies.

The usual annual analysis of these organizations, which participate in the Legislative grant, will be found in Appendix A. From an investigation of the returns it will be seen that the conditions of these societies are very various, for while some continue in a high state of efficiency, there are more perhaps not distinguished by any marks of noticeable progress, while others remain stationary or absolutely declining. This diversity of condition arises from several causes. Among the principal may be stated the age of settlement, locality, character of the soil, climate and facilities of transport of produce to market, and especially the intelligence and enterprise of the farmers themselves. The old aphorism that "union is strength" appears from the returns to be getting more widely recognised as years roll on, especially for holding union exhibitions. It is very much to be desired that this principle should prevail more extensively than it does, for small exhibitions where larger ones could be obtained by two or more societies uniting for the purpose, do comparatively little good, being unable to offer prizes sufficient in number and value to attract many competitors to send stock and articles of decided merit. The facilities of transport by railways and improved roads are now such, in many parts of the Province, as to render the sustaining of larger exhibitions a work comparatively easy. This principle has now been tried for several years in London, Guelph, Hamilton and other places in central and eastern Ontario, and with almost invariable and increasing success.

It is much to be regretted that so comparatively few of our agricultural societies do little or nothing more than hold an annual exhibition, the value of which when efficiently managed and with a sufficient amount of competition cannot easily be over-rated. But if the members of agricultural societies would meet together a few stated times during the long winter for mutual encouragement and comparing the results of individual experience, the result would inevitably be the improvement of the agricultural mind and consequent advancement of the agricultural art. We have in the Province a few farmers' clubs that are doing a good work, but there is no reason why every properly organized agricultural society should not be a good wokring farmers' club, affording a practical demonstration that agriculture is a science "as well as an art," and that brains as well as muscles are needed in carrying it onward by degrees to perfection.

Ontario Veterinary College.

This valuable institution continues to make steady and substantial progress, and a condensed statement of the work it performs will be found in the report for 1878. (Appendix B.) The number of students during the year was larger than heretofore, and their examinations and general progress are reported to have been of a very thorough and satisfactory character.

The grant that was given by the Legislature, the session before last, to assist in the formation of a library and museum, under the supervision of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, has contributed much to the facilities of study and instruction in the institution. The library now possesses the best standard works on veterinary science and

practice, with several on cognate subjects, and the museum has become enriched by the addition of many artistically wrought models in anatomy, physiology, &c., imported from Europe ; and several of the ex-pupils occasionally contribute anatomical specimens and preparations of a useful and interesting character.

A very useful feature of the college is a weekly evening meeting of the pupils in attendance on lectures, for reading papers and discussing subjects relating to veterinary science and practice. While the Veterinary Association of Ontario—which has applied to the present session of the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, consisting mainly of ex-pupils engaged in practice in various parts of the Dominion and the United States, contribute papers of a professional character, several of which are deemed of sufficient merit to obtain a place in the leading veterinary journals in Britain and the United States.

In a word it may be safely averred that mainly through the high qualifications of its enterprising Principal the institution now possesses, with the teaching aid it receives from the School of Practical Science, abundant facilities for imparting a sound and efficient course of veterinary instruction, both in theory and practice.

Association of Mechanics' Institutes and Analysis of Mechanics' Institutes.

In order to form a correct and pretty full estimate of the condition and working of these organizations, little more is required than a careful reference to the facts and statements embodied in the carefully prepared report of the Association, and the Analysis made of the returns contained in Appendix C.

From these sources it will be seen that the Institutes in connection with this Department have, on the whole, during the past year, realized a satisfactory degree of success. The severe depression to which all industries have been subjected, has no doubt operated injuriously to their interests, and in a few cases a declension may be noticed. Some few Institutes failed to comply strictly with the conditions of the law in not having expended the whole of the grant and local contributions on the amount of which the grant was apportioned, thereby becoming disqualified from participating in the grant for 1878. To meet such exigencies and to preserve from apparent ruin a few Institutes that had commenced a good work, grants have been paid them the past year on the amounts stated in their affidavits, but on the distinct understanding that no further grants will be made until the respective amounts have been satisfactorily accounted for, as required by statute. In this manner a serious difficulty has been got over, and evils which appeared inevitable, averted.

I have received official notice of the formation of twenty new Institutes in various parts of the Province. With the return of better times there is good reason to believe that popular education by means of these instrumentalities, will receive increased impulse and a wider sphere of operation.

Fruit-Growers' Association.

It will be seen by referring to the Report of this Society that it has continued to be actively employed in promoting the interests of Pomology during the past year, and the amount of information which it has collected and diffused since its formation must have

had a most salutary influence on the practice and advancement of fruit-growing throughout all the settled districts of the Province, and its benefits are beginning to be felt even in the remote and sparsely peopled sections of the great North-West. New and improved varieties of fruits have been introduced and tested, and their adaptation to our varying soils and climate are beginning to be accurately determined. A taste for fruit culture has thereby been widely awakened; and the young orchards, everywhere more or less to be seen throughout the better settled portions of the Province, afford unmistakable evidence of progress. The introduction of more intelligent and successful methods of raising the best varieties of fruits adapted to special localities, not only increases in no ordinary degree the domestic comforts of the people, but adds also to our national wealth, by exporting increasing quantities of the finer qualities of apples in particular to the mother country, where they command good prices and are highly esteemed.

The very lucid and racy address of the accomplished and energetic President contains much that is suggestive and deserving of serious consideration in regard to the future. From the success of the work already done within the prescribed limits of the Association —the culture of fruit—it becomes a matter deserving careful attention whether, as the President suggests, the public interests would not be more effectually served by extending the operations of the Society, so as to include Horticulture generally, embracing even Forestry, and the culture of trees and shrubs for the purposes of shelter and ornamentation. It must be admitted that there is much need of more attention being given to these objects in all parts of the country. How much that is now cold, naked, if not actually repulsive in the surroundings of homesteads and public buildings, that might be readily and cheaply removed by a little judicious planting. Schools would be rendered more picturesque and attractive to the pupils by being surrounded with trees and shrubs, interspersed with ornamental beds of flowers. Churches also, consecrated to the highest and holiest of purposes, might often have their exterior very much improved by a little attention from the landscape gardener. As our climate is very favourable to the rapid growth of trees and shrubs, many of which could readily be obtained from the forest, the general aspect of the country might, in the course of a few years, be wonderfully changed for the better. Then the conservation of our forests, which if properly managed, will continue to be an unfailing source of public income for centuries to come.

The little monthly periodical that the Association commenced publishing the beginning of the year, under the title of *The Canadian Horticulturist*, seems well calculated to be of much service as a medium of communication among the members, and for disseminating more widely needful information relating to fruit culture. To this however, it is not strictly confined, but its pages contain short and useful articles on the theory and practice of gardening, and the raising and planting of trees and shrubs, both for shelter and ornamentation. It is easy to see that much more might be accomplished by the issuing of such a publication in a larger form if the Society's field of operations was extended.

Entomological Society.

The report of this valuable Society (Appendix E.) will be read with, at least, equal interest with any of its predecessors; especially the admirable address of its accomplish-

ed and zealous President, which abounds in matter that cannot fail to be popular and of practical usefulness. It is much to be desired that not only the address, but the other excellent papers composing the report should be carefully perused by those especially who are engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

The society has already been the means of awakening, by its reports, an interest in the fascinating science of entomology, not only in Ontario, but also in other parts of the Dominion. From this vast field which, till recently, has been but little explored, much has been gleaned of purely scientific interest, and considerable light has been thrown on the habits of the more common insects that are either the enemies or the friends of the farmer and gardener, thereby affording practical instruction as to the readiest methods of mitigating, if not preventing, insect depredations.

As one, among other instances that could be adduced of the benefits which the society has conferred on agriculture, may be mentioned the Colorado potato beetle. When this destructive pest first made its appearance several years ago in the western part of Ontario, the Entomological Society deputed two or three of its members to investigate the matter, who made a special report thereon and which was extensely circulated, containing a popular description of the appearance and habits of the Beetle, with plain and practical directions for preventing or mitigating its ravages. Among these means was the application of Paris green, the efficacy of which has been subsequently demonstrated by experience. And, although this plague has not yet been wholly eradicated, it has ceased to be the terror it was during its earlier appearance ; and chiefly through the exertions of the society by the opportune publication of the report, its injuries of late years have been reduced to a minimum. The several papers that have appeared in the society's reports on other destructive enemies to our cultivated crops, such as the wheat midge, Hessian fly, etc., have given so full and correct descriptions of their structure and habits, accompanied by practical suggestions relative to the mitigation of their ravages, as must have been a great saving to the country.

The Society's monthly periodical, *The Canadian Entomologist*, continues to maintain a high scientific character, commanding the respect of Entomologists both in the old world and in the new. And it is satisfactory to be assured that efforts will be made in future to give a more popular character to the work, without impairing the scientific reputation it has already earned.

Dairymen's Association.

The Eastern Association, having Belleville as a centre of operations, and the Western Association in like manner adopting Ingersoll, have published their respective Reports for the past year, from which may be gathered sufficient information to enable any one to form a correct idea of the state and prospects of dairy husbandry in the Province of Ontario.

The past season was below an average in the dairy interest, as compared with some preceding years, arising chiefly from unfavourable meteorological conditions and the depressed state of trade, particularly in Britain. These causes combined, materially affected the quality and prices both of cheese and butter, so as generally to render the dairying

business a rather unprofitable pursuit. From the excessive moisture of last summer pasturage became very abundant, but it was poor in those properties necessary to the production of rich milk, and consequently proved adverse to the manufacture of a high quality either of cheese or butter. Indeed it was quite impossible to produce good specimens of the latter in particular, during the execssive heat experienced at times last summer. To meet such conditions the dairy and its appliances require special adaptation, which are to be found only in comparatively few farm-houses, and the result has been a more than usual quantity of butter of an inferior quality, and much of it, for purposes of human food, absolutely worthless.

It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that butter-making has been commenced in a few places of the Province on the co-operative principle, and so far, the results appear to have been encouraging. There is, therefore, good reason to expect that ere long the manufacture of butter on the factory system will gradually extend, and become as certain and profitable as that of cheese. The manufacture of these products requires much skill and experience in carrying them on to a successful issue; and, as a profitable branch of rural economy, final success will, in a great measure, depend on the production of superior quality.

The School of Agriculture.

In adverting to this important Institution it is truly gratifying to be able to speak of it in higher and more hopeful terms as each year passes away. The school can hardly be said to have been in active or systematic operation for more than three or four years, and when the work that has been done and the results obtained within so brief a period are duly considered, it must be cofnessed that its present position is far above what its most sanguine friends could have anticipated, especially when the threatening difficulties incidental to its commencement are taken into account. The present encouraging condition of things, all will admit, is highly creditable to the ability and perseverance of its talented and indefatigable President, who has been ably sustained by the Professor of Agriculture and the other members of the teaching staff; all cordially working together for the promotion of one great object,—the progressive improvement and final success of the Institution.

I need not do more in this place than invite the earnest attention of such as feel interested in our School of Agriculture to the elaborate reports by the President and Professor of Agriculture, in relation to the past year. Both contain a fund of information and valuable suggestions deserving the attention of the public, and more particularly of our legislators, and the members of our numerous Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

The President's Report gives a lucid exposition of what has been done in the class-rooms and domestic department, unmistakably indicating that the teaching power of the school on subjects of literary and scientific interest, in relation to agriculture, has been progressively increased, while the domestic comfort and morals of the students have continued to receive adequate attention.

Professor Brown's Report is equally replete with facts and reasonings in relation to the farm, the breeding and management of stock, &c., and will well repay a careful perusal by farmers generally, especially by young men intended for or engaged in agricultural

pursuits. The detailed statements of experimental results with cereals, grasses, manures, &c., will be found exceedingly interesting and suggestive to the agricultural mind, and if diligently followed up must eventually be of much benefit to the country. The horticultural department has made, in every way, most satisfactory advancement, affording the students an excellent opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with the principles of this refining and interesting art; and the tastefully laying out and planting of the grounds in front of the College buildings, have already added much to the picturesqueness of the situation. The teaching in a practical manner the use of tools in carpentry, &c., the pupils will often find of much advantage after leaving the Institution, as they will also the systematic instruction given in the Veterinary department, particularly should any fatal contagious disease unfortunately break out, from which our live stock has hitherto been so remarkably free.

The subjoined extract from the President's Report will be read with much interest:—

"But it will be asked what has been done during this preparatory term of five years, and has the measure of success attendant upon the efforts already put forth been such as to warrant the Legislature in for ever establishing the Institution upon a permanent basis, and if the place be not endowed, thereby adding to the necessary annual expenditure of the Province the sum of twenty thousand dollars. We are now at the end of the fourth and entering upon the fifth and last year of this preparatory stage, and our experience enables us to answer the question truthfully in the affirmative. When established, it was expressly stated that the objects of our existence were 'the training of young men in the theory and practice of improved husbandry,' and 'conducting experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturalists of the Province.' In order to accomplish those objects, the present farm was to be made suitable for the purposes indicated during the preparatory stage by the labour of students who were to be organized during that time into a school. Let us glance at what that implied. In order to make the farm a model and experimental farm, a large amount of wet, uncultivated pasture land covered often with underbrush and logs, had to be broken up; a large portion of the farm required to be drained ere it could be worked; the part already cultivated had to be cleaned of weeds; the whole of the fields needed to be remodelled, refenced, put into right shape, and all placed under definite rotation; all the farm buildings had to be improved and many new ones, consequent upon our peculiar necessities, had to be erected; a complete horticultural department, with orchards, lawns, and gardens was to separate, lay out and plant; the college buildings were to plan and be added to the old farm house; and the college itself in all the departments of instruction was to be thoroughly organized. Such is a brief sketch of the work to be done in this preparatory term. Four-fifths of the time has passed, and more than four-fifths of the work has now been accomplished, During those four years, one hundred and sixty acres of uncultivated pasture land has been reclaimed or brought under the plough; one hundred and thirty have been cleaned; over two hundred and eighty have been laid nearly eleven thousand rods of drains, until few wet spots exist; a plan of the farm has been drawn up, and the fields, remodelled according to it, have assumed a regular rectangular shape; fifteen hundred and twenty rods of various kinds of fencing have been built to accomplish the readjustment; many improvements and alterations have been made on the out-buildings to suit them for our peculiar purposes, and by those improvements they have been made more convenient of access, economical for feeding, and suitable for general use; whilst of the buildings necessary there have been erected a carpenter's shop, and experimental barn, a gardener's shop, green-houses, and forcing houses, a poultry house and pig pens; the thirty acres in front have been laid out and put into orchards, lawn, gardens, and shrubberies; through them drives and walks have been cut, graded, and gravelled; shade and experimental forest trees have been planted, and the foundation of a complete horticultural department, well and thoroughly laid; forty acres have been cleaned and laid aside as an experimental farm, and seventeen of them already used for the purpose, besides six

cut up into some forty plots ; the old farm-house has gradually assumed the outline of a college building, for on it has been placed a mansard roof, and to its north side has been added two wings, fifty-three by forty-two, and fifty by forty respectively ; and to the south side one wing fifty by forty ; so that it only requires one additional wing to that side to make the whole a fine range of college buildings, two hundred and forty feet in length, and forty-two feet in width, capable of acommodating within its walls one hundred and twenty resident pupils, besides the necessary class-rooms, sitting-rooms, reading-rooms, library and museum. On this farm, during the four years, not only have the improvements sketched been accomplished, but there have been grown the usual cereals, grasses, and roots, and those so cultivated that the land has proved a profitable investment, and at the same time an invaluable lesson for students. In the yards we have been gradually breeding from small beginnings into six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs, and two of poultry, until now our flocks are acknowledged to be amongst the best in the Province, and our herds are obtaining considerable proportions, and, in the opinions of the best judges, commendable excellency. In the orchard and gardens, the lawn and shrubberies, there have been planted, or annually sown or grown, for the purposes of use, beauty, or instruction, some seventy-six varieties of standard and forty-two of small fruits, sixty-four of shrubs, eighty of plants and flowers, and twenty-four of vegetables, whilst at the same time the varied methods of cultivation have been acquired with constant practice by all our students. On our experimental fields and plots we have carried on during the last three years, some three hundred and sixty distinct experiments with varieties of fall wheat and spring wheat ; of barley and oats ; of peas and corn ; of grasses and clovers ; of potatoes and carrots ; of mangolds and turnips, of different modes of cultivation and different manures ; of various kinds of fodder and different breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs. And in all those departments of work, the practical instruction of the pupils has been going on. And this leads naturally to the last remark, that in the college buildings mentioned there has constantly, during these four years, been a full quota of students, and the course of study pursued by them has been completely drawn up, and the intellectual work founded thereon thoroughly organized. Around the subject of agriculture has been grouped the various sciences which treat of the plant, the soil, and the animal ; all that explains the structure and diseases of the latter ; and all the practical studies that will be required to be applied by the students in performing their own business, or sustaining their varied relations as citizens in the general community. And in order to carry out that course of study a staff has been appointed, thoroughly arranged, and the duties of each member of the body clearly defined. The facilities at hand for successful teaching are not what they ought to be, but their number is constantly increasing. The library and reading-room, the laboratory and dissecting-room, the class rooms and museum are being gradually filled with books and periodicals, furniture and appliances, implements and apparatus, grains and grasses, insects and plants, fossils and minerals ; whilst the farm itself with its six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs, and ten of poultry, its latest implements, and its varied departments, all furnish a series of appliances which, in the hands of able and conscientious masters, are capable of being used with effect in the intellectual development of any number of students in the general and technical knowledge and skill requisite for success in their chosen profession. And the number of students is constantly increasing ; in our first year it was thirty-one ; this year it was one hundred and forty-six. During those years the names of two hundred and forty-seven students have have been entered upon our roll. Of that number one hundred and sixty-three have left us after remaining a shorter or longer time, and of that number one hundred and twenty-one are known to be following agriculture, horticulture or the veterinary profession, besides others of whom we have no trace who may be doing so as well. Those results speak for themselves, and warrant the assertion, that from whatever direction the matter is considered, and under whatever departments of progress we may be examined, the work laid down for the preparatory stage of our existence has so far been well and faithfully done. And this is being acknowledged on all hands, and by none more heartily than by the class of the community who will, if we are successful, be the first to feel the benefit of our foundation. During the present month the only organized body of that class known in the Province passed resolutions expressing their gratification at our establishment and progress ; and from every side we are receiv-

ing letters of congratulation upon our success, and, what we value even more highly, containing the most valuable advice and the kindest offers of assistance. Established at first without consulting the people who were in general ignorance of our aims and designs, clouded by unfortunate difficulties and seeming disgrace at the outset, we were in danger of sinking in the darkness; but now, at the conclusion of those three or four years of struggle, the clouds are passing, the mists of ignorance and misconception are being dissipated, the gray dawn of the morning has come, and surely not hope but certainty predicts that it will be followed by the brilliant sunlight of noon. But if this prediction is to be verified, that which I have been striving to urge—the establishment of the Institution upon a permanent basis—must this year be undertaken. And if the nature of the work that I have so imperfectly sketched during this preparatory stage has been so far satisfactory, if the experience gained can be relied on as a guide in future effort, if almost every appliance for success is now really at hand, if our external relations are yearly becoming highly satisfactory, surely there can be no good reason for delaying a single day beyond the preparatory term of five years, the permanent establishment, upon a sound and practicable basis, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm."

Professor Brown in the introduction of his report writes as follows:—

"I have the honour of reporting upon the outside departments of this Institution, for year ending date hereof, being the third of my management, and fourth of our practical existence. In a few introductory notes it seems desirable to place on record some events of the past season as relating to our position and progress, and first I must congratulate the country on having at last given their School of Agriculture that place in their regard which it has all along persistently but respectfully striven to attain. It is certainly a matter also of much pleasure that such appreciation of our progress is not confined to those more immediately interested. I am in possession, unsolicited, of several communications from men well known in public life, who, alive to the advantages of Agricultural Schools, and, it may be, estimating fully the character of our short warfare, could not resist giving expression to their opinion. One example will suffice, and that from a prominent Quebec gentleman:—'I have followed your printed reports with vivid interest; your earnest and thorough work must necessarily obtain, sooner or later, full recognition. I have visited Cirencester, Gembloux (Belgium), and Hohenheim, and, taking the date of your Institution's existence into consideration, I know of none which has done so much useful work in such a short time.' Encouragement and sympathy have crowded upon us in other forms. James Ramsey, Esq., proprietor and editor of the 'Banffshire Journal and North of Scotland Agriculturist,' not content with sending free to the School, what has been known for 33 years as a first-class paper, but as editor also of the 'Angus or Aberdeen Poll Herd Book,' he offers to register the additions to our herd of this breed without charge. Professor Sheldon, of Cirencester Agricultural College writes very feelingly, and promises a visit ere long. It is only necessary that I recall to your memory the highly flattering notice we received at the hands of James McDonald, Commissioner to the Edinburgh 'Scotsman,' in his report to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, on the 'Agricultural Colleges of America,' for which he was awarded a gold medal, and also in various other public ways needing no enumeration here. Perhaps no better expression of the value of the school has taken such practical shape as the number of student applications on record, and that yet remain unsatisfied by non-acceptance for want of accommodation."

It is devoutly to be wished that this Institution, which may now be fairly assumed as being firmly established, may be enabled to pursue its career with increasing usefulness, and to meet fully the wants of the agricultural community.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. WOOD,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

Toronto, January, 1878.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (A).

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1877.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

ADDINGTON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	17 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	96 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
			813 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for horses, $52 ; Cattle, $50 ; Sheep, $39 ; Pigs, $15 ; Poultry, $6.25	162 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.50 ; Dairy Products, $14.50 ; Fruits, $6 ; Vegetables, $18 ; Agricultural Implements, $50.50 ; General Manufactures, $53.50 ; Fine Arts, $24.25 ; Ladies' Work, $24.50.	234 50		
		396 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		350 00	
" Printing and Advertising		13 50	
" Working Expenses		58 75	
			819 00
Balance due Treasurer			5 58

Camden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	10 95		
" Members' Subscriptions	114 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	184 00		
			317 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $48.50 ; Cattle, $43 ; Sheep, $29 ; Pigs, $17	137 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.50 ; Dairy Products, $8.50 ; Fruits, $3 ; Vegetables, $4 ; Agricultural Implements, $33.75 ; General Manufactures, $20.50 ; Ladies' Work, $12.75	109 25		
		246 75	
By Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		21 22	
			274 47
Balance in hand			43 48

Loughborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per Last Annual Report	80		
" Members' Subscriptions	64 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	83 00		
Cr.			147 80
By Prizes for Horses, $34.25 ; Cattle, $42.25 ; Sheep, $4.50 ; Pigs, $4.25 ; Poultry, $1.50	86 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.50 ; Dairy Products, $6.25 ; Fruits, $1 ; Vegetables, $3.70; General Manufactures, $8; Fine Arts, $1.90 : Ladies' Work, $7.60	39 45		
		126 20	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 75	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		5 50	
" Working Expenses		7 00	
			147 45
Balance in hand			35

Portland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	45 85		
" Members' Subscriptions	50 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	83 00		
Cr.			178 85
By Prizes for Horses, $21.40 ; Cattle, $14.75 ; Sheep, $13.25 ; Pigs, $4.25	53 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.30 ; Dairy Products, $2 ; Fruits, 40 cts. ; Plants and Flowers, $1; Agricultural Implements, $11.75; General Manufactures, $22.20 ; Ladies' Work, $4.20	50 35		
		104 00	
By Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		21 90	
			131 90
Balance in hand			46 95

ALGOMA.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ ots.	$. cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	151 91		
" Members' Subscriptions	142 50		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Sale of Stock, $125; Proceeds of Service, $30	155 00		
" Sale of Seeds, $8.50 ; Threshing Machine, $110.20	118 70		
Cr.			1293 11
By Prizes for Horses, $21 ; Cattle, $22.50 ; Sheep, $18 ; Pigs, $8 ; Poultry, $8	77 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37 ; Roots and other hoed crop, $30 ; Dairy Products, $20 ; Fruits, $3 ; Vegetables, $38 ; Prizes for Agricultural Implements, $8 ; General Manufactures, $34 ; Fine Arts, $2 ; Ladies' Work, $15..	187 00		
		264 50	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies...		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		23 78	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		222 00	
" Agricultural Publications		136 25	
" Printing and Advertising		60 08	
" Threshing Machine and Expenses		233 70	
" Working Expenses		70 87	
			1291 18
Balance in hand			1 93

REPORT.

Your President, Directors and Officers further beg to Report :

1. That the display of Grain, Seeds, Roots and produce at your last Agricultural Show exhibits a marked improvement in quality and quantity—the result of more careful and improved cultivation.

2. That we regret to have to state that, though some very good grade animals were shown by a few exhibitors, yet that the improvement in farm stock is not as general as your Directors would wish, under the advantages within the reach of this immediate vicinity.

3. Your Directors also feel great pleasure in calling attention to the fact that a very large area has been put to wheat the past season, and that the yield has been all the most sanguine could expect, and from every information in the possession of your Society there is reason to believe that the area planted to wheat will be doubled in the coming Summer.

4. We congratulate this Society and the farming community of Algoma on the amount of fall ploughing done this season, which must tell favourably on the coming harvest. Though this is partially attributable to the unprecedentedly open autumn allowing of ploughing being continued up to the week succeeding Christmas, yet we look for the main cause in the greater enlightenment of our Agriculturalists, and the establishment of a market at their doors, in the different flouring mills lately erected.

5. Though many had despaired of success in the growing of apples in the more northern parts of this District, we submit that the success of Thomas McCulloch, Esq., of Korah, in producing good fruit for two years in succession, viz., 1876 and 1877 lead us to hope that with the future clearing and draining of the country, success will crown careful efforts in this direction.

6. In conclusion we trust that a new impetus will be given to this Society from the fact that its efforts hitherto have been crowned with a success which its most enthusiastic members did not at first expect, and the problem has been satisfactorily demonstrated that in a few more years Algoma must become an exporting District for grain, and that as a grazing country it is unsurpassed.

7. We suggest that this Society publish during the next summer a sufficient number of pamphlets for distribution on steamboats and railways, in which pamphlets shall be set forth the advantages possessed by Algoma as an Agricultural District and containing information necessary and useful to intending settlers, and that the Society apply for co-operation by the Government.

Assiginack.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	98 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			263 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $14 ; Cattle, $19·75 ; Sheep, $6.75 ; Pigs, $4.25 ; Poultry, $1.25	46 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13 ; Dairy products, $6.25 ; Fruits, 75cts. ; Vegetables, $7.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $1.50 ;			

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Manufactures, $10.50; Fine Arts, 50cts.; Ladies' Work, $1.75	52 25		
		98 25	
By Exhibition Buildings		3 25	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		12 40	
" Working Expenses		52 85	
			166 75
Balance in hand			96 25

Howland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	67 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			227 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	71 93		
" Prizes for Horses, $17; Cattle, $19.50; Sheep, $6.50; Pigs $9; Poultry, $4.25	56 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.75; Dairy products, $6.25; Agricultural Implements, $5.50; General Manufactures, $14.25	55 75		
		112 00	
By Live Stock		34 19	
" Exhibition Grounds		8 00	
" Working Expenses		38 62	
			264 74
Balance due Treasurer			37 74

BRANT, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	828 95		
" Members' Subscriptions	335 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	362 07		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Miscellaneous	58 00		
			2384 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $127; Cattle, $91; Sheep, $151; Pigs, $65; Poultry, $48.50	482 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19; Roots and other hoed crops, $33.25; Dairy Products, $22.75; Fruits, $48.75; Plants and Flowers, $26.25; Agricultural Implements, $76; General Manufactures, $19.50; Ladies Work, $43; Harness and Leather, $17; Horses and Cattle at Spring Fair, $56	361 50		
		844 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		142 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		248 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		11 72	
" Printing and Advertising, $39.67; Musical Bands, $15		54 67	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		234 91	
			1535 30
Balance in hand			849 22

REPORT

Notwithstanding the general depression in all classes of business, and the scarcity of money prevalent throughout the country during the past year, and several other obstacles to its usual success, which your Society had to contend with, your Directors are enabled to state that the Society's receipts during the past year exceed those of 1876 by the sum of $27.76, which, though a trifling amount, is satisfying to them, as they feared during the first eight months of their term of office that their finances would, in all probability, show a deficiency when compared with previous years.

A Spring Exhibition of Horses and Cattle was held on the thirteenth of April, and was very well attended, some excellent animals being on the ground.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the 11th and 12th of October, and was not less successful than in former years in many departments. The show of Horses was large, and the animals were of a superior description. Cattle were good, but less numerous than usual, and the Sheep, though of excellent quality, were fewer in number than at previous Exhibitions. This may be accounted for by the unfavourable state of the weather, which prevented some exhibitors, who had entered their stock, from bringing it forward on the day of show.

The exhibition of Poultry was fine and extensive, and as interesting to breeders and the general public as is usual on such occasions. Carriages and Implements were fully represented, but some of the articles entered were not brought forward on account of the unfavourable weather and the state of the roads.

The Hall was well filled, and the Ladies' Department, Fruits, Dairy, Grain, Roots, and other articles displayed, made up their quota towards an attractive Exhibition.

The entries were as follows, viz.:—Horses, 348; Cattle, 61; Sheep, 173; Pigs, 84; Poultry, 212; Grain, 106; Dairy, 162; Roots and Vegetables, 299; Plants and Flowers, 129; Fruits, 274; Carriages and Implements, 70; Harness and Leather, 14; Ladies Department, 248; Mechanical, 34; Discretionary, 71; in all, 2,285. * * *

Onondaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	100 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	15 05		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			275 05
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		22	
" Prizes for Horses, $54; Cattle, $53; Sheep, $31; Pigs, $9.25; Poultry, $5.25	152 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50; Dairy Products, $6.25; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $4; Agricultural Implements, $11.25; General Manufactures, $11; Ladies' Work, $14.75	82 25		
		234 75	
By Printing and Advertising		9 00	
" Working Expenses		20 61	
			264 58
Balance in hand			10 47

NOTE.—The Annual Show, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, was very successful, both as to the number and quality of the exhibits. In order to increase the interest felt in the Society's operations, the Directors have thrown its Exhibition open to surrounding Municipalities.

Paris Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	95 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	39 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	29 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	108 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
Cr.			296 25
By Prizes for Fruits	40 00		
" Plants and Flowers	32 00		
" Vegetables	40 75		
" Dairy Products	13 00		
" Fine Arts	8 25		
" Ladies' Work	40 75		
		175 00	
By Working Expenses		73 05	
			248 05
Balance in hand			48 20

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Paris Horticultural Society in presenting this their Tenth Annual Report, beg to state:

That in consequence of your Society not having sufficient funds to defray the expenses of two exhibitions in 1877, your Directors deemed it best to hold only one show, which on mature consideration of the Board, was resolved to be a Fall Exhibition, and which was held at the Town Hall, Paris, on the eleventh day of September last.

That the Exhibition, with the exception of Apples, was in no way inferior to previous Fall Exhibitions; but your Directors have much gratification in saying that the number of entries and quality of articles exhibited even surpassed former years.

That the number of entries were as follows:—Plants and Flowers, 105; Fruit, 176; Vegetables, 229; Dairy Products, 47; Fine Arts, 25; Ladies' Work, 109; making in all 691 entries, exceeding the Exhibition of any previous year by one hundred and fifty-five entries.

The display of fruit, especially Grapes, was large, well-matured Grapes having this past year ripened much earlier than in former years. Many of the varieties, which in former years were frozen, this last year ripened well and came to full flavour. The Vegetables were good, and Plants and Flowers fully up to other years. Dairy Products superior; also Ladies' Work; but your Directors note with sorrow that the display of Fine Arts had for some years gradually fallen off year by year. * * * *

BRANT, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	111 26		
" Members' Subscriptions	264 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	654 56		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Miscellaneous	343 92		
Cr.			2,173 74
By Prizes for Horses, $194; Cattle, $115; Sheep, $197; Pigs, $88; Poultry, $48.50	642 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.75; Dairy products, $59.25; Fruits, $44.75;			

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Plants and Flowers, $17.25; Vegetables, $20.25; Agricultural Implements, $34.50; General Manufactures, $63.25; Fine Arts, $32.50; Ladies' Work, $40; Miscellaneous, $1.50	375 00		
		1017 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		28 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		52 19	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		331 00	
" Interest on Mortgage		246 67	
" Printing and Advertising, $10.40; Musical Band, $12		22 40	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, &c.		294 29	
			2272 05
Balance due Treasurer			98 31

REPORT.

At the Annual Meeting held last January, a Deputation from some of the Grange Societies in the County urged upon the Meeting the propriety of giving assistance to aid in the establishing Seed and Cattle Fairs, the former semi-annually and the latter quarterly; and, although your Directors acknowledged the importance of such Fairs, they felt that, keeping in view the heavy liabilities the Society had to meet, they could not do all they would like to. A Joint Committee of Grangers and Directors of your Society was appointed, and they have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have been crowned with as much success as could have been expected at the commencement, and the success of these Fairs has been largely due to the liberality of the Council of the City of Brantford.

In the early part of the year, the advisability of holding a Spring Show for Entire Horses was taken into consideration, and although failure has marked the efforts of former Directors, it was decided to make another trial. Your Directors have to report that the Exhibition was not a success either financially or otherwise. Your Directors have felt and acknowledged that cattle sheds on the Fair Grounds were becoming yearly a necessity, and having been promised the sum of one hundred dollars by the Bow Park Stock Growing Association to aid in building them, they considered the time had arrived for their erection, and your Directors can now state that they have one of the best county grounds and buildings in the Province of Ontario.

As the time approached for holding the Annual Exhibition, a difficulty arose in consequence of Hamilton and Guelph deciding to hold their Exhibitions during the same week. A proposition was made to change the date of our Exhibition, but failed to receive the support necessary to effect a change, hence the Fair was held on the days first decided upon. The Exhibition financially was a success, as far as receipts at the gate from non-members was concerned, but your Directors regret to state that so small a number are found to become members. The number of entries was nearly as large as last year, but on the days of the Exhibition neither stock or other articles were exhibited in such numbers as the entries led them to expect—this, of course, was the result of the two principal Associations in Ontario having their Exhibitions at the same time: Your Directors also regret to have to state that the County Council, in a spirit of cheese-paring economy, at the close of the year, decided to reduce their annual grant to one hundred dollars to each of the Agricultural Societies in Brant. This cannot but be viewed by every intelligent farmer in the county as a retrograde movement, for which no justification can be made. If Agricultural Societies are a benefit—and he must either be a very bold man, or an ignorant one, to dispute it—then by all means give them that encouragement they deserve.

Your Directors would suggest that at the Municipal Elections, a year hence, that this should be made a test question, and let every candidate for county municipal honours be made to pledge himself to aid liberally both the South and North Brant Societies.

Burford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	25 33		
" Members' Subscriptions	202 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	175 32		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	85 25		
			627 90
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $82; Cattle, $30.75; Sheep, $49.50; Pigs, $24.25; Poultry $21	207 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $21; Dairy Products, $40; Fruits, $19.75; Agricultural Implements, $27; General Manufactures, $13; Ladies' Work, $27.50	182 75		
	390 25		
Unpaid	23 00		
		367 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		18 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		133 52	
" Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		81 91	
			613 18
Balance in hand			14 72

Brantford Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	62 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	133 35		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	53 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			389 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	129 25		
" Prizes for Plants and Flowers	84 75		
" Prizes for Vegetables	66 75		
		280 75	
By Preparing for Exhibition		17 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $20.87; Musical Bands, $14.20		35 07	
" Working Expenses		67 63	
			400 45
Balance due Treasurer			11 13

BROCKVILLE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions	78 35		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	263 05		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Miscellaneous	43 10		
			1184 50

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report.....		42 38	
" Prizes for Horses, $111.50 ; Cattle, $164 ; Sheep, $124 ; Pigs. $42 ; Poultry, $42	483 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $53.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.90 ; Dairy Products, $56.45 ; Growing Crops, $94.25 ; Fruits, $13.75 ; Vegetables, $22 ; Agricultural Implements, $53.75 ; General Manufactures. $108 ; Fine Arts, $11.15 ; Ladies' Work, $80.20 ; Ploughing Match, $64 ; Discretionary, $15.46.....	598 16		
	1081 66		
Unpaid	234 78		
		846 88	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		87 50	
" Printing and Advertising		41 05	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		140 01	
			1157 82
Balance in hand.....			26 68

BRUCE, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	6 17		
" Members' Subscriptions	59 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Sale of Stock	139 13		
			904 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid.....		8 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies ...		418 00	
" Donation to Union Exhibition.....		330 00	
" Bill due Bank		90 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		4 00	
			856 00
Balance in hand.....			48 30

Amabel and Albemarle.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report.....	31 58		
" Members' Subscriptions	76 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	4 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	62 10		
			173 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $18 ; Cattle, $27 ; Sheep, $13 ; Pigs, $8.50 ; Poultry $3.75	70 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50 ; Dairy Products, $5.25 ; Fruits, $5.75 ; Plants and Flowers, 75c. ; Vegetables, $9.85 ; Agricultural Implements, $1.75 ; General Manufactures, $5.65 ; Ladies' Work, $7.25.....	55 25		
		125 50	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		1 25	
" Exhibition Buildings		15 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		23 20	
			170 95
Balance in hand			2 73

Arran.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, as per last Annual Report	5 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	146 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	21 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	112 50		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
" Sale of Stock	30 00		
Cr.			335 10
By Prizes for Horses, $25 ; Cattle, $31 ; Sheep $21 ; Pigs, $11 ; Poultry, $7	95 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $10 ; Dairy products, $12 ; Fruits, $5.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $2.50 ; Vegetables, $7 ; Agricultural Implements, $18 ; General Manufactures, $43 ; Fine Arts, $2.50 ; Ladies' Work, $10.50	136 00		
		231 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		50	
" Exhibition Buildings		6 00	
" Printing and Advertising		17 83	
" Working Expenses		39 95	
			295 28
Balance in hand			39 82

Bruce.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	56 99		
" Members' Subscriptions	177 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	7 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	119 90		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
Cr.			386 39
By Total Prizes awarded		175 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		6 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		11 50	
" Printing and Advertising		8 50	
" Working Expenses		37 40	
			238 90
Balance in hand			147 49

Elderslie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	90 68		
" Members' Subscriptions	103 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	25 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	80 00		
			298 68

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $29 ; Cattle, $20 ; Sheep, $15 ; Pigs, $6.50 ; Poultry, $1.50	72 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.25 ; Dairy Products, $13 ; Fruits, $3.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $11 ; General Manufactures, $15.75 ; Ladies' Work, $9.25	85 75		
	157 75		
Unpaid	35 25		
		122 50	
By Prizes for previous year paid		42 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		3 34	
" Printing and Advertising		13 05	
" Working Expenses		29 75	
			210 89
Balance in hand			87 79

Saugeen.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	19 46		
" Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	42 20		
" Miscellaneous	11 50		
		128 16	
Cr.			
By Prizes for Union Exhibition with County	37 20		
" Balance from late Treasurer's Estate	78 96		
" Printing and Advertising	6 00		
" Working Expenses	6 00		
		128 16	

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	480 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	42 50		
		1222 50	
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per Annual Report	32 00		
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies	420 00		
" Prizes and Expenses at Christmas Show	42 50		
" Printing and Advertising	31 70		
		526 20	
Balance paid Treasurer of Union Show		696 30	

NOTE.—The Union Exhibition held at Walkerton was a great success and productive of much good.

Brant.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, per last Annual Report	13 12		
" Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	29 93		
" Miscellaneous	00 50		
			127 55
Cr.			
By Paid South Riding Society for union show	110 00		
" Miscellaneous	1 00		
" Printing	1 00		
" Working Expenses	10 60		
			122 60
Balance in hand			4 95

Carrick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	12 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	240 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	43 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	96 04		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
			421 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $55.50 ; Cattle, $60 ; Sheep, $30.75 ; Pigs, $14 ; Poultry, 6.50	166 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.40 ; Dairy products, $10.85 ; Fruits, $16 ; Agricultural Implements, $28 ; General Manufactures, $8 ; Fine Arts, 8.50 ; Ladies' Work, $25.50.	135 75		
		301 50	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		39 79	
" Working Expenses		19 00	
			360 29
Balance in hand			61 53

Greenock.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	34 09		
" Members' Subscriptions	105 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	14 95		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	36 59		
" Miscellaneous	14 25		
			204 88
Cr.			
By Total Prizes paid	144 25		
" By Exhibition Buildings	3 00		
" Printing and Advertising	7 50		
" Working Expenses	16 93		
			171 68
Balance in hand			33 20

Huron.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	4 20		
" Members' Subscriptions	185 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	25 00		
" Subscriptions to Ploughing Match	82 00		
" Advanced Treasurer	23 28		
Cr.			319 48
By Prizes for Horses, $27.50 ; Cattle, $45.75 ; Sheep, $16.50 ; Pigs, $11.75 ; Poultry, $6.25	107 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.50 ; Dairy products, $11 ; Fruits, $12.75 ; Vegetables, $10 ; Agricultural Implements, $13.50 ; General Manufactures, $17.50 ; Ladies' Work, $2.50 ; Ploughing Match, $59.50	155 00		
		262 75	
" Printing and Advertising		10 90	
" Working Expenses		45 83	
			319 48

Kinloss.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	362 71		
" Members' Subscriptions	143 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	72 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	59 25		
" Hon. R. M. Wells's Subscription	10 00		
" Miscellaneous	9 00		
Cr.			655 96
By Prizes for Horses, $25 ; Cattle, $30 ; Sheep, $22 ; Pigs, $8 ; Poultry, $9	94 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15 ; Dairy products, $10 ; Fruits, $5 ; Vegetables, $15 ; Agricultural Implements, $15 ; Ladies' Work, $21.25	81 25		
		175 25	
" Exhibition Buildings		14 73	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		130 00	
" Printing and Advertising		24 40	
" Working Expenses		62 30	
			406 68
Balance in hand			249 28

Kincardine.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	3 45		
" Members' Subscriptions	82 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	15 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	27 31		
Cr.			127 76
By Prizes for Horses, $20 ; Cattle, $30 ; Sheep, $10 ; Pigs, $5.	65 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15 ; Dairy products, $5 ; Fruits, $10 ; Ladies' Work, $5	55 00		
		120 00	
" Working Expenses		7 45	
			127 45
Balance in hand			31

Kincardine Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	161 95		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	20 10		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	61 40		
Cr.			243 45
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		6 65	
" Fruits	55 25		
" Plants and Flowers	28 25		
" Vegetables	66 25		
" Ladies' Work	8 50		
		158 25	
B Printing and Advertising		23 45	
' Working Expenses		11 40	
			199 75
Balance in hand			43 70

Walkerton Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	133 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	34 77		
Cr.			167 77
By County Society for Union Show		134 77	
" Printing and Advertising		3 70	
" Working Expenses		1 00	
			139 47
Balance in hand			28 30

CARDWELL.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	73 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	191 15		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	144 40		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	85 00		
Cr.			1193 78
By Prizes for Horses, $123; Cattle, $46; Sheep, $25.60; Pigs, $25; Poultry, $10	229 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $31.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $52; Dairy products, $35; Fruits, $13.75; Plants and Flowers, $4; Vegetables, $13.25; Agricultural Implements, $50.75; Fine Arts, $16.40; Ladies' Work, $92.25	308 90		
		538 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		25 00	
" Portion of Grant to Township Societies		380 61	
" Printing and Advertising, $50.35; Musical Bands, $20		70 35	
" Working Expenses		93 65	
			1108 11
Balance in hand			85 67

Adjala.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	131 60		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	34 10		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	79 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			269 70
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		107 77	
" Prizes for Horses, $43.50; Cattle, $37; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $15.	122 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.75; Dairy products. $3.25; Fruits, $8.25; Vegetables, $10.25; Agricultural Implements, $24.50; General Manufactures, $10; Fine Arts, $2.50; Ladies' Work, $12.50	106 50		
	229 00		
Deductions	18 20		
		210 80	
By Exhibition Buildings		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		16 64	
" Working Expenses		43 99	
			389 20
Balance due Treasurer			119 50

Albion.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	15 10		
" Members' Subscriptions	159 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	97 55		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	90 00		
" Municipal Grants	130 00		
" Miscellaneous	7 30		
			499 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $105; Cattle, $45; Sheep, $33; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $6.25	209 25		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $8.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.50; Dairy Products, $12; Fruits, $7.25; Plants and Flowers, $3.50; Vegetables, $15; Agricultural Implements, $21.25; General Manufactures, $17; Fine Arts, $7.50; Ladies' Work, $31.25	136 75		
		346 00	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		51 27	
" Printing and Advertising		17 75	
" Working Expenses		74 63	
			489 65
Balance in hand			9 80

Caledon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	315 18		
" Members' Subscriptions	178 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	263 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	131 11		
" Municipal Grants	150 00		
" Miscellaneous	57 15		
			1,094 64

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $70 ; Cattle, $52 ; Sheep, $46 ; Pigs, $28 ; Poultry, $6.25	202 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $37.50 ; Dairy Products, $23.75 ; Fruits, $25.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $3 ; Agricultural Implements, $70 ; General Manufactures, $55 ; Fine Arts, $14.50 ; Ladies' Work, $34.50 ; Miscellaneous, $7.50	312 00		
		514 25	
By Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		143 00	
" Printing and Advertising		42 00	
" Working Expenses		107 09	
			806 34
Balance in hand			288 30

Tecumseth.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	5 31		
" Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	23 05		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	80 26		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
" Miscellaneous	24 65		
			283 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $50 ; Cattle, $40 ; Sheep, $30 ; Pigs, $20	140 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15 ; Dairy Products, $9 ; Fruits, $6 ; Vegetables, $8 ; Agricultural Implements, $35 ; Fine Arts, $2.75 ; Ladies' Work, $10	101 75		
		241 75	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		30 00	
" Working Expenses		41 25	
			313 00
Balance due Treasurer			29 73

CARLETON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscription	326 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	361 20		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $500	1,200 00		
" Miscellaneous	40 37		
			1,927 57
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $115 ; Cattle, $177 ; Sheep, $102.50 ; Pigs, $28 : Poultry, $11.50	434 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $135 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $99 ; Dairy Products, $32 ; Growing crops, $77 ; Fruits, $10 ; Vegetables, $17 ; Agricultural Implements, $96 ; General Manufactures, $82 ; Ladies' Work, $158..	706 00		
		1,140 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		62 46	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		91 90	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		50 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		119 00	
			1,883 36
Balance in hand			44 21

Fitzroy.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	3 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	79 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	46 46		
			268 69
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $42; Cattle, $29.25; Sheep, $17.75; Pigs, $14.50; Poultry, $5.25	108 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.75; Dairy Products, $12.50; Growing crops, $34; Fruits, $4.25; Vegetables, $13; Agricultural Implements, $5.50; General Manufactures, $29.75; Ladies' Work, $7	148 50		
	257 25		
" Less as per By-law	84 83		
		172 42	
By Prizes for previous years paid		46 86	
" Exhibition Buildings		7 60	
" Printing and Advertising		4 25	
" Working Expenses		37 56	
			268 69

March.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	87		
" Members' Subscriptions	69 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society	140 00		
			209 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $45.43; Cattle, $43.64; Sheep, $22.16; Pigs, $14.51	125 74		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.79; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.86; Dairy Products, $8.72; Growing crops, $21.38	61 75		
		187 49	
By Working Expenses		22 00	
			209 49
Balance in hand			38

CORNWALL.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c.ts
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	89 87		
" Members' Subscriptions	199 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	109 80		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Subscriptions for Fencing and Improving Grounds	429 30		
" Amount Drawn from Bank	325 00		
" Miscellaneous	88 90		
			1,591 87

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $57 ; Cattle, $65.50 ; Sheep, $29 ; Pigs, $13 ; Poultry, $8.75	173 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops. $22.75 ; Dairy Products. $58.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $58 ; General Manufactures, $31.25 ; Ladies' Work, $38.50 ; Extras, $36.25	277 75		
		451 00	
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		271 46	
" Fencing and Improving Exhibition Grounds		687 66	
" Printing and Advertising		14 47	
" Working Expenses		70 00	
			1,494 57
Balance in hand			97 28

DUFFERIN.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	235 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	936 10		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $641	1,341 85		
" Miscellaneous	356 00		
			2,868 95
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer as per last Annual Report		120 18	
" By Prizes for Horses, $200 ; Cattle, $140 ; Sheep, $110 ; Pigs, $54 ; Poultry, $42	546 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $163 ; Roots and other hoed crops ; $56 ; Dairy Products, $80 ; Fruits, $60 ; Plants and Flowers, $38 ; Vegetables, $33 ; Agricultural Implements, $46 ; General Manufactures, $80 ; Fine Arts, $70 ; Ladies' Work $160	786 00		
		1,332 00	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		226 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or in the erection of buildings		961 03	
" Printing and Advertising, $201.75 ; Musical Bands, $25		226 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		400 00	
			3,265 96
Balance due Treasurer			397 01

Garafraxa, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	34 10		
" Members' Subscriptions	82 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	33 05		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	62 04		
" Miscellaneous	73 00		
			284 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $42 ; Cattle, $31.75 ; Sheep, $29.50 ; Pigs, $9.25 ; Poultry, $2.75	115 25		
' Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12 ; Dairy Products, $12 ; Fruits, $4 ; Agricul-			

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
tural Implements, $8; General Manufactures, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $12.75 ..	67 75		
		183 00	
By Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		108 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 00	
" Working Expenses		19 84	
			321 84
Balance due Treasurer			37 65

Melancthon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	55 68		
" Member's Subscriptions	183 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	91 70		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	99 66		
" Miscellaneous	26 00		
		456 04	
Cr,			
By Prizes for Horses, $48; Cattle, $22; Sheep, $41; Pigs, $10.50	121 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $12; Dairy Products, $9; Growing Crops, $4; Agricultural Implements, $36; General Manufactures, $5; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $15.25	103 50		
		225 00	
By Prizes for previous year paid		1 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		32 00	
" Working Expenses		90 65	
			351 65
Balance in hand			104 39

DUNDAS.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	19 71		
" Members' Subscriptions	243 90		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	137 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	45 00		
			1,144 71
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $74.40; Cattle, $117.75; Sheep, $60.44; Pigs, $11.32; Poultry, $4.80	268 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40.52; Fruits, $11; Plants and Flowers, $6 96; Vegetables, $19.84; Agricultural Implements, $26.86; General Manufactures, $50.16; Ladies' Work, $31; Ploughing Match, $12.50	199 25		
		467 80	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		388 60	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		100 00	
" Miscellaneous		69 65	
" Printing and Advertising		48 12	
" Working Expenses		70 53	
			1,144 71

REPORT.

The Directors beg leave to lay before the Society a statement of its financial condition.

From causes beyond the control of the Directors the Exhibition was not as successful financially as the Directors had reason to hope, and they were obliged to deduct a percentage from the premiums, that the Society might enter upon this year free from indebtedness.

The Directors believe the small attendance at the Exhibition was in a great measure owing to the many exhibitions held in this and the adjoining counties.

Apart from the finances, the Exhibition was superior to that of any former year.

In Horses and Cattle the improvement was marked. In Grains, Vegetables, &c., the Exhibition was far above average. The display of Implements showed the interest taken by our farmers in this class, while in Domestic Manufactures and Ladies' Work the display was one of which the County may justly feel proud.

The Directors are happy to state that the past season has been most favourable to crops, both as to growth and harvesting, and though the market price has not been as large as in former years, the Directors believe that the increase in quality and quantity will fully make up any deficiency.

The Directors feel that, in closing their labours, they would be wanting in thankfulness did they not express their gratitude to the Giver of all good for many benefits bestowed during the past season, and in abundantly blessing this County.

Matilda.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	15 68		
" Members' Subscriptions	139 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	88 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	18 00		
			400 93
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $26.35; Cattle, $26.25; Sheep, $9.75; Pigs, $8.00	70 35		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.95; Roots and other hoed crops, $20.50; Dairy Products, $8.75; Prizes for Agricultural Implements, $42.75; General Manufactures, $13.50; Ladies' Work, $8.50	105 95		
		176 30	
By Prizes for previous years paid		15 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		17 00	
" Live Stock		113 05	
" Printing and Advertising		10 50	
" Working Expenses		29 00	
			361 60
Balance in hand			39 33

Williamsburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	101 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	20 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	132 60		
" Miscellaneous	9 00		
			262 60
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	24 75		
" Prizes for Horses, $19.69; Cattle, $34.73; Sheep, $4.50; Pigs, $2.05; Poultry, $1.13	62 10		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.58; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.18; Dairy products, $3 04; Fruits, $1.93; Vegetables, $2.48; Agricultural Implements, $6.00; General Manufactures, $18.15; Ladies' Work, $7.56	51 92		
		114 02	
By Exhibition Building and Grounds		51 30	
" Printing and Advertising		32 87	
" Working Expenses		11 13	
			234 07
Balance in hand			28 53

Winchester.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	89 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	6 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	116 00		
			211 60
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		70 47	
" Prizes for Horses, $41.75; Cattle, $27.85; Sheep, $10.28; Pigs, $8.75; Poultry, 50c.	85 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.20; Dairy Products, $4.90; Fruits $1.05; Vegetables, $2.35; Agricultural Implements, $11.50; General Manufactures, $12.70; Ladies' Work, $2.50.	42 90		
		128 40	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		1 10	
" Printing and Advertising		14 00	
" Working Expenses		18 52	
			232 49
Balance due Treasurer			20 89

DURHAM, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	1 99		
" Members' Subscriptions	111 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	20 00		
			832 99
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Paid Treasurer of Union Exhibition		400 00	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			830 00
Balance in hand			2 99

REPORT.

Your Directors in reporting the operation of the Society for the past year, are pleased with the measure of success which has attended their efforts.

The Fall Show was held in connection with the Township of Hope Society, in the new

grounds erected near Port Hope, for the Exhibition of the Central Association No. 5, held here in 1876.

The Exhibition, as might have been expected, fell far short of the one held the previous year, nevertheless we deem a fair success. Breeders of all kinds of stock came from the adjoining counties to compete for the very handsome premiums offered at this Union Exhibition.

It seems to be the general opinion that the small shows will have to give place to the larger ones. The Exhibitions of the Central Associations held during the last three years in this district, No. 5, have surpassed the expectations of those who promoted and carried out the scheme. Agriculture in this and adjoining counties is advancing in general improvement, but the crops have been very light during the past two years. This has been caused chiefly from want of rain. It has been remarked that in this district, until the last fall, sufficient rain has not fallen during the last seven years. Owing in part to the harvest having been so early last summer, a great breadth of land has been prepared for Spring crop, and now that we have had such copious showers, if the spring and summer are favourable, we may hope for an abundant harvest.

Cavan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	40 33		
" Members' Subscriptions	117 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibitions	70 80		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	117 00		
Cr.			345 13
By Prizes for Horses, $76.50 ; Cattle, $41 ; Sheep, $22 ; Pigs, $25 ; Poultry, $3	167 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21; Roots and other hoed crops, $10 ; Dairy Products, $7 ; Fruits, $12; Plants and Flowers, $4 ; Vegetables, $6 ; Agricultural Implements, $12 ; General Manufactures, $10 ; Fine Arts, $6 ; Ladies' Work, $12	100 00		
		267 50	
By Subscription to Central Exhibition		28 00	
" Printing and Advertising		32 00	
" Working Expenses		47 02	
			374 52
Balance due Treasurer			29 39

Hope.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	92 56		
" Members' Subscriptions	187 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibitions	684 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	125 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Borrowed to pay for Exhibition Buildings	1000 00		
" Miscellaneous	575 05		
Cr.			2713 61
By Prizes for Horses, $211 ; Cattle, $140 ; Sheep, $69 ; Pigs, $34 ; Poultry, $46.25	500 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $43 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.50 ; Dairy Products, $22.50 ; Fruits, $26.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $15.25 ; Vegetables, $19.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $34 ; General Manufactures, $93.50 ; Fine Arts, $27; Ladies' Work, $55.25	351 00		
		851 25	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of buildings		1116 67	
" Printing and Advertising, $121; Musical Bands, $250		371 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		339 19	
			2678 11
Balance in hand			35 50

Manvers.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	141 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	216 90		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	123 00		
" Miscellaneous	18 50		
			499 90
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		28 91	
" Prizes for Horses, $86.50; Cattle, $18.50; Sheep, $19; Pigs, $9.50; Poultry, $6.75	140 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50; Dairy Products, $10; Fruits, $3.25; Plants and Flowers, $2.50; Vegetables, $8.25; Agricultural Implements, $37; General Manufactures, $13.75; Fine Arts, $5.50; Ladies' Work, $10	108 75		
		249 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		14 75	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of buildings		114 00	
" Printing and Advertising		21 50	
" Working Expenses		47 36	
			475 52
Balance in hand			24 38

DURHAM, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	28 26		
" Members' Subscriptions	121 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	760 32		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Darlington Society for Union Show	248 35		
" Miscellaneous	17 00		
			1874 93
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $295; Cattle, $142; Sheep, $101; Pigs, $51; Poultry, $40	629 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $41; Roots and other hoed crops, $23.50; Dairy Products, $24; Growing Crops, $31; Fruits, $53; Plants and Flowers, $42.50; Vegetables, $61.25; Agricultural Implements, $97; General Manufactures, $41; Fine Arts, $20; Ladies' Work, $79	513 25		
		1142 25	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		424 70	
" Exhibition Buildings		23 52	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Contribution to Central Show		78 00	
" Printing and Advertising		46 45	
" Working Expenses		71 58	
			1786 50
Balance in hand			88 43

REPORT.

Your Directors, in surrendering the trust committed to them, respectfully submit, according to custom, a brief *resumé* of the operations of the year.

Your Directors report that the congratulations so largely indulged in, as to the bounteousness of the harvest of 1877 are applicable only to a very limited extent to this locality, in consequence of our having suffered so largely from drought during the early summer months.

The plan of operations pursued by your Directors during the year has not differed widely from that of other years.

The Spring Show was a very successful one ; the competition large and keen, and the receipts for admission more than sufficient to cover the large prize list.

Your Directors thought it wise to give the manufacturers of Reaping and Mowing Machines an opportunity to test the merits of their respective implements before the farmers of this Riding. They therefore made arrangements for a mowing and a reaping match at the proper times. Both were moderately successful, and entailed but little expense on the Society.

The Fall Show fully sustained the high reputation of former years, but the day proving very unpropitious, there was a large falling off in the receipts for admission to the grounds ; but notwithstanding this, your Directors are happy to be able to report that the funds at their disposal have been sufficient to meet all demands, and leave the respectable sum o $89.43 in the hands of your Treasurer.

The union of the two Societies represented by your Directors continues to work to entire satisfaction, and they recommend its continuance.

Your Directors are pleased to know that all Branch Societies in connection with this Electoral District Society are in a highly efficient and prosperous condition.

Cartwright.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	107 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	219 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	133 81		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			599 81
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $131 ; Cattle, $48.50 ; Sheep, 31.50 ; Pigs, $27 ; Poultry, $3.75	241 75		
Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.25 ; Dairy Products, $12 ; Fruits, $12.75 ; Vegetables, $3 ; Agricultural Implements, $32 ; General Manufactures, $4.50 ; Fine Arts, $3.75 ; Ladies' Work, $54.25	153 25		
		395 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		12 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		12 00	
" Printing and Advertising		12 50	
" Working Expenses		27 27	
			458 77
Balance in hand			141 04

Clarke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	150 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	240 00		
" Admission Fee to Exhibition	359 63		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	60 00		
" Miscellaneous	34 25		
			984 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $182 ; Cattle, $32 ; Sheep, $60.50 ; Pigs, $33 ; Poultry, $18.25	325 75		
Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12 ; Dairy Products, $18.25 ; Fruits, $15 ; Plants and Flowers, $10.25 ; Vegetables, $12.45 ; Agricultural Implements, $59.25 ; General Manufactures, $45.25 ; Fine Arts, $10 ; Ladies' Work, $53.25 ; Ploughing Match, $56	332 45		
		658 20	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 75	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of buildings		94 78	
" Printing and Advertising $29.50 ; Musical Bands, $10..		39 50	
" Working Expenses		82 07	
			878 30
Balance in hand			105 83

Darlington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	153 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	107 10		
			260 10
Cr.			
By Electoral Division Society for a Union Exhibition		248 35	
" Printing and Advertising		1 00	
" Working Expenses		10 75	
			260 10

NOTE.—The report speaks very favourably of the beneficial results of the Union Show and recommends its continuance.

Bowmanville Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	50 00		
" Admission Fees for Exhibition	15 87		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	37 60		
		103 47	
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		4 86	
" Prizes for Fruits, Plants, Flowers and Vegetables		78 75	
" Printing and Advertising		10 83	
" Working Expenses		3 55	
			97 99
Balance in hand			5 48

REPORT.

In presenting the Directors' Report of the above Society for the past year, it is with unalloyed pleasure that we can congratulate the members of the Society upon the large measure of success that has crowned our efforts during our term of office. Notwithstanding the terrible commercial depression through which the country is passing, when "Old Hard Times" is holding in his ruthless grasp the very vitals of our many industries, and when one dollar is harder to get than five would be in times of prosperity, we say that, notwithstanding all these adverse influences, we have nearly doubled our membership during the past year.

Another pleasing fact your Directors have to report, is the number of new exhibitors at our last exhibition. To encourage this should be our aim, as it is in fact the object of such societies as ours to extend its benefit to the widest possible extent. While it is necessary that we should have money to carry on our operations, it should never be lost sight of that the real object of such societies is to create and develope a knowledge of and a love for the beauties and mysteries of the vegetable and floral world. It is our mission to take the man to whom

> A primrose by the river's brim,
> A simple primrose is to him
> And it is nothing more,

and teach him that even in that simple and common flower there is a world of beauty and a completeness of design that puts to shame the most elaborate contrivances of men.

We are happy also to report that the concert in connection with our exhibition was, this year, a success. Music and flowers should always go together, and we trust that our successors will use every effort to make our next show even more successful in this particular. We consider it only justice to remark in this connection, that the success of the concert is mainly due to the exertions of our secretary, who in this, as in many other respects, has shown a very laudable desire for the interests of the Society.

In resigning our trust into your hands, gentlemen, we have the greatest satisfaction in reporting the financial condition of the society in a healthful position, there being for the first time for some years past, a balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Society. * * * * *

ELGIN, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	201 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	102 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Borrowed money on Grounds	1000 00		
" Miscellaneous	10 00		
			2013 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		74 67	
" Prizes for Horses, $114.50; Cattle, $95; Sheep, $64; Pigs, $31; Poultry, $6.50	311 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $19; Dairy Products, $15; Fruits, $18; Plants and Flowers, $4.25; Vegetables, $19; Agricultural Implements, $17; General Manufactures, $12; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $25	157 75		
	468 75		
Unpaid	104 61		
		364 14	
By Prizes for previous years paid		6 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		409 00	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of buildings		543 65	
" " Interest		24 00	
" Printing and Advertising		58 26	
" Working Expenses		57 00	
			1536 72
Balance in hand			476 28

Bayham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	70 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	183 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	115 70		
" Miscellaneous	38 81		
			407 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $31.15; Cattle, $20.75; Sheep, $10.50; Pigs, $4.25; Poultry, $1.91	68 56		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.73; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.14; Dairy Products, $5; Fruits, $2.51, Vegetables, $7.59; General Manufactures, $8.98; Ladies' Work, $7.38	55 33		
		123 89	
" Prizes for previous years paid		121 65	
" Exhibition Buildings		7 14	
" Printing and Advertising		17 00	
" Working Expenses		24 56	
			294 24
Balance in hand			113 27

Dorchester, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	18 13		
" Members' Subscriptions	74 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	46 00		
" Miscellaneous	10 25		
			148 38
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25.75; Cattle, $18; Sheep, $11.25; Pigs, $5.75; Poultry, $2.75	63 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50; Dairy Products, $1; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $6.75; General Manufactures, $6; Ladies' Work, $9	51 75		
		115 25	
" By Exhibition Buildings		13 80	
" Printing and Advertising		5 50	
" Working Expenses		20 67	
			155 22
Balance due Treasurer			6 84

Malahide.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	14 96		
" Members' Subscriptions	253 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	93 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	27 00		
Cr.			52 [illegible]
By Prizes for Horses, $69; Cattle, $76.25; Sheep, $31.75; Pigs, $31; Poultry, $6.25	214 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35,25; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.50; Dairy Products, $25.40; Fruits, $23.25; Plants and Flowers, $4; Agricultural Implements, $4.50; General Manufactures, $32; Ladies' work, $41.50	190 40		
		404 65	
By Prizes for previous years paid		21 75	
" Exhibition Buildings		25 77	
" Paid Interest		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		38 00	
" Working Expenses		45 62	
			545 79
Balance due Treasurer			17 83

Yarmouth.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	21 98		
" Members' Subscriptions	178 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	113 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	107 00		
" Miscellaneous	53 50		
Cr.			473 48
By Prizes for Horses, $65; Cattle, $38; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $10	154 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13; Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $12; Fruits, $10; Plants and Flowers, $6.50; Vegetables, $10; Agricultural Implements, $9; General Manufactures, $10; Ladies' Work, $22	102 50		
		256 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		19 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		102 17	
" Printing and Advertising		19 50	
" Working Expenses		38 50	
			436 17
Balance in hand			37 31

ELGIN WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	200 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	355 90		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	53 75		
			1309 65

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		72 70	
" Prizes for Horses, $133.75 ; Cattle, $157 ; Sheep, $127.50 ; Pigs, $58 ; Poultry, $16.95	483 20		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32.80 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $27.25 ; Dairy Products, $45.50 ; Fruits, $14.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $79.25 ; General Manufactures, $50 ; Fine Arts, $15.05 ; Ladies' Work, $55.55 ; Leather, $5	334 60		
	817 80		
Unpaid.....	26 90		
		790 90	
By Prizes for previous years paid		40 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies...		280 00	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of buildings		156 21	
" Printing and Advertising, $52.75 ; Musical Bands, $20 ...		72 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		151 23	
			1564 29
Balance due Treasurer.....			254 64

Aldborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report.....	24 03		
" Members' Subscriptions	96 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	28 35		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	140 00		
			288 38
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $31.45 ; Cattle, $31.75 ; Sheep, $18 ; Pigs, $5.50 ; Poultry, $2.81.....	89 51		
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.30 ; Dairy Products, $5.45 ; Fruits, $1.60 ; Plants and Flowers, 50c. ; Vegetables, $1.65 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.75 ; General Manufactures, $7.95; Ladies' Work, $6.90 ; Musical Instruments, $1.55...	45 15		
		134 66	
By Prizes for previous years paid.....		9 35	
" Exhibition Buildings		3 80	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications.....		13 00	
" Painting and Advertising, $19.80 ; Musical Bands, $12...		31 80	
" Working Expenses		37 25	
			229 86
Balance in hand...			58 52

Southwold and Dunwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	74 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	200 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	53 09		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	140 00		
" Sale of stock, $90 ; Proceeds of Service, $745	835 00		
" Miscellaneous	21 00		
			1323 39

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $53.75 ; Cattle, $52.30 ; Sheep, $24.75 ; Pigs, $17 ; Poultry, $8.30	156 10		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.80 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.25 ; Dairy Products, $17.30 ; Fruits, $10.15 ; Plants and Flowers, $1.65 ; Agricultural Implements, $10.75 ; General Manufactures, $11 ; Ladies' Work, $38.70	112 95		
	269 05		
Unpaid	8 05		
		261 00	
By Exhibition Buildings		24 30	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		299 10	
" Keep of Live Stock		442 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $14 ; Musical Bands, $15		29 00	
" Working Expenses		95 75	
			1151 65
Balance in hand			171 74

ESSEX, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	137 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Special Prizes	25 00		
			962 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer as per last Annual Report	9 69		
" Prizes for Horses, $119.50 ; Cattle, $94.75 ; Sheep, $43.50 ; Pigs, $32.50 ; Poultry, $7	297 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $44.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.50 ; Dairy Products, $25 ; Fruits, $6.75 ; General Manufactures, $70.75 ; Ladies' Work, $26.10 ; Miscellaneous, $3.50	190 85		
		488 10	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		418 39	
" Printing and Advertising		25 55	
" Working Expenses		57 65	
			999 08
Balance due Treasurer			37 08

REPORT.

Your Directors beg leave to Report as follows :—That the Annual Exhibition for 1877 was held in the Village of Woodslee on the grounds of the Rochester and Maidstone Township Society, on the 10th and 11th of October, and would have been successful in every respect, had it not been for heavy rains which set in on the first day and continued at frequent intervals to the close of the second.

As it was, the entries and attendance of live stock were in excess of any previous show, while the quality was noticably higher. The display of grains, seeds and field roots was also praiseworthy, and elicited expressions of the highest praise from distinguished and qualified gentlemen from a distance who were present. The season had been very unfavourable in this county for fruit, and the display was consequently inferior to that of former years. In home

manufactures the entries were better than the display, the bad roads having prevented several manufacturers from bringing forward their intended exhibits.

The ladies' work was of an excellent character generally, but the exhibits were limited in number. * * * * *

Your Directors avail themselves of this the first opportunity afforded them for expressing their heartfelt regret at the death of one of their colleagues, Philip J. Mooney, Esq., of Sandwich East, whom twelve months ago you honoured with the position of First Vice President of the Society. The suddenness with which that gentleman was called to his long home, made a deep impression upon us all, and we felt that we had lost one of our most zealous and influential co-workers in the cause of Agricultural progress.

His absence from our last Exhibition, remarked by so many of his old friends, did not by any means tend to make us forget him, or undervalue his worth, as an officer of the Society.

The crops throughout the division during the past season, were generally of an exceptionally gratifying character, the average yield of fine grains exceeding that of any previous season within the recollection of your board.

Root crops and fruit only, were unsatisfactory.

Rochester and Maidstone.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	262 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	163 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	61 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	226 57		
" Sale of Stock	10 00		
" Sale of Seeds	61 00		
			784 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		1 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds and erection of buildings		273 11	
" Live Stock		401 88	
" For Keep of Stock		60 00	
" Working Expenses		23 10	
			759 09
Balance in hand			25 70

NOTE.—This Society continues to devote itself to the improvement of Live Stock with satisfactory results.

Sandwich, East, and Maidstone.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	152 93		
" Members' Subscriptions	83 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	109 81		
" Sale of Stock	12 25		
			357 99
Cr.			
By Live Stock		105 00	
" Keep of Bulls		14 00	
" Expenses in purchasing stock		12 35	
" Working Expenses		10 84	
			142 19
Balance in hand			215 80

Tilbury, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	77 96		
" Members' Subscriptions	63 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	82 00		
			222 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $22.50 ; Cattle, $60.25 ; Sheep, $9 ; Pigs, $6.75 ; Poultry, $1.50	100 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9 ; Dairy Products, $1.50 ; Fruits, $5.25 ; General Manufactures, $5.25 ; Ladies' Work, $6.75	36 00		
		136 25	
By Exhibition Buildings		3 40	
" Printing and Advertising		3 50	
" Working Expenses		8 75	
			151 90
Balance in hand			71 06

ESSEX, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	135 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	154 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	286 76		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
			1,376 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $66.25 ; Cattle, $67.25 ; Sheep, $26.25 ; Pigs, $28 ; Poultry, $6.85	194 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $45.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.33 ; Dairy Products, $13.25 ; Fruits, $23.75 ; General Manufactures, $45.99 ; Ladies' Work, $29.05.	169 87		
		364 47	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Printing and Advertising		32 81	
" Working Expenses		94 00	
			911 28
Balance in hand			465 45

Colchester.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	88 55		
" Members' Subscriptions	24 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Societies	24 23		
" Sale of Stock	56 43		
			193 21
Cr.			
By Paid on Purchase of Live Seock		65 35	
" Interest		20 00	
" Working Expenses		38 00	
			123 35
Balance in hand			69 86

Gosfield.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	160 67		
" Members' Subscriptions	164 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	42 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	157 50		
" Municipal Grant	75 00		
" Sale of Stock	26 00		
" Miscellaneous	150 00		
" Borrowed	64 59		
Cr.			839 76
By Prizes for Horses, $29 ; Cattle, $12.75 ; Sheep, $8.75 ; Pigs, $4 ; Poultry, $4.50	59 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.25 ; Dairy Products, $2.75 ; Fruits, $6.75 ; Plants and Flowers, 70c. ; Vegetables, $2.15 ; General Manufactures, $21.05 ; Fine Arts, $2 ; Ladies' Work, $16.70	77 70		
		136 70	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		143 50	
" Paid on Live Stock		506 28	
" Printing and Advertising		10 28	
" Working Expenses		43 00	
			839 76

Malden and Anderson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	100 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	50 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	50 48		
" Sale of Stock	114 00		
" Borrowed for purchasing Stock	200 00		
Cr.			515 01
By Paid Note		190 67	
" Live Stock		270 00	
" For Agricultural Publications		23 08	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses		15 95	
			501 70
Balance in hand			13 31

REPORT.

The Secretary of the South Riding of Essex Agricultural Society would report:

That the Annual Exhibition of the Society was held at Leamington, on the 3rd and 4th of October last. Although held in a good farming section of the Riding, the number of entries made was not so numerous as on some other occasions, owing probably to the fact of this being the first time that our Exhibition was held in that vicinity. The attendance of non-exhibitors, however, was large, the amount of money taken at the gate being greatly in excess of any previous year, evidently showing an increased interest being taken in our show by the community in general. It is to be regretted that so many farmers still keep aloof from the Society, which is not only a drawback to it, but a detriment to the agricultura interests of the country. It is, however, to be hoped that they may soon be fully aroused to the necessity of taking a more active part in such institutions.

We have now about one hundred and fifty members, but there is no excuse why we should not have one thousand enrolled on our books, if the farmers could only be cured of their apathy and indifference. With such a membership, there could be no estimate of the

good that would acrue to this Electoral Division. A grant of one hundred dollars was given by the County Council in aid of the funds of the Society. Should the same be continued for 1878, with the amount on hand, the Directors will be enabled to augment their prizes for the next show.

By the Agricultural Act of last Session, some alterations were made, which affect Township and County Societies. By its provisions the Secretary and Treasurer are not elected as formerly by the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting, but must be appointed by the Directors, either from among themselves or otherwise, as they may see fit. Another change made is in respect to the mode of electing the members of the Provincial Association. Instead of being elected directly by the members, a delegate will now be elected by each Electoral District Society, who will meet at some place selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and there elect the member of the Association ; of course it remains to be seen whether these changes are any improvement upon the old method or not.

In the early part of the season, owing to the shortness of the crops of 1876, many farmers fell short of feed, and consequently had to purchase it from other places, chiefly from the States. Thanks, however, to the abundant crops of 1877, this state of things no longer exists, and the farmers of Essex will have feed enough for the present winter's use and to spare. Mention need scarcely be made of the abundant crops of 1877, which were most excellent, excellent in quality as well as yield, and brought, upon the whole, fair and remunerative prices. The Indian corn crop was generally heavy, and the quantity of pork fattened or in progress of fattening is greatly in excess of other years, but from present indications the price of pork will be low, in comparison with other seasons.

In conclusion, the farmers have every reason to be thankful to the bountiful Giver of all good, for the abundant blessings vouchsafed to them during the past year, and while the Lord does not forsake but provides for those under His care, may we, His dependent creatures be ever ready to ascribe to His name, all Honour, Glory, Power, and Dominion.

Mersea.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	143 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	167 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	187 78		
" Sale of Stock	94 00		
" Miscellaneous	187 20		
			779 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid	22 30		
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds and the erection of buildings	408 72		
" Live Stock	182 25		
" Miscellaneous	100 00		
" Working Expenses	65 12		
			778 39
Balance in hand			1 56

FRONTENAC.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	816 89		
" Members' Subscriptions	755 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1007 83		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	125 02		
			3404 74

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $265.50; Cattle, $206; Sheep, $148; Pigs, $60; Poultry, $59	738 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $70; Roots and other hoed crops, $40.25; Dairy Products, $70.25; Fruits, $59.75; Plants and Flowers, 35.50; Vegetables, $60; Agricultural Implements, $101; General Manufactures, $250; Fine Arts, $82; Ladies' Work, $140	908 75		
		1647 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		23 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		181 57	
" Paid Portion of Grant to Township Societies		110 00	
" Miscellaneous		105 63	
" Printing and Advertising		210 49	
" Working Expenses		174 85	
			2552 79
Balance in hand			851 95

Kingston.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	3 62		
" Members' Subscriptions	79 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	70 00		
			152 62
Cr.			
By Total amount of Prizes	130 25		
" Printing and Advertising	11 00		
" Working Expenses	9 80		
			151 05
Balance in hand			1 57

Storrington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	22 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	40 00		
" Miscellaneous	70		
			63 20
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	10 24		
" Printing and Advertising	2 00		
			12 24
Balance in hand			50 95

NOTE.—For want of sufficient funds the Society held no exhibition.

GLENGARRY.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions,	180 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition,	220 00		
" Legislative Grant,	700 00		
" Miscellaneous,	30 00		
			1130 00

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report,.....	17 15		
" Prizes for Horses, $84; Cattle, $116; Sheep, $72; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $2.50	280 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $55; Roots and other hoed crops, $16; Dairy Products, $48; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $8; Agricultural Implements, $86; General Manufactures, $70; Fine Arts, $20; Ladies' Work, $31.10; Ploughing Match, $15	354 10		
		634 60	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies....		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds.....		28 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds.....		80 47	
" Printing and Advertising, $23.50; Musical Bands, $5.....		28 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, and Treasurer....		188 51	
			1117 73
Balance in hand.....			12 27

Lochiel and Kenyon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report,.....	20 05		
" Members' Subscriptions,.....	54 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society,.....	140 00		
			214 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $28; Cattle, $29.40; Sheep, $20.80; Pigs, $12.....	90 20		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36.58; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.60; Dairy Products, $13.48; Maple Sugar, $5; General Manufactures, $13; Ploughing Match, $6.....	83 76		
		173 96	
By Working Expenses,.....		19 19	
			193 15
Balance in hand.....			21 40

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report,.....	15 54		
" Members' Subscriptions,.....	244 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition,.....	153 81		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100.....	800 00		
" Borrowed.....	200 00		
" Miscellaneous,.....	19 55		
			1433 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $60; Cattle, $82; Sheep, $50; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $30.....	242 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $81; Roots and other hoed crops, $88; Dairy Products, $25; Fruits, $20; Plants and Flowers, $14; Agricultural Implements, $40; General Manufactures, $57; Fine Arts, $60; Ladies' Work, $70	455 00		
		697 00	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		82 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies,		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds,		202 50	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications,		12 00	
" Printing and Advertising,		60 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, and Treasurer		219 93	
			1413 43
Balance in hand			19 97

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, regret to state that, financially, the Fair was not so successful as last year, owing in some degree to a want of co-operation on the part of many who do not give the Society that cordial support to which it is entitled.

The Fair was held according to announcement, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September last; the weather was all that could be desired during the whole time. * * *

The exhibition of horses was tolerably good for Agricultural purposes, also in matched teams. In the younger classes, there was not so much competition, but some promising young animals were among them. There were also some superior brood mares.

The display of cattle, sheep, and hogs was not quite up to former years, but there were some animals which showed the interest which some farmers manifest in improving their stock.

There was an improvement in the show of fowls, there being a greater variety of the different improved breeds than on former occasions.

The show of carriages was much better than usual, there being a marked improvement in the quantity as well as quality; some really beautiful ones were on exhibition. There was a good variety of Farming Implements, Reapers, Mowers, Ploughs, Harrows, and Cultivators, apparently very suitable to perform their different works with durability.

In Dairy, Horticulture, Field and Garden Produce, some of the samples shown were of superior quality, and equal to any former Exhibitions.

The Ladies' Department was well filled with all sorts of fancy work, also woollen goods of home manufacture. * * * *

Your Directors cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the goodness of an all-wise Providence, for His varied and manifold blessings to us. That while the devastating hand of war has been severely felt in some countries, also famine in others, we have been blessed with peace and prosperity.

Edwardsburg.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	73 10		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	52 92		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			266 02
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21; Cattle, $26; Sheep, $14.25; Pigs, $5.25; Poultry, $12.75	79 25		
" Prizes for Diary Products, $7.25; Fruits, $11.25; General Manufactures, $24.75; Ladies' Work, $9.75	124 00		
		203 25	
" Working Expenses		40 70	
			243 95
Balance in hand			22 07

REPORT.

The President and Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, have much pleasure in

expressing their satisfaction at the prosperous conditions of the Society, and the success that attended the Exhibition held at Spencerville, last September. The attendance was greater, and the proceeds taken at the gate were in excess of previous occasions. The Treasurer's Report, which will be laid before you, shows a balance on hand of $22, after all the liabilities of the Society were paid.

The show of horses and cattle was very fair, and would compare favourably with other years.

In the sheep department, they were not so good as at our last Show.

The show of pigs was very good indeed, and surpassed all former Exhibitions of the kind here, being mostly Berkshires, which are becoming the general favourites.

The show of poultry was small, but of a very superior character, and was a very attractive part of the Exhibition.

The different classes of grain, roots, domestic industry, and ladies' work, were tolerably well filled; and as regards grain, it was frequently remarked by the annual visitors, that a better sample was never before exhibited in Edwardsburgh. The different samples of potatoes shown were as usual, really excellent, and could hardly be surpassed, and although the potato crop suffered to some extent from the ravages of the Colorado potato bug, where ordinary care and vigilance was manifested, no serious consequences were experienced.

In dairy products, there was a slight falling off, but the samples shown were mostly of good quality, and the show, taken altogether, may be said to have been more successful than for several years past.

GREY, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	56 84		
" Members' Subscriptions	127 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	119 50		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grants, $230	930 00		
" Owen Sound Horticultural Society	511 00		
" Sydenham Agricultural Society	142 00		
" Entry Money at Ploughing Match	7 50		
			1893 84
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $121; Cattle, $174; Sheep, $79; Pigs, $31.50; Poultry, $29.25	434 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $153.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $41.50; Dairy Products, $76.50; Fruits, $112; Plants and Fowers, $102.75; Vegetables, $106; Agricultural Implements, $43; General Manufactures, $50; Ladies' Work, $74; Ploughing Match, cash payment only included, $6	765 00		
		1199 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		48 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		159 15	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		129 46	
" Printing and Advertising		97 41	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		183 38	
			1817 90
Balance in hand			75 94

REPORT.

On the first day of March, the customary Seed Fair was held on the market grounds, in the Town of Owen Sound, but it cannot be said to have been more than moderately suc-

cessful, as the entries were only twenty-five in all, namely, twelve of wheat, one of barley, six of oats, four of peas and two of timothy seed.

On the twenty-sixth of April the Annual Spring Show took place, at which sixteen horses and eight bulls were entered for exhibition,—the greater portion of which are tolerably well known in the county.

The effort made to bring about a united show of the Riding Society and some of the branch societies occupied the attention of the Directors for a considerable space of time, and finally resulted in the falling in with the project of the Horticultural Society of the Town of Owen Sound and the Agricultural Society of the Township of Sydenham, and the holding of a joint exhibition in the Town of Owen Sound, on the 20th and 21st days of September. It is due to the public of Owen Sound to say that many of them contributed liberally to the funds of the united societies, and enabled a more than ordinary liberal prize list to be made up. The union of the societies also gave opportunity greatly to enlarge the field of competition, and to classify almost all the articles for which premiums were offered, besides rendering it possible to increase the amounts offered as prizes for the various articles. The advantages thus presented to competitors may be summed up as follows: 1st, the area of competition was enlarged and a better classification of the articles for exhibition was made; 2nd, less time was required for exhibitors to attend at the show than would been needed had they to attend three separate exhibitions; 3rd, the applying of the funds of the three societies to one exhibition enabled the giving of larger premiums than it would otherwise have been possible to offer, or than could have been taken as prizes even if awarded at all the three shows had they been held separately. The maximum of advantage was thus gained at the minimum of time and trouble, and consequently of expense.

It may fairly be said of the show that it was a successful one, and that even if its conduct and arrangements were not perfect, they were such as to merit commendation and to have secured a good result.

The Directors hope that the Union Show will be continued in the year 1878, and they can see no reason why the Township of Derby, at all events, should not also come in. Those from that Township who were competitors in 1877, secured a fair and proportionate measure of success as prize takers, and their neighbours as a rule, can compete on equal or nearly equal terms with them if they so desire.

The Christmas Show brought out some good fat animals, twenty-six cattle having been entered for exhibition. There were, however, but three entries of sheep, six of poultry and six of pigs. This show was held on the 15th of December.

On the nineteenth of November a ploughing match was held on the farm of W. M. Keefer, on the Lake Shore Line, in the Township of Sydenham. The competitors were divided into three classes; 8 being in the first, 5 in the second, and 4 in the third. The work done was well spoken of by the Judges and by on-lookers. On the day originally fixed for the match snow prevented its being held, but that having disappeared, it was resolved to seize the opportunity offered, and late as it was in the season, a very good day was obtained, and might indeed have been availed of up to Christmas, although ploughing at that period is of very rare occurrence in this northern region.

With respect to the harvest of 1877, it may be said that it was above the average, but the hay crop was below it; roots and vegetables were generally a productive crop, with the exception of cabbage, which was greatly ravaged by the white butterfly and its progeny.

The apple crop was light while that of plums was productive and remunerative. The display of fruits made at the Central Show could not have failed to convince the most sceptical that the County of Grey is especially adapted for their cultivation, and it is becoming more apparent, year by year, that the agricultural community are becoming more alive to this important branch of industry. There is not a Township in the North Riding in which orchards are not being planted, and the results will soon begin to show themselves in added prosperity. So well is the reputation of the County as a fruit-producing district being disseminated that last fall buyers were here from Montreal to purchase apples for shipment to other countries.

The display made at the Centennial Show in 1876, doubtless assisted to spread this knowledge, and to bring the resources of this County as a fruit-growing region into a degree of publicity and of prominence which it would otherwise have taken long to arrive at. * *

Derby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	84 55		
" Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	11 45		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	40 80		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	4 50		
			250 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $23.25 ; Cattle, $24.50 ; Sheep, $13.75 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $3	77 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy products, $6.25 ; Fruits, $6.50 ; Vegetables, $6.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $3 ; General Manufactures, $5.25 ; Ladies' Work, $7	57 25		
		134 75	
By Printing and Advertising		11 00	
" Working Expenses		39 05	
			184 80
Balance in hand			65 50

St. Vincent.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	122 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	121 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	35 33		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	50 70		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	9 00		
			36 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $67 ; Cattle, $35 ; Sheep, $14.25 ; Pigs, $5	121 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7 ; Dairy Products, $8 ; Fruits, $4 ; Agricultural Implements, $8 ; General Manufactures, $8 ; Ladies' Work, $8	77 00		
		198 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		19 50	
" Printing and Advertising		23 60	
" Working Expenses		55 25	
			296 60
Balance in hand			67 83

Sullivan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions	65 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	5 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	25 85		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
" Miscellaneous	50		
			127 15

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer as per last Annual Report.		11 20	
" Prizes for Horses, $18.25 ; Cattle, $23.50 ; Sheep, $13.50 ; Pigs, $7	62 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13 ; Dairy Products, $6.75 ; Fruits, $6 ; Vegetables, $7.25 ; General Manufactures, $4 ; Ladies' Work, $16.60	74 10		
		136 35	
By Printing and Advertising		6 59	
" Working Expenses...		12 75	
			166 89
Balance due Treasurer			39 74

Sydenham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	76 83		
" Members' Subscriptions	243 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	120 85		
" Municipal Grant.....	30 00		
			470 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid	23 50		
" Electoral Division Society for Union Show	393 85		
" Printing and Advertising.....	1 00		
" Working Expenses	15 00		
			433 35
Balance in hand			37 33

Owen Sound Horticulturat Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	41 20		
" Members' Subscriptions	541 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	123 45		
" Miscellaneous	7 91		
			713 56
Cr.			
By Total Prizes	516 00		
" Printing and Advertising, $4 ; Musical Bands, $12.....	16 00		
" Working Expenses.....	45 70		
			577 70
Balance in hand			135 86

GREY, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscription	130 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	53 50		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $104.....	804 00		
			987 50
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer as per last Annual Report		11 27	
" Prizes for Horses, $71 ; Cattle, $81 ; Sheep, $74.50 ; Pigs, $10.50 ; Poultry, $8.50.	245 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $62 ; Roots and other hoed			

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
crops, $17.50; Dairy Products, $27; Fruits, $12.75; Vegetables, $14.75; Agricultural Implements, $35.50; General Manufactures, $15.75; Ladies' Work, $15; Mowing and Reaping Matches, $42	242 25		
		487 75	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		14 80	
" Printing and Advertising		28 50	
" Working Expenses		82 05	
			1,044 37
Balance due Treasurer			56 87

REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting their Annual Report, in conformity with the requirements of the 45th and 46th Sections of the "Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts, and Manufactures, of 1877," have to observe that the amount paid to the credit of the Association, for 1877, was less than in the previous year. The County Grant for the former year being $200; and for the last year only $104; and as the amount distributed for prizes was apportioned before the Directors were made aware of a diminution in the Grant from the County, it has been necessary to draw upon the retained prize money to the extent of $56.37, which, under other circumstances, would have been available for the current year. The principle on which the County Grant was apportioned last year was, on that of relative membership, and if the same rule be continued to guide in its distribution the only corrective is to be found in increased membership which, with a little effort on the part of members, your Directors think could be accomplished.

Your Directors have been urged by circulars from the County of Norfolk to join with them in an application to the Legislature for an increase of $300 to each Society from Provincial sources. Each of your Directors with one exception—occasioned by absence—signed a petition to that effect to the Legislature, a proceeding which your Directors hope will meet with your approval. * * * * *

Bentinck.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Member's Subscriptions	72 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	6 08		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	62 62		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
" Miscellaneous	31 65		
			192 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $30; Cattle, $30; Sheep, $30; Pigs, $8	98 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $9.75; Agricultural Implements, $10; General Manufactures, $3	52 75		
		150 75	
By Working Expenses		41 60	
			192 35

Egremont.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	27 57		
" Member's Subscriptions	165 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	157 63		
" Ploughing Match	11 75		
			361 95

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $44 ; Cattle, $41 ; Sheep, $17.50 ; Pigs, $7.50 ; Poultry, $2	112 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14 ; Dairy Products, $20 ; Fruits, $5.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $15.50 ; General Manufactures, $13.75 ; Ladies' Work, $21.25 ; Ploughing Match, $36.25	150 50		
		362 50	
By Exhibition Buildings		11 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		41 26	
			321 26
Balance in hand			40 69

Glenelg.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	15 26		
" Members' Subscriptions	97 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	18 69		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	90 70		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
" Miscellaneous	14 00		
			255 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $39.75 ; Cattle, $23 ; Sheep, $8 ; Pigs, $5.50 ; Poultry, $3.25	78 50		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $14.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.10 ; Dairy Products, $5.50 ; Fruits, $4 ; Vegetables, $5.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $18 ; General Manufactures, $10.75 ; Ladies' Work, $9.70	76 45		
		154 95	
By Printing and Advertising		17 75	
" Working Expenses		23 63	
			196 33
Balance in hand			59 32

Normanby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	96 86		
" Members' Subscriptions	122 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	3 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	109 05		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
" Miscellaneous	14 00		
			375 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25 ; Cattle, $30 ; Sheep, $25 ; Pigs, $15 ; Poultry, $8	103 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seed, $26 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13 ; Dairy Products, $14 ; Fruits, $10 ; Plants and Flowers, $2.85 ; Vegetables, $12 ; Agricultural Implements, $20 ; General Manufactures, $20 ; Fine Arts, $13 ; Ladies' Work, $30	160 85		
		263 85	
By Prizes for previous years paid		1 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 00	
" Working Expenses		70 33	
			344 18
Balance in hand			31 33

GREY, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	42 98		
" Members' Subscriptions	390 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	145 03		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $200	900 00		
" Money loaned	500 00		
			1978 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $40.50 ; Cattle, $31 ; Sheep, $17 ; Pigs, $15 ; Poultry, $9	112 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $48.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15 ; Dairy Products, $21.50 ; Fruits, $21 ; Vegetables $13.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $18.50 ; General Manufactures, $25 ; Fine Arts, $6.70 ; Ladies' Work, $44.50	214 20		
		326 70	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		414 90	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and erection of buildings		1034 46	
" Printing and Advertising, $35.25 ; Musical Bands, $10		45 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		108 03	
			1929 34
Balance in hand			49 17

REPORT.

The Directors of the East Riding of Grey Electoral District Agricultural Society, in submitting their third Annual Report, have the satisfaction of being able to state that a fair measure of success has attended their efforts, on behalf of the Society. And they feel that they have reason to congratulate the members upon the improved condition of the Society as compared with previous years.

A want felt by this Society, since its organization, has the past year, in a great measure, been overcome, namely, a suitable place for holding exhibitions. With a view of overcoming this difficulty, the Society purchased five acres of land ; enclosed it with a close board fence seven feet high ; erected a hall 75 x 36 feet, at the cost of $1,034. To meet this extra expenditure, over previous years, the Directors reduced the fall exhibition prize list about one hundred dollars ; and, by liberal subscriptions of friends of the Society, we were enabled to pay all indebtedness except five hundred dollars, which amount we borrowed from the North of Scotland Loaning Company, payable by instalments, one hundred dollars and interest annually.

The receipts from the Fall Exhibition being over one hundred dollars more than any previous year, the Directors believe the extra receipts from visitors will in the five years pay all the indebtedness, and the members receive the usual available funds as prizes.

The Directors regret to state that one of the Townships in this Riding, namely Collingwood, held their Fall Exhibition on one of the days of East Grey Exhibition, which deprived members in that Township from competing for prizes at the Fall Exhibition. Believing this an unintentional occurrence, we hope we may never have cause for reporting a recurrence of the same.

It is to be hoped that the great success which has attended the Fall Exhibition will have the effect of stimulating a desire and determination in the members to aid and assist at all future exhibitions, in forwarding the great object of improvement, which is aimed at by holding the exhibitions for competing in the various departments.

The Fall Exhibition was the best ever held in the Riding, every department being well represented.

The exhibition of stock showed an increased interest in pure breeds. Grains, roots,

fruits, &c., an improvement in husbandry. And lastly, though perhaps not least, the Ladies' Work, an ornament to the exhibition, an attraction to visitors and merit to the fair exhibitors.

On a retrospect of the past year, we feel that the members of this Society should feel grateful to an all-wise Providence for having blessed them with an abundant harvest.

Peace in our Dominion, and a continued prosperity in its fair domain.

Artemesia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	73 55		
" Members' Subscriptions	79 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	6 58		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	41 84		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			220 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $22 50; Cattle, $19.50; Sheep, $12; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $2.75	62 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.75; Dairy Products, $8; Fruits, $8; Vegetables, $10; General Manufactures, $3.50; Ladies' Work, $5.25	66 75		
		129 50	
By Printing and Advertising		16 75	
" Working Expenses		11 73	
			157 98
Balance in hand			62 99

REPORT.

Your Directors for the year 1877 beg to submit the following Report:—

The Fall Exhibition, in connection with the above-named Society, was held in Priceville, on the 1st of October. The day being fine, a large number of people were present. A greater interest than usual was manifested by exhibitors, as the entries were about 100 in excess of any former Exhibition of this Society.

Much is due to Mr. R. H. Evans, the Director from Priceville, for his untiring efforts in securing subscribers, and preparing the necessary accommodations for the holding of the Exhibition; also the use of his waggon shop for the exhibition of goods. Your Directors, as well as all the members, are sensible of the labour undergone by Mr. Evans, in removing the contents of his shop and replacing them.

Your Directors recommend that the thanks of this Society be tendered as follows: To Mr. Evans for the accommodation above mentioned: also Messrs. Alexander Webster, Dr. Ghent and Thos. Nichol, Esqs., for the special prizes offered by them, for which there was great competition, adding materially to the interest of the Exhibition.

Your Directors will proceed briefly to consider the articles on exhibition. In horses, the entries were as follows:—General Purpose, 6; Matched Carriage, 3; Saddle, 6; Brood Mares, 4; Two Year Old Colts, 6; One Year Old do., 3; Spring do., 4; making a total of 34 entries in horses alone, and some good specimens in each class.

Cattle.—In cattle there were 25 entries, and but one thorough-bred bull exhibited.

Sheep.—In sheep there were 28 entries; many of which were worthy of special mention, reflecting credit on the exhibitors.

Swine.—In swine, but 4 entries were made, all of which were owned in the Village of Priceville. The deficiency in this class may be accounted for, in consequence of the distance and difficulty in transporting heavy hogs (as there are many in the township).

Poultry.—In this class there were seven entries.

Grain and Roots.—The most of the goods exhibited in this class (in the opinion of the Directors) were faultless.—The grain was plump and of a good colour, while the roots were the best it was ever our pleasure to inspect—the potatoes in particular surpassing (in size)

anything of the kind we ever witnessed. The season appeared to have been particularly adapted to their growth.

Dairy Produce.—In butter, for the Society's Prize, there were 17 entries—the competition being so great and the quality so near perfect, that it was with difficulty the Judges decided on the superior. * * * *

There were many other articles of minor importance worthy of comment; but to consider in detail every article on exhibition would be a laborious task; suffice it to say the Exhibition in every respect was a perfect success, surpassing in quantity and quality any former Exhibition of this Society.

Your Directors would specially recommend early subscribing (before the returns require to be made to the Government), as the greater the number of members returned, the greater the portion of the County Grant will be obtained by the Society, which would much augment the funds of the Society, and thereby enable the Directors to frame a prize list, offering a greater number and larger prizes than heretofore. The number of members at the time of the Exhibition was 77—33 per cent. of which joined too late to be supplemented by the Government.

Your Directors have much pleasure in reporting farming generally throughout the Township, more efficiently executed than in former years, which may be accounted for as follows:

1st.—Railway facilities in our midst, affording a ready market at remunerative prices, without the difficulty hitherto experienced in teaming from 30 to 50 miles in order to find an outlet for the surplus production of our farms.

2nd.—Better class of farmers are settling the township, as many farms have changed hands within the last few years.

And Thirdly.—Less summer frosts. * * * *

Collingwood.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	100 75		
" Members' Subscriptions	174 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	110 10		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	118 55		
" Municipal Grant	60 00		
" Special Prizes	15 00		
			578 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $64.50; Cattle, $53.50; Sheep, $26; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $11.50	173 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $34.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.75; Dairy Products, $13.75; Fruits, $9; Plants and Flowers, $2.25; Vegetables, $8 75; Agricultural Implements, $34.50; General Manufactures, $13.75; Prizes for Fine Arts, $2.25; Ladies' Work, $12.75	144 50		
		318 00	
By Printing and Advertising		20 25	
" Working Expenses		53 10	
			391 35
Balance in hand			187 05

Euphrasia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	86 31		
" Members' Subscriptions	96 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	21 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	78 11		
" Municipal Grant	35 00		
" Miscellaneous	80 80		
			397 22

Cr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $66.50; Cattle, $19.75; Sheep, $15.50; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $2	114 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.75; Dairy Products, $27.50; Fruits, $6; Vegetables, $6.50; Agricultural Implements, $12.50; General Manufactures, $11; Ladies' Work, $27.50; Ploughing Match, $44.50	166 50		
		281 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		14 50	
" Working Expenses		39 87	
			340 62
Balance in hand			56 60

Holland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	35 12		
" Members' Subscriptions	88 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	61 75		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	20 00		
From Chatsworth	62 00		
			267 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50; Cattle, $21.75; Sheep, 26.75; " Pigs, $9.50; Poultry, $5	87 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.60; Roots and other hoed crops, $22.25; Dairy Products, $8; Fruits, $11; Agricultural Implements, $8; Ladies' Work, $23.50	101 85		
		188 85	
By Printing and Advertising		8 25	
" Working Expenses		23 34	
			220 44
Balance in hand			46 68

Osprey.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	3 44		
" Members' Subscriptions	54 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	4 70		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	43 85		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			125 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $13.50; Cattle, $9; Sheep, $15.25; Pigs, $6	43 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50; Dairy Products, $1.50; Fruits, $3; Agricultural Implements, $1.50; General Manufactures, $6.75; Ladies' Work, $3.50	30 25		
		74 00	
By Working Expenses		20 72	
			94 72
Balance in hand			31 27

Proton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	23 41		
" Members' Subscriptions	97 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	2 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	71 60		
Cr.			194 21
By Prizes for Horses, $34; Cattle, $20; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $4	78 00		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $20.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $5; Agricultural Implements, $3; General Manufactures, $4; Fine Arts, $3.46; Ladies' Work, $23 ..	75 46		
		153 46	
By Prizes for previous years paid		5 76	
" Exhibition Buildings		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses		15 05	
			186 77
Balance in hand			7 44

HALDIMAND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	183 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	117 79		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $25	725 00		
" Miscellaneous	46 09		
Cr.			1071 88
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		53 91	
" Prizes for Horses, $121; Cattle, $66; Sheep, $71; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $3	282 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.75; Dairy Products, $13; Fruits, $6.75; Vegetables, $5.75; Agricultural Implements, $13; General Manufactures, $33.50; Fine Arts, $7.75; Ladies' Work, $19.25	134 25		
		416 25	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		94 61	
" Printing and Advertising		32 00	
" Working Expenses		55 11	
			1071 88

Cayuga, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	42 49		
" Members' Subscriptions	157 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	77 20		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
Cr.			302 19
By Prizes for Horses, $47; Cattle, $36.50; Sheep, $20.80; Pigs, $11.25	115 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36.15; Dairy Products, $6; Agricultural Implements, $3; General Manufactures, $10; Fine Arts, $2.10; Ladies' Work, $12.30; Ploughing Match, $37	106 55		
		222 10	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings		27 25	
" Printing and Advertising		17 50	
			266 85
Balance in hand			35 34

Dunn and S. Cayuga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	80 75		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	34 33		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			141 33
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		4 46	
" Prizes for Horses, $36.50; Cattle, $24.50; Sheep, $21; Pigs, $4; Poultry, $3	89 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.25; Root and other hoed crops, $4; Dairy Products, $1.25; Fruits, $3.60; Vegetables, $4.90; Agricultural Implements, $3.25; Ladies' Work, $6.20	30 45		
		119 45	
By Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		22 96	
			158 87
Balance due Treasurer			17 54

Rainham and Cayuga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	33 08		
" Members' Subscriptions	83 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	48 80		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	29 50		
			219 38
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $48; Cattle, $17.50; Sheep, $28; Pigs, $7.50	101 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50; Dairy Products, $2 50; Fruits, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $8; General Manufactures, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $3.60; Ploughing Match, $39	71 60		
		172 60	
By Prizes for previous years paid		6 60	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		11 63	
			205 83
Balance in hand			13 55

Seneca and Oneida.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	207 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	17 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	131 00		
" Municipal Grants	50 00		
" Miscellaneous	5 00		
			410 70

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report.. ...		32 69	
" Prizes for Horses, $70.50 ; Cattle, $54 ; Sheep, $31.50 ; Pigs, $21 ; Poultry, $8.50	185 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4 ; Dairy Products, $13 ; Fruits, $10.75 ; Vegetables, $3.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $11.50 ; General Manufactures, $16.50 ; Ladies' Work, $23.75 ; Miscellaneous, $13.50	125 25		
		310 75	
By Printing and Advertising		24 00	
" Working Expenses		25 14	
			392 39
Balance in hand			18 61

Walpole.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	94 09		
" Members' Subscriptions	272 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	144 10		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	126 43		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			662 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $136 ; Cattle, $73 ; Sheep, $107 ; Pigs, $41 ; Poultry, $24.75	381 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $31.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $18.75 ; Dairy products, $11 ; Fruits, $13 25 ; Vegetables, $5 ; Agricultural Implements, $23 ; General Manufactures, $25.50 ; Ladies' Work, $48 ; Miscellaneous, $6	182 00		
		563 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		13 07	
" Printing and Advertising		24 27	
" Working Expenses		67 00	
			671 09
Balance due Treasurer			8 97

HALTON.

Dr.	$. cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	78 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	278 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	833 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Miscellaneous	35 00		
			2,024 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $217 ; Cattle, $111 ; Sheep, $85.50 ; Pigs $27 ; Poultry, $35	475 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.25 ; Dairy Products, $22.50 ; Fruits, $27 ; Plants and Flowers, $18.50 ; Vegetables, $8.30 ; Agricultural Implements, $55 ; General Manufactures, $31 ; Fine Arts, $52 ; Ladies' Work, $128.75	405 25		
		880 75	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		30 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		85 40	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		324 00	
" Printing and Advertising		46 05	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		174 40	
			1,960 60
Balance in hand			64 20

Esquesing.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as perlast Annual Report	31 14		
" Members' Subscriptions	241 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	162 49		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	101 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
Cr.			586 13
By Prizes for Horses, $87; Cattle, $74; Sheep, $49; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $13	241 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $11; Fruits, $17; Plants and Flowers, $3.25; Vegetables, $6.75; Agricultural Implements, $15; General Manufactures, $35; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $17.25	167 75		
		408 75	
By Exhibition Buildings		33 92	
" Printing and Advertising, $24; Musical Bands, $25		49 00	
" Working Expenses		69 48	
			561 15
Balance in hand			24 98

Nelson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	270 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	44 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	125 71		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
" Miscellaneous	14 00		
Cr.			494 11
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		19 99	
" Prizes for Horses, $111; Cattle, $123; Sheep, $49; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $13.50	316 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35; Roots and other hoed crops, $21; Dairy Products, $43.50; Fruits, $14.25; Agricultural Implements, $20; Ladies' Work, $36.25	170 00		
		486 50	
By Printing and Advertising		16 75	
" Working Expenses		26 48	
			549 72
Balance due Treasurer			55 61

Trafalgar.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report.	14 89		
" Members' Subscriptions	272 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	73 80		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	136 46		
" Municipal Grant	125 00		
" Miscellaneous	48 00		
			670 15
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $88 ; Cattle, $72 ; Sheep, $69.50 ; Pigs, $49 ; Poultry, $24.75	303 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $33.25 ; Dairy Products, $21 ; Fruits, $19 ; Plants and Flowers, $13.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $36 ; General Manufacteres, $27.75 ; Fine Arts, $8 ; Ladies' Work, $55	239 00		
		542 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		15 55	
" Printing and Advertising		21 80	
" Working Expenses		43 63	
			627 23
Balance in hand			42 92

HAMILTON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	1,669 96		
" Members' Subscriptions	149 00		
" Special Subscriptions	148 00		
" Legislative Grant, $350 ; Municipal City Grant, $400	750 00		
" Interest	69 25		
" From Treasurer of "Great Central Fair," as proportion of surplus	1,631 10		
			4,417 31
Cr.			
By Paid Treasurer of "Great Central Fair."		2,800 00	
" Printing and Advertising		19 65	
" Working Expenses		75 00	
			2,894 65
Balance in hand			1,522 66

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

F. C. Bruce, *Treasurer*,

In account with the Hamilton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Prize money unclaimed, 1875	$ 4 50	Prizes paid	$4,583 50
Hamilton Elec. Div. Ag. Socy	2,800 00	Judges' Expenses	298 52
South Wentworth Ag. Soc'y	1,589 00	Printing, Advertising & Stationery	525 44
North do do	1,300 00	Sundries Expense Account	100 75

Admission at Gate	$3,200 51	Labour Account	$442 50
Great Western Railway Coupons	353 25	Building and Decorating Account	207 53
Members' Subscriptions	363 00	Forage Account	161 95
Booth and Fruit Stands	270 00	Superintendent's Expenditure	251 21
Horse Stalls and locks	143 00	Officers' Salaries	635 00
Forage and Lumber	71 99	Hamilton Ag. Soc'y $1,631.10	
Value of articles offered as prizes	305 00	S. Wentworth Ag. Soc'y.. 859.62	
		N. do do ... 703.13	3,193 85
	$10,400 25		$10,400 25

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) JOHN BROWN, JR.,
A. MCKEAND,
Auditors.

Hamilton, 5th December, 1877.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	267 11		
" Members' Subscriptions	59 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Interest	9 57		
			1,035 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $54.50; Cattle, $53.50; Sheep, $52.80; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $5.85	183 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $46.30; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.40; Dairy Products, $17; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $10.50; Agricultural Implements, $61.25; General Manufactures, $47.25; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $10.10	225 80		
		409 45	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		299 50	
" Paid for Horticultural Publications		30 00	
" Printing		60	
" Working Expenses		61 75	
			801 30
Balance in hand			234 38

Dungannon and Faraday.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	11 74		
" Members' Subscriptions	60 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	78 00		
			149 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $16.50; Cattle, $19; Sheep, $6.75; Pigs, $4.80	47 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.75; Dairy Products, $7.50; Fruits, $1; Vegetables, $6.75; Agricultural Implements, $4; Ladies' Work, $17.45	76 00		
		123 50	
By Exhibition Buildings		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		3 25	
" Working Expenses		29 14	
			158 89
Balance due Treasurer			8 90

Rawdon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	109 75		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	157 50		
Cr.			267 25
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	17 80		
" Prizes for Horses, $39.20; Cattle, $41.50; Sheep, $25.45; Pigs, $6.25; Poultry, $4.50	116 90		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.95; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.10; Dairy Products, $11; Vegetables, $3.90; Agricultural Implements, $19.70; Ladies' Work, $26.20.	90 90		
		207 80	
By Printing and Advertising		9 16	
" Working Expenses		32 50	
			267 26
Balance due Treasurer			01

Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	23 45		
" Members' Subscriptions	47 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1 70		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	64 00		
Cr.			136 15
By Prizes for Horses, $23.50; Cattle, $26.45; Sheep, $6.25; Pigs, $3.60	59 80		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50; Dairy Products, $5; Vegetables, $7.40; General Manufactures, $8	37 15		
		96 95	
By Prizes for previous years paid		2 65	
" Exhibition Buildings		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses		15 88	
			135 48
Balance in hand			67

HASTINGS, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	172 05		
" Members' Subscriptions	155 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	29 35		
" Legislrtive Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	7 05		
Cr.			1,063 45
By Prizes paid at Fall Show	364 80		
" Prizes for previous years paid	74 10		
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies	280 00		
" Exhibition Buildings	11 37		
" Paid for Agricultural Publications	198 80		
" Printing and Advertising	14 25		
" Working Expenses	80 00		
		1,023 32	
Balance in hand			40 13

Thurlow.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	7 29		
" Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	15 80		
Cr.			234 34
By Prizes for Horses, $38.75 ; Cattle, $22.75 ; Sheep, $15.75 ; Pigs, $8.75 ; Poultry, $1	87 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $13.25 ; Fruits, $3 ; Agricultural Implements, $23.25 ; General Manufactures, $20.50 ; Fine Arts, $21 ; Ladies' Work, $15	123 75		
	210 75		
Unpaid	28 25		
			182 50
Balance in hand			51 84

Tyendinaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	3 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
Cr.			213 53
By Prizes for Horses, $32.50 ; Cattle, $28.75 ; Sheep, $17.75 ; Pigs, $5.75 ; Poultry, 50 cts	85 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.40 ; Dairy Products, $5.75 ; Fruits, $3.10 ; Vegetables, $2.65 ; Agricultural Implements, $17 ; General Manafactures, $12.25 ; Ladies' Work, $11.70	77 95		
		163 20	
By Exhibition Buildings		7 28	
" Printing and Advertising		4 50	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			199 98
Balance in hand			13 55

HURON, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	340 80		
" Members' Subscriptions	210 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	172 36		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
Cr.			1,523 16
By Prizes for Horses, $117 ; Cattle, $84 ; Sheep, $54 ; Pigs, $31.50 ; Poultry, $6.75	293 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $11 ; Dairy Products, $22.50 ; Fruits, $12.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $1.50 ; Vegetables, $10.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $34.50 ; General Manufactures, $11.50 ; Fine Arts, $4 ; Ladies' Work, $34.25	175 50		
	468 85		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Unpaid	53 75		
		415 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		340 80	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies...		420 34	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		234 36	
" Printing and Advertising		22 65	
" Working Expenses		71 35	
			1,504 50
Balance in hand			18 66

Grey.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	340 80		
" Members' Subscriptions	135 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	205 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	83 52		
" Miscellaneous	27 45		
Cr.			792 37
By Prizes for Horses, $58.50; Cattle, $40.75; Sheep, $21.50; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $8	136 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.50; Dairy Products, $16.50; Fruits, $4.75; Vegetables, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $8.25; General Manufactures, $9.25; Ladies' Work, $11	67 25		
	203 50		
Unpaid	80 50		
		123 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		165 35	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		227 70	
" Printing and Advertising		17 50	
" Working Expenses		40 50	
			574 05
Balance in hand			218 32

Howick.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions	19 10		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	100 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	34 51		
Cr.			153 61
By Prizes for Horses, $16.25; Cattle, $21; Sheep, $11; Pigs, $2.75; Poultry, $1.40	52 40		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10; Roots and other hoed crops, $4; Dairy Products, $6.25; Fruits, $3.45; Vegetables, $3; Agricultural Implements, $5; General Manufactures, $3.45; Fine Arts, 50 cts; Ladies' Work, $11.80	47 45		
		99 85	
By Printing and Advertising		7 25	
" Working Expenses		32 60	
			139 70
Balance in hand			13 91

Hullett.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions	138 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	158 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	154 11		
" Municipal Grant	61 75		
" Miscellaneous	15 00		
Cr.			527 11
By Prizes for Horses, $99 ; Cattle, $71.50 ; Sheep, $37 ; Pigs, $43.25 ; Poultry, $12.25	263 00		
" Dairy Products, $8.50 ; Fruits, $15 ; Vegetables, $13.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $19 ; General Manufactures, $20 ; Fine Arts, 50cts. ; Ladies' Work, $12.50	88 75		
		351 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		55 75	
" Printing and Advertising		40 00	
" Working Expenses		78 93	
			526 43
Balance in hand			68

Turnberry.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	151 54		
" Members' Subscriptions	144 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	213 75		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	66 50		
" Borrowed	300 00		
" Miscellaneous	139 85		
Cr.			1,015 64
By Prizes for Horses, $87 ; Cattle, $58 ; Sheep, $39 ; Pigs, $23 ; Poultry, $6.50	213 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.75 ; Dairy Products, $23 ; Fruits, $9.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $2 ; Vegetables, $5 ; Agricultural Implements, $26.50 ; General Manufactures, $20.50 ; Fine Arts, $5 ; Ladies' Work, $15 ; Ploughing Match, $112.10	242 25		
		455 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		25 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		30 00	
" Paid Borrowed Money		179 49	
" Printing and Advertising, $25 ; Musical Bands, $10		35 00	
" Working Expenses		22 12	
			747 86
Balance in hand			267 78

HURON, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions	250 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	317 04		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Colborne Horticultural Society &c., amalgamated	554 55		
" Miscellaneous	45 00		
			1,966 59

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report..		72 03	
" Prizes for Horses, $60; Cattle, $73; Sheep, $82; Pigs, $51; Poultry, $17	283 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $82.10; Roots and other hoed crops, $67.25; Dairy Products, $95.05; Growing crops, $60.15; Fruits, $35; Plants and Flowers, $87; Vegetables, $8; Agricultural Implements, $32; General Manufactures, $27; Ladies' Work, $75.50....	569 05		
		852 05	
By Prizes for previous years paid		23 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies,...		393 25	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of buildings		115 32	
" Miscellaneous		6[illegible] 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $60.45; Musical Bands, $7.50..		67 95	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		195 67	
			1,787 27
Balance in hand.....			179 32

Ashfield and Wawanosh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report.....	55 80		
" Members' Subscriptions	178 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	85 50		
Cr.			319 30
By Prizes for Horses, $24; Cattle, $28; Sheep, $13; Pigs, $4.50; Poultry, $5.50	75 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.50; Dairy Products, $8.50; Fruits, $7.75; Plants and Flowers, $1.75; Vegetables, $19.75; Agricultural Implements, $3.50; General Manufactures, $13.25; Ladies' Work, $24.75..	91 75		
		166 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		6 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		18 46	
" Printing and Advertising		21 25	
" Working Expenses		17 00	
			229 46
Balance in hand.....			89 84

Colborne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	103 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	51 50		
Cr.			154 50
By Paid for Amalgamation with County Society		134 55	
" Printing and Advertising		9 95	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			154 50

Wawanosh, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	53 89		
" Members' Subscriptions	112 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admission Fees to Exhibition	5 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	50 50		
			221 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $43; Cattle, $41.50 : Sheep, $22 ; Pigs, $8.50 ; Poultry, $2.75	117 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.50 ; Dairy Products, $14.50 ; Fruits, $9.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.25 ; General Manufactures, $8.50 ; Ladies' Work, $12.75	88 75		
		206 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		8 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		12 13	
" Printing and Advertising		21 00	
" Working Expenses		8 00	
			255 63
Balance due Treasurer			34 09

Goderich Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	176 34		
" Members' Subscriptions	234 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	105 50		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Miscellaneous	20 00		
			586 34
Cr.			
By Horticultural Publications		26 60	
" To County Society for Union Show		390 00	
			416 60
Balance in hand			169 74

REPORT.

The Directors in presenting their Report desire to express their satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the Society. The West Riding Agricultural Society held their Exhibition in the Town of Goderich this year, and the Directors of the Horticultural Society considered that it would be conducive to the best interest of both Societies to amalgamate with the West Riding Society for the current year. And the wisdom of this policy was more than realized in the extent and superiority of the Show, making it the most successful ever held in the Riding, as no doubt will be shown by the Report of the Society. During the last day of the Show, a collection of fruit was hurriedly selected to compete at the Provincial Exhibition, which, although limited in quantity, was of excellent quality, and very much admired by the visitors at the fair. The Society was successful in taking the second prize for the collection. The receipts of the Society for the current year amounted to the handsome sum of three hundred and ninety dollars (without including in this amount any share of the proceeds for admission to the Show), which was handed to the Treasurer of the West Riding Agricultural Society, in the terms of amalgamation agreed upon by the United Societies.

HURON, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	44 34		
" Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Contribution of Tuckersmith Society	450 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Donations, &c.	236 05		
" Miscellaneous	12 50		
			1,648 89
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $240; Cattle, $121.50; Sheep, $93; Pigs, $32; Poultry, $14.50	501 00		
" Prizes for Grains, and Seeds, $96.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $14; Dairy Products, $27.50; Fruits, $29; Plants and Flowers, $6.75; Vegetables, $20; Agricultural Implements, $52; General Manufactures, $24.30; Fine Arts, $2.75; Ladies' Work, $61; Specials, $30.50	362 05		
		863 05	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		416 59	
" Printing and Advertising, $38; Musical Bands, $30		68 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		104 67	
			1,452 31
Balance in hand			196 58

Hay.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	51 01		
" Members' Subscriptions	139 75		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	80 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	61 00		
" Miscellaneous	10 00		
			341 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $57; Cattle, $26; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $13; Poultry, $4.25	136 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.25; Dairy Products, $10.50; Fruits, $10.25; Vegetables, $15.75; Agricultural Implements, $15.25; General Manufactures, $13.75; Ladies' Work, $18.05	100 80		
	237 55		
Unpaid	63 25		
		174 30	
By Prizes for previous years paid		70 55	
" Exhibition Buildings		35 31	
" Printing and Advertising		11 50	
" Working Expenses		27 95	
			321 61
Balance in hand			20 15

Stanley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	14 17		
" Members' Subscriptions	176 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	12 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	75 60		
" Miscellaneous	10 00		
			288 57

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $43.50; Cattle, $15.50; Sheep, $15 50; Pigs, $10	85 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25.25; Dairy Products, $11.50; Fruits, $9; Vegetables, $16.50; Agricultural Implements, $15.50; General Manufactures, $24; Ladies' Work, $12.75; Discretionary, $9.75	124 25		
		209 75	
By Exhibition Buildings		6 33	
" Printing and Advertising		11 75	
" Working Expenses		51 13	
			278 95
Balance in hand			9 62

Stephen.

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	95 69		
" Members' Subscriptions	326 60		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	492 39		
" Legislative Grant, $140; Municipal Grant, $10	150 00		
Cr.			1,064 68
By Prizes for Horses, $241; Cattle, $100; Sheep, $65; Pigs, $35; Poultry, $10	451 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40; Roots and other Hoed crops, $20; Dairy Products, $25; Fruits, $25; Plants and Flowers, $5; Vegetables, $10; Agricultural Implements, $40; General Manufactures, $33; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $30	234 00		
		685 00	
By Printing and Advertising		40 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		120 81	
			846 06
Balance in hand			218 62

Tuckersmith.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	458 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	616 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	70 50		
Cr.			1,284 65
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	93 03		
" Prizes for Cattle, $2; Sheep, $6; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $1	14 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $47	47 00		
		61 00	
By S. Huron Society for Prizes		450 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		51 75	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		108 00	
" Printing and Advertising		26 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		196 73	
			987 01
Balance in hand			297 64

KENT, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	206 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	287 10		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200	900 00		
" Miscellaneous	741 50		
Cr.			2,134 60
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		134 72	
" Prizes for Horses, $94.50; Cattle, $90.25; Sheep, $81.50; Pigs, $57; Poultry, $13.50	336 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37: Roots and other hoed crops, $10.25; Dairy Products, $15.25; Fruits, $7.75; Vegetables, $7.25; Agricultural Implements, $2.50: General Manufactures, $48; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $30.25; Ploughing Match, $41	206 25		
		543 00	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		17 62	
" Paid Mortgage		640 83	
" Printing and Advertising, $16.68; Musical Bands, $40		56 68	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		107 69	
			1,920 54
Balance in hand			214 06

REPORT.

The Annual Meeting of the East Kent Agricultural Society was held in the Mayhew's Hall- John Mason, Esq., President, in the chair. The Directors' Report for 1877 was read as follows:

Your Directors in submitting their Annual Report have no less reason than on former occasions to express their gratitude to an over-ruling Providence for the very bountiful harvest with which the country, and particularly this portion of it, has been blessed. Generally speaking, the crops of the past year were good, and in some parts of the County above an average, and but for the frost on June 21st and 22nd, would have been the heaviest ever gathered in this Section. To the same cause may be attributed a partial failure on many of the new lands in the district, where crops looked very promising the day previous.

We held the Spring Fair and ploughing match on April 24th. It was a marked success. There were seven competitors in the first class, six in the second, and six in the third. The ploughing was good in all classes, especially the boys', which was unusually so.

The Fall Show was held on Oct. 1st and 2nd, and was very successful in horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. A great improvement was noticed in draught and general purpose horses. Your Directors were sorry to find a falling off in the number of Exhibitors in the hall. No doubt fruit was almost a failure in the County the past season, but there ought to have been a better display of grain, roots and vegetables, as in some parts of the County there was an abundant crop. We hope members will take more interest in a coming exhibition, as we can have a display of the above named products unequalled in the Province.

Your Directors are sorry they could not get the diplomas when ordered, as they were all sold prior to our order going in; although we were assured that they would be forwarded at any time within two days of receipt of order. * * * *

Camden and Dresden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	78 01		
" Members' Subscriptions	197 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	97 80		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	86 20		
			459 51

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $39.50 ; Cattle, $31 ; Sheep, $33 ; Pigs, $19 ; Poultry, $7.50	130 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.10 ; Dairy Products, $6.75 ; Fruits, $5.90 ; Agricultural Implements, $20.75 ; General Manufactures, $29.15 ; Fine Arts, $4 ; Ladies' Work, $31	128 15		
		258 15	
By Printing and Advertising		14 75	
" Working Expenses		34 91	
			307 81
Balance in hand			151 70

Harwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	17 08		
" Members' Subscriptions	148 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	105 90		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	100 66		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Sale of Seeds to Members	591 75		
" Rent of Show Grounds	45 00		
			1,058 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $26 ; Cattle, $30 ; Sheep, $17 ; Pigs, $13 ; Poultry, $2.25	88 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9 ; Dairy Products, $6 ; Fruits, $6.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $6 ; General Manufactures, $15 ; Fine Arts, $1 ; Ladies' Work, $7.50	68 00		
		156 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		40 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of buildings		180 32	
" On purchase of Seeds		477 21	
" Printing and Advertising		13 30	
" Working Expenses		16 55	
			884 38
Balance in hand			174 01

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Harwich Branch Agricultural Society in presenting their Annual Report, take pleasure in having to say, the Society is financially and otherwise in a prosperous and healthy condition, although not free from debt. We have cash in the treasury, $174, and good notes and accounts to the amount of $200, total $374, against which we owe about $500, leaving a deficiency of $126, not taking the mortgage on the Society's ground into account.

In view of less expenditure in improving the grounds and buildings, and with a little extra exertion in obtaining Members, the deficiency should be made up the coming year, with a balance to our credit. The first instalment on the mortgage has been paid, and the easy terms of payment render it an object of no solicitude as to wiping the mortgage debt out without trouble or inconvenience.

Your Directors during the last year purchased about 600 bushels of seed grain of various kinds, which was distributed among the members at a public sale. Owing to most of the wheat being sold by sample, it did not realize cost. A part of the oats were also sold below cost. The peas sold for good prices which went far to reduce the loss on wheat.

On the whole a small loss was entailed on the Society by the operation, which was more than counter balanced by increased membership and other beneficial results to the Society.

The crops generally throughout the township were good.

Howard.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	265 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	199 65		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	134 23		
" Special Prizes	45 00		
" Refreshment Stands	16 00		
" Borrowed	250 00		
Cr.			909 88
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		36 75	
" Prizes for Horses, $70.25 ; Cattle, $72.50 ; Sheep, $20.50 ; Pigs, 41.50 ; Poultry, $6.50	211 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $16.70 ; Dairy Products, $5.30 ; Fruits, $4.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $2 ; Vegetables, $4.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $5.25 ; General Manufactures, $18 ; Fine Arts, $5.25 ; Ladies' Work, $24.50	105 75		
		317 00	
By Exhibition Buildings		25 00	
" Notes and Interest		374 00	
" For Agricultural Publications		1 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $19.25 ; Musical Bands, $12		31 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		101 33	
			886 63
Balance in hand			23 25

NOTE.—The Society continues to progress and has procured permanent grounds for holding its Exhibitions.

Orford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	82 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	137 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	21 85		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	60 16		
" Sale of Seeds	409 67		
" Miscellaneous	69 72		
Cr.			780 40
By Prizes for Horses, $30 ; Cattle, $35 ; Sheep, $15 ; Pigs, $15 ; Poultry, $10	105 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $10 ; Dairy Products, $11.25 ; Fruits, $10 ; Agricultural Implements, $15 ; General Manufactures, $10 ; Ladies' Work, $10	91 25		
		196 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		47 10	
" On Purchase of Seeds		470 40	
" Printing and Advertising, $21.75 ; Musical Bands, $15		36 75	
" Working Expenses		19 90	
			770 40
Balance in hand			10

Zone.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	10 96		
" Members' Subscriptions	103 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	17 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	38 75		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
			210 81
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $33.25 ; Cattle, $32.25 ; Sheep, $13 ; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $2.75	97 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50 ; Dairy Products, $6 ; Fruits, $3.55 ; Plants and Flowers, $1.25 ; Vegetables, $5.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $6.75 ; General Manufactures, $8 ; Ladies' Work, $16.75	69 55		
		166 80	
By Exhibition Buildings		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses		27 01	
			208 06
Balance in hand			2 75

KENT, WEST.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	578 16		
" Members' Subscriptions	346 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	780 19		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $250	950 00		
" Sale of Seeds, $50.22 ; Miscellaneous, $583.91	1,434 13		
			4,088 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $105 ; Cattle, $109 ; Sheep $88 ; Pigs, $90 ; Poultry, $48.75	440 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $71 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $47.50 ; Dairy Products, $45 ; Growing Crops, $18 ; Fruits, $24 ; Agricultural Implements, $147 ; General Manufactures, $55.50 ; Fine Arts, $27.50 ; Ladies' Work, $83	518 75		
		959 50	
By Ploughing Match		84 00	
" Reaping Match		10 00	
" Spring Show		114 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		71 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		384 61	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		370 60	
" On Purchase of Seeds		698 56	
" Refund from Grain Account		500 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $45.25 ; Musical Bands, $50		95 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		130 00	
			3,417 77
Balance in hand			671 21

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the West Kent Agricultural Society beg leave to submit the following report:

The Society is in a very satisfactory position, having for past years had a paid up membership of two hundred and sixty-one members, besides special subscriptions to the amount of seventy dollars and fifty cents.

The Society held their usual Spring Fair, which was satisfactorily attended, and prizes to the amount of one hundred and fourteen dollars awarded.

The Fall Exhibition was one of the largest and most successful ever held, the receipts at the gates amounting to the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars and nineteen cents, the number of entries was 1,292, and the amount of prizes awarded was nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents.

The Mowing Match was held on the farm of David Wilson, Esq., of Harwich, and was largely attended; sixteen competitors entered; the work was most satisfactorily performed, and the judges had much difficulty in making the award.

The Reaping Match was held on the farm of Mr. Brown, of Raleigh, and proved to be the largest ever held in the County, and machines from all the principal manufactories in the Province were on the ground. The representatives of the various manufactories of Reapers on the ground expressed much satisfaction at the management; and the judges had the utmost difficulty in making their awards.

The Ploughing Match was held on the 6th of November, on the farm of Mr. A. Huff, and was largely attended, much interest being taken in the proceedings; an unusual number of competitors being entered in the boy's class. The 1st prize in the 1st class was a Champion Mower, awarded to the Society by the Hall Manufacturing Company of Oshawa, and great credit is due to Mr. Dillon, their agent, who was instrumental in inducing the Company to make the liberal donation.

Early in the year your Directors, through Thos. Holmes, Esq., made the usual purchase of seed grain consisting of 258 bushels of Spring Wheat, 187 bushels of Peas, and 150 bushels of Oats, which were all sold at a very small loss. Parties who purchased the grain expressed themselves well satisfied with it. The Red Chaff Wheat gave good satisfaction, and your Directors would suggest a more extensive cultivation of the same.

Your Directors would be much pleased if some scheme could be devised whereby the Counties comprised in the old Western District could be induced to join in one grand show in some central point which your Directors believe could be made a great success, were it entered upon by the various Societies in an unanimous and proper spirit. We believe there is sufficient stock and material within the district to justify the agitation of such a subject.

Your Directors would suggest to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, and the Managers of the Model Farm, at Guelph, the propriety of distributing to the various County Societies the surplus thoroughbred animals, as we believe it would lead to a great improvement in the stock of the country, to have them placed within the reach of all parts of the country, and would be more beneficial than having them sold to be largely sent out of the country; also that samples of grain grown on the Model Farm should be likewise distributed, so as to ascertain its suitableness to the different sections of the Province.

A new feature of the Society's operations was the offering of prizes for the best fields of growing turnips. The judges in this class had a difficult task to perform, but we believe performed it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Society is under obligations to several members for their liberal donations for prizes in this class.

Raleigh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report.	149 17		
" Members' Subscriptions.	66 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	104 61		
" Sale of Seeds	654 58		
" Loan	230 00		
			1,204 36

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $28.75 ; Cattle, $31 ; Sheep, $16; Pigs, $23 ; Poultry, $5.75	104 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.60 ; Dairy Products, $5.30 ; Fruits, $2.70 ; Plants and Flowers, $1.10 ; Vegetables, $5.25 , General Manufactures, $12.60 ; Ladies' Work, $7.80	56 10		
		160 60	
By Exhibition Buildings		5 00	
" On Purchase of Seeds		529 37	
" Paid Loan		380 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses		43 55	
			1,126 02
Balance in hand			78 34

REPORT.

The Society financially is in a sound condition, having cash on hand to the amount of $78.34. Notes due and uncollected, with interest, $239. The only liability is cash borrowed for payment of seed grain, $218, leaving a balance of $95 to the credit of the Society.

In the beginning of the year your Directors purchased a car load of seed peas and red chaff wheat from the County of Huron, which was given to the members at cost, which gave good satisfaction. Spring wheat of late years has been a very uncertain crop, excepting red chaff which proves a sure crop when sown early on well drained lands ploughed in the fall.

Your Directors as usual held their Show at the Town Hall ; although the competition was among a few, many of the animals and articles would be a credit to any County Show.

A few good thoroughbred cattle have been introduced into this Township, which are making great improvement in stock in the locality where they are owned, and we feel nothing would be of more benefit to the farmers in the future, than the introduction of a few more thoroughbreds into other parts of the Township where there are none, as the cattle in those parts are of an inferior quality.

In sheep and pigs we can compare with any other Towuship in the County. A number of thoroughbred Berkshires and Suffolk have been imported.

Roots were good, and although much of the land in this Township is adapted to growing them, many of the farmers prefer raising corn instead.

Our wheat crop for the past year was extra good, and in consequence, large quantities are sown this fall, which is looking remarkably well, excepting in a few instances the Hessian fly has partially destroyed it.

We have large fruit orchards in the Township, the lands and climate being well adapted for the raising thereof, especially in the southern portion, although fruit for the past year was almost a total failure. * * *

Tilbury, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	95 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	7 43		
			242 43
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	48 99		
" Prizes for Horses, $44.25 ; Cattle, $24.50 ; Sheep, $13 ; Pigs, $12.75	94 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.75 ; Dairy Products, $8 ; Fruits, $4.25 ; General Manufactures, $9 ; Ladies' Work, $10.25 ; Discretionary, $4.50	71 00		
		165 50	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Miscellaneous		24 50	
" Working Expenses		9 95	
			248 94
Balance due Treasurer			6 51

Chatham Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	115 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	61 05		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Special Subscriptions	13 50		
			354 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $25.25; Plants and Flowers, $26.50; Vegetables, $8.50	60 25		
		60 25	
By Exhibition Buildings		79 76	
" Printing and Advertising, $36.85; Musical Band, $43.00		79 85	
" Working Expenses		36 86	
			256 72
Balance in hand			97 83

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Horticultural Society of the Town of Chatham:—

We have reached the end of the first mile of our onward course as a Society, and it is my duty as your first President to offer a few remarks before my successor is appointed. The study of nature, in all her forms, is highly interesting and useful. The heavenly bodies are far distant from us; and were they within our reach, are too mighty for us to grasp; our feeble minds are overwhelmed in the contemplation of their immensity. Animals though affording the most striking marks of designing wisdom, cannot be dissected and examined. The vegetable world offers a boundless field of enquiry which may be explored with the most pure and delightful emotions. Here the Almighty manifests Himself to us, with less of that dazzling sublimity, which it is sometimes painful to behold in His more magnificent creations, and it would seem that acommodating the vegetable world to our capacities of observation, He had especially designed it for our study and amusement, as well as our sustenance and comfort. The Creator has scattered over the face of the earth such a profusion of beautiful flowers—flowers by the thousands and millions in every land, from the tiny snowdrop that gladdens the chilly spring of the North, to the gorgeous magnolia of the South. Why is it that every landscape has its appropriate flowers, every nation its national flowers, every rural home its home flowers? Why do flowers enter and shed their perfume over every scene of life from the cradle to the grave? Why are flowers made to utter all voices of joy and sorrow, in all varying scenes, from the chaplet that adorns the bride to the native wreath that blooms over the tomb? It is for no other reason than that flowers have in themselves a real and natural significance. They have a positive relation to man, his sentiments, passions and feelings. They correspond to actual emotions. They have their mission—a mission of love and mercy—they have their language, and from the remotest ages this language has found its interpreter. The rose is made the emblem of beauty and the pride of Flora; it reigns queen of the flowers in every part of the globe, and the bards of all nations and languages have sang its praises. Yet what poet has been able, or language sufficient to do justice to a plant that has been denominated the daughter of heaven, the glory of Spring and the ornament of the earth? As it is the most common of all that compose the garland of Flora, so it is the most delightful; every country boasts of it and every beholder admires it. Poets have celebrated its charms without exhausting its eulogism; for its allure-

ments increase upon a familiarity, and every fresh view presents new beauty and gives additional delight. Hence it renovates the imagination of the bard, and the very name of the flower gives harmony to its numbers as its odours give sweetness to the breeze. To paint this universal emblem of delicate splendour in its hues, the pencil should be dipped in the tints of Aurora when arising amidst her morning glory. Human art can neither colour nor describe so fair a flower. Venus herself feels a rival in the rose, whose beauty is composed of all that is exquisite and graceful. It has been made the symbol of sentiments as opposite as various. Piety seized it to decorate the temple; while love expressed its tenderness by wreaths; and jollity revel (?) adorned with crowns of roses; grief strews it on the tomb, and luxury spreads it on the couch; it is mingled with our tears and spread in our gayest walks. The beauty of the morning is allegorically represented by it, and Aurora is depicted strewing roses before the chariot of Phœbus. It is said that on a beautiful summer day, when the red, round sun was bounding down a deep blue unclouded sky to a vast range of mountains, sat the Queen of Beauty and of Love with her golden tresses unbound, and her matchless countenance buried within the palms of her milk-white hands, and sobbing as if her fond immortal heart would break. Beside her was laid the dead body of Adonis, his face half hidden. Not a mortal comforter was by, for the far seeing eye of Jove was fixed on the golden nectar cup as it passed from hand to hand along the circle of the gods. Even the chariot of Venus was unyoked at the foot of the mount; the silken traces lay loosely thrown together on the ground, and the white doves were hovering in the air, for the weeping goddess was so overcome with sorrow. At last the goddess and her lover were found, wan and cold and speechless, they were lifted into a chariot of gold and wafted by silver and silent winged doves to Mount Olympus, and then a deep darkness settled down upon the forest where Venus lay, with bleeding feet and drooping head, and when the next morning's sun arose and gilded the silent glades, the roses on which the blood of the goddess of beauty had fallen, and which were ever before white, were changed into a delicate crimson, and where a tear had fallen there had sprung up a flower which the earth had never before borne, and that was the lily of the valley; and wherever a drop had fallen from the death wound of Adonis sprung up the red flower which still bears his name. Even the white apple blossoms which he clutched in his agony ever after wore the ruddy stains which they caught from his folded fingers; and the drowsy poppy grew up everywhere around the spot, as if to denote that the only consolation which can be found from sorrow is the long unbroken sleep of death. Thus the rose which was before white became red, and was ever after dedicated to beauty and love. Its beautiful tints are traced to another source, which is this:—

"As first in Eden's blissful bowers,
Young Eve surveyed her countless flowers;
An opening rose of purest white,
"She marked with eye that beamed delight;
Its leaves she kissed, and straight it drew,
From beauty's lips the vermeil hue."

This rose would be crowned queen of the flowers by the poets. It mingles with our joys and our sorrows, its fragrance is as delightful as its hues, and no truer emblem of love and beauty could have been chosen. The origin of the Moss Rose is thus beautifully accounted for—

"The angel of the flowers one day,
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay;
That spirit to whose charge is given,
To bathe young *buds* in dews from heaven;
Awakening from his light repose,
The angel whispered to the rose:
"O! fondest object of my care—
Still fairest found where all are fair;
For the sweet shade thou hast given to me,
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."
Then said the rose, with deepening glow,
"On me another grace bestow."
The spirit paused in silent thought,
What grace was there that flower had not;
'Twas but a moment—O'er the rose
A veil of moss the angel throws;
And robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there be a flower that rose exceed."

So much for the rose. The White Lily is admitted to be a native of Palestine, and so highly was it esteemed by the Jews, that they imitated its form in the decorations of their first magnificent temple. This delicate and beautiful flower has for centuries received its tribute of admiration from the lovers of flowers. Who has not felt a glow of delight in perusing that gorgeous description of the lily which Christ himself gave to his disciples? Of all the poetry ever drawn from flowers, none is so beautiful, none is so sublime, none is so imbued with that very spirit in which they were made as that of our Lord: "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you? O ye of little faith!" The sentiment built upon this entire dependence of the goodness of the Creator is one of the lights of our existence, and could only have been uttered by Christ. But we have here, also, the expression of the very spirit of beauty in which flowers were created—a spirit so boundless and overflowing, that it delights to enliven and adorn with these radiant creatures of sunshine the solitary places of earth; to scatter them by myriads over the very desert, "where no man is, on the wilderness, where there is no man, sending rain to satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth." It is made the symbol of purity and modesty. There is also a white water lily which the old Egyptians worshipped, the most beautiful object that was held sacred in their superstitious creed, and one which we cannot look upon now without feeling a delight mingled with romance. No flower looks more lovely than this lily of the lake, resting her crowned head on a green shroud of velvet, and looking down into the depths of her own sky-reflecting realms watching the dance, as her attendant water nymphs keep time to the rocking of the ripples, and the dreamy swaying of the trailing to the water streams. It is related that a young couple on the eve of being united, while walking along the banks of the Danube, saw a cluster of flowers floating on the stream, which was bearing it away. The affianced bride admired the beauty of the flowers, and lamented its fatal destiny. The lover plunged into the stream to secure it. No sooner had he caught it than he found himself sinking, but making a last effort, he threw it on the bank at the feet of his betrothed, and at the moment of disappearing for ever, exclaimed, "Forget-me-not." Since the event this flower has been emblematical of the sentiment. Forget-me-not is very common in Luxembourg, in France. The stream is called the Fairie's Bath, and its banks are the favourite resort of festive parties.

Fruit.

To inquire into the history of fruit might seem to be an uninteresting and useless employment. Occupying the present, few trouble themselves with a journey into the past. Encompassed with effects, causes are too distant for indolent man to investigate. And yet nature everywhere is offering us invitations to the brilliant interior of her magnificent museum; invitations written upon roseate garlands most exquisitely perfumed. The seeds, the principles, the origins of fruits, are all within; what we see is but the bell-handle at nature's palace door, by which we are to solicit the hearty welcome awaiting all her visitors. Her fruits are within the rind, her treasures within the deep-down mines; all her amazing arcana she carefully stores up, and they only who open her casket can survey the rich jewels it contains. Multitudes crowd by her residence, and content themselves with the sight of the exterior; only a few ask admittance to the wonders within. Science, the courteous porter, obligingly invites them all, but most decline the overture, and are satisfied with the attentions of thoughtlessness—a stroller who points them to a few aspects of the vast structure, and assures them that nothing can be gained by accepting the proffer of science, but the gratifications of an idle curiosity. And so as the many are satisfied with the blush and fragrance of the flower, they leave also to the few to understand and to take interest in the fact that there is something interior to the sight that perfumes the heavenly breeze. As in our gardens, visitors pluck a fruit and ask its name, its native land has no place in their thoughts. Friday, mournful word awakening so many sad ideas, tarnished crown of an unlucky day, a sorrowful day attired in the sable habiliments of woe. Words have their mutations as well as use; and such wrecks of fortune as we experience, such precipitations from grandeur to disgrace, are suffered by many an unfortunate word, once sparkling in our language, but now lustreless and

dim. Friday is hangman's day, a day on which superstition forbids the inception of projects by land or sea. The descendants of Tubal Cain artificers, and the hardy traversers of the dangerous deep, all these dread Friday more than they fear the wolves, and winds, and storm that peril their flocks, their fabrications, and their voyages. They desire good luck, and Friday is an unlucky day. For that reason Hymen himself, that most generous one who stands unwearied at his altar, lustrous as it is with lamps, and adorned with fragrant garlands, and bestowing his formal benedictions upon lord or hind, shuts up his temple door as the dawn announces the approach of the sorrowful Friday, and retires from the vacant place of nuptial vows, to await the substitution of better auspices.

And yet, Friday was once the day of love, of music, and rejoicing. Then merry voices greeted its welcome ; and rosy garlands blushed upon the temples of the day of Freya. Neither in the Hebrew, nor in the Greek, do we find the present ideal of fruit. Fruit, as we have it, is from the Latin Fruor, to enjoy. a verb whose perfect participle is Fructus and Fruitus.

It is among Roman refinement that we discover the first marked phraseological distinction between the substantial grains and the delicious fruits; between those productions of the earth which sustain, and those which delight us, between those in which with some *dulce*, there is much *utile*, and those in which with some *utile*, there is much *dulce*, for while God has so ordered it that the useful and the delightful are comingled, He has in different gifts mixed those great elements in different proportions. The beautiful and strong in form are associated before the eye ; and the nutritious and the sweet are connected in food for the palate, but not always in equal proportion. The Frumentum was not without its relish, its delightfulness ; but it was more especially nutritious. The Fructus was not without nutritiousness, but it was especially delicious. Hence the propriety of the distinction. We find the Spaniards had their fruit. The Scandinavians obtained for their Venus, their goddess of love—their Freya—signifying delight. Freya's day, the day consecrated to love, is this very Friday that seems to be appropriated now to ill luck, shame, and sorrow, as a fast day. and the hangman's day, and is clad in weeds and cypress. It was the day of Love. How beautiful, how delicious is love ! Love reigns among the flowers, among the melodious and glittering birds, the strong, the swift, the spotted, the sleek beasts of the hill and vale, all own the gentle sway ; the creeping things, the humming insects, obey the rule of love. Man, the monarch of them all, is a subject of this queen of animated existence, and why should these not have been consecrated to love. It was on this day of love that He who loved us all loved us unto death. On Friday was the seed of man's redeemed immortality cast into the earth, moistened and warmed with atoning blood How wonderful that reproduction should be associated with seeming evil, violence, and pain. Why should he who admires and enjoys the luscious fruit and odorous flowers, forget the humiliation, the violence, the apparent destruction of the seed from which it sprung. Why should we, amid the glory of Christian privileges and delights, forget the sorrows of Him from whose oppression and death our treasure and felicity, are gathered.

Jesus who loved us gave Himself for us upon the day of love. See in His poured-out Spirit, the Gospel, the ordinances, the ministry, the delights of Christian communion and heavenly anticipations, the rich and abundant fruits !

From the tree of Eden came the fruit that poisoned us all. From the tree of Calvary we willing mortals pluck with our hands the fruit of redemption. He suffered on a tree, for as the serpent had first conquered man by means of a tree, so it was appropriate that he should be conquered by the same weapon. He suffered on the cross, whose four points signifies the four quarters of the globe, to indicate that the virtue of His passion is diffused throughout the universe. And when the flowers and fruits of God's heritage are gathered home, may you all be found with His redeemed ones in the bundles of life. Before I close I beg to tender my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to our Chatham members for their liberality. I also beg to return thanks to the Directors for their kind and courteous manner towards myself. The thanks of the Society are also due to our worthy Secretary, Mr. Tissiman, for placing at our disposal his comfortable and convenient office. If there has been any bitterness or strife in the past, it will be forgiven and forgotten ; if there have been any opportunities omitted of aiding and befriending each other, they will be remembered with regret, and in some measure atoned for, by the rush of a warmer and fuller tie of affection to the heart, and the most sincere purpose to be kind to one another in times to come, even as

we may have an opportunity. But now that we are about to separate, and enter upon scenes and trials, where we cannot reciprocate friendly counsel or aid, and knowing from experience that the shades of sorrow, intermingled with bright sunbeams of joy, will invest the paths we respectively pursue, from the bottom of my heart I would wish that the Almighty Ruler of the universe will so order the events of Providence that happiness and peace may be each of your portion ; and as we cannot know what awaits us in the futurity of this life, we hope for the best, and part with an affectionate farewell.

WM. MCKENZIE ROSS,
President.

KINGSTON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	284 14		
" Members' Subscriptions	192 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	46 80		
" Legislative Grant	349 55		
Cr.			872 49
By Prizes for Poultry	58 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8	16 00		
" Fruits, $47.25 ; Plants and Flowers, $125.25	262 50		
" Vegetables, $90 ; General Manufactures, $5.50 ; Fine Arts, $22.50 ; Ladies' Work, $104.50	132 50		
	469 50		
Unclaimed	7 50		
		462 00	
By Printing and Advertising, $91.49 ; Musical Bands, $33		124 49	
" Working Expenses		153 47	
			739 96
Balance in hand			132 53

REPORT.

The Directors have very little to report of interest connected with the Society this year, further than to state the summer and autumn Exhibitions were held as usual, at which the various classes were not so fully represented as your Directors would have desired.

The display of Fruits was excellent in quality, but not so extensive as might have been if growers had taken the trouble to enter for competition such kinds as they produce ; the same may be stated with regard to flowers ; there were but few exhibitors, compared to the number that should compete in a city the size of Kingston, where choice flowers are grown extensively in great variety.

The display of vegetables on the whole was good at both shows, and gave evidence of careful cultivation ; and although the striped potato bugs were very numerous, the potato crop has been good and of fine quality. The exhibition of poultry was as good as previous years and contained many choice fowls.

LAMBTON, EAST.

Dr,	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	118 13		
" Members' Subscriptions	176 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	193 90		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $150	850 00		
" Plympton Society for Union Show	169 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Special Prizes	13 00		
" West Lambton Arbitration Instalment	100 00		
Cr.			1,620 03
By Prizes for Horses, $139 ; Cattle, $108 ; Sheep, $58.60 ; Pigs, $31 ; Poultry, $10.75	347 35		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $79.75 ; Roots and other hoed Crops, $29,30 ; Dairy Products, $48.45 ; Agricultural Implements, $66 ; General Manufactures, $45.25 ; Ladies' Work, $47.95	316 70		
	664 05		
Unpaid	35 82		
		628 23	
By Discretionary and Special Prizes		17 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		1 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		10 00	
" Grant to Plympton Society		50 00	
" Paid Loan		11 00	
" Printing and Advertising		61 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, Assistants, Judges, &c		139 83	
			1,339 83
Balance in hand			280 97

Bosanquet.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	82 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	118 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	40 28		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	69 22		
" Miscellaneous	8 50		
Cr.			318 90
By Prizes for Horses, $33.70 ; Cattle, $39 ; Sheep, $18.25 ; Pigs, $8.50 ; Poultry, $6.75	106 20		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.85 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.25 ; Dairy Products, $7 ; Fruits, $5.65 ; Vegetables, $4.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $14.45 ; General Manufactures, $5.75 ; Ladies' Work, $29.50 ; Ploughing Match, $45	148 95		
		255 15	
By Exhibition Buildings		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		20 50	
" Working Expenses		25 76	
			304 41
Balance in hand			14 49

Brooke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	315 11		
" Members' Subscriptions	148 50		
" Fees of Ploughing Match	5 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	93 06		
			562 17

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $38.75 ; Cattle, $39.50 ; Sheep, $31.50 ; Pigs, $9.50 ; Poultry, $4.20	123 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.20 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.20 ; Dairy Products, $5 ; Fruits, $8.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $17.50 ; General Manufactures, $15.55 ; Ladies' Work, $5.75 ; Ploughing Match, $35	107 50		
		230 95	
By Printing and Advertising		14 00	
" Working Expenses		41 37	
			286 32
Balance in hand			275 85

Plympton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	68 32		
" Members' Subscriptions	194 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	193 90		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			596 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		2 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds and erection of buildings		268 13	
" On Purchase of Seeds		137 88	
" Agricultural Publications		13 50	
			422 26
Balance in hand			173 96

NOTE.—This Society merged its funds with the Electoral District Society for a Union Show.

LAMBTON, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	321 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	140 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	82 26		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $150	850 00		
" Donations	49 00		
" Sarnia Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society	201 00		
			1,643 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $170 ; Cattle, $80.50 ; Sheep, $94.50 ; Pigs, $21 ; Poultry, $8.12	374 12		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $53.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $35.25 ; Dairy Products, $40 ; Fruits, $25 ; Agricultural Implements, $42.50 ; General Manufactures, $21.37 ; Ladies' Work, $29.35	246 72		
		620 84	
By Prizes for previous years paid		14 45	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 50	
" Paid Instalment of Award to E. Lambton Agricultural Society		100 00	
" Agricultural Publications		9 00	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising, $37.80; Musical Bands, $11.75		49 55	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		120 58	
			1,333 92
Balance in hand			309 76

Enniskillen.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	6 03		
" Members' Subscriptions	135 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	27 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	127 00		
" Municipal Grant	150 00		
Cr.			445 53
By Prizes for Horses, $36 50; Cattle, $64.25; Sheep, $56.50; Pigs, $20.50; Poultry, $3.40	181 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26.40; Root and other hoed crops, $8.35; Dairy Products, $14.50; Fruits, $3.80; Vegetables, $4.48; Agricultural Implements, $12.50; General Manufactures, $19.05; Fine Arts, $1.75; Ladies' Work, $14.80	105 63		
		286 78	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		45 25	
" Printing and Advertising, $20; Musical Bands, $15		35 00	
" Working Expenses		54 25	
			421 28
Balance in hand			24 25

Moore.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	24 62		
" Members' Subscriptions	141 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	2 88		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	134 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	25 00		
Cr.			353 00
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50; Cattle, $36.75; Sheep $22.75; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $2.12	94 62		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.15; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.27; Dairy Products, $9.30; Fruits, $3.65; Agricultural Implements, $2.75; Ladies' Work, $8.10.	48 22		
		142 84	
By Prizes for previous years paid		50 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		8 88	
" Paid Note and Interest		26 50	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		5 98	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses		58 30	
			294 50
Balance in hand			58 50

Sarnia Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	66 05		
" Members' Subscriptions and Donations	123 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	108 50		
			298 05
Cr.			
By County Society for Union Show		201 00	
" Printing and Advertising		3 04	
" Working Expenses		23 20	
			227 24
Balance in hand			70 81

LANARK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$. cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	342 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	433 05		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $150	850 00		
" Notes	330 94		
" Rents of Hall, Booths, &c	119 10		
			2,075 34
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	130 35		
" Prizes for Horses, $132.75; Cattle, $143; Sheep, $47.75; Pigs, $24; Poultry, $58	405 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $103.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $29.50; Dairy Products, $37.75; Growing crops, $164.50; Agricultural Implements, $82.75; General Manufactures, $80.25; Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, $96.75; Domestic Work, $33.50	628 75		
	1,034 25		
Forfeited and Discounts	258 00		
		776 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		17 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		390 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		399 17	
" Paid Flags and crop viewers		61 63	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		30 40	
" Printing and Advertising		61 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		142 94	
			2,009 74
Balance in hand			65 60

REPORT.

. . . . In respect to North Lanark Agricultural Society, we are happy to say that it still keeps prospering. We held our Annual Exhibition on the 2nd and 3rd of October last, which proved, both in the number of entries made, the amount of animals and articles on Exhibition, and the receipts at the gate for admission, the best we ever had.

We have, year after year, kept improving on and adding to our Prize List, and have now a list that must compare very favourably with any other Electoral Division's List in the Province. To show what we are doing, we may mention that in the year 1875 we paid prizes to the amount of $550.25; in 1876, $608.25; and in 1877, 776.25; thus showing a large percentage of increase in prizes one year after the other. Our receipts at the gate last year was the sum of 433.05. The fee being only ten cents each, it shows that over 4,300 persons attended.

The stock exhibited was decidedly better than at some of our previous shows, especially in horses, cattle, and fowls. Dairy products were not so good as on some previous shows, while grains, seeds and roots, notwithstanding the heavy ravages made by grasshoppers and potato bugs, were excellent. Fruit was probably the worst part of our Exhibition. In farm implements, we had a grand display, while in ladies' work we could have compared favourably with the Provincial Exhibition.

Dalhousie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	98 40		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	110 75		
" Sale of Stock, $7 ; Sale of Lumber, $10	17 00		
" Sale of Seeds, $146.44 ; Borrowed, $20	166 44		
Cr.			392 5
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		17 32	
" Prizes for Horses, $27 ; Cattle, $13.75 ; Sheep, $13.75 ; Pigs, $4.50	59 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.70 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.70 ; Dairy Products, $5.25 ; Fruits, $0.85 ; Vegetables, $2.95 ; Agricultural Implements, $14.60 ; General Manufactures, $20.55 ; Ladies' Work, $8.75	72 35		
		131 35	
By Prizes for previous years paid		1 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		11 00	
" Borrowed		20 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		166 68	
" " for Agricultural Publications		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		14 00	
" Working Expenses		36 88	
			403 73
Balance due Treasurer			11 14

Lanark.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	63 45		
" Members' Subscriptions	145 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	36 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Sale of Seeds	327 87		
" Miscellaneous	0 73		
			713 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $26.05 ; Cattle, $16.25 ; Sheep, $10.25 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $3	63 05		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.35 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.50 ; Dairy Products, $9.85 ; Fruits, $4.60 ; Vegetables, $3.55 ; Agricultural Implements, $10.05 ; General Manufactures, $24.15 ; Ladies' Work, $18.05	103 25		
		166 30	
By Exhibition Buildings		4 65	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		289 74	
" " for Agricultural Publications		28 80	
" Printing and Advertising		16 63	
" Working Expenses		90 03	
			596 15
Balance in hand			117 60

Pakenham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	103 35		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	3 85		
			272 20
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report	8 16		
To Prizes for Horses, $31; Cattle, $28; Sheep, $7; Pigs, $6 50; Poultry, $4	76 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7; Roots and other hoed crops, $21; Dairy Products, $4; Growing Crops, $17; Fruits, $1; Vegetables, $9.19; Agricultural Implements, $7.50; General Manufactures, $22; Ladies' Work, $10	98 69		
		175 19	
By Paid for Agricultural Publications		40 60	
" Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		38 85	
			270 20
Balance in hand			2 00

LANARK, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	10 51		
" Members' Subscriptions	145 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	10 00		
			865 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		21 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		280 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds,		429 37	
" Printing and Advertising		77 50	
" Working Expenses		57 00	
			865 37
Balance in hand			14

REPORT.

In submitting the Annual Report for the past year, the Directors of your Society beg leave to state that owing to the heavy indebtedness under which the Society is labouring, it was considered advisable by your Board to postpone the holding of an Exhibition for the past year. A special meeting of the members of your Society was accordingly called for Wednesday, the eighth day of August, 1877, for the purpose of considering such action, at which meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried:—Moved by J. G. Campbell, seconded by James Jackson, and resolved, "That all moneys on hand and to be received by the South Lanark Agricultural Society be applied in liquidating the indebtedness of the Society, and that the Annual Exhibition be dispensed with for this year for that purpose." In pursuance of such resolution the holding of the Annual Fall Show was postponed for this year.

The Annual Fall Ploughing Match was also dropped for the same reason, your Directors being anxious to husband their resources, and reduce the debt as much as possible.

Owing to this action being taken, your Board were enabled to apply a large amount to diminishing the indebtedness of the Society, which they are glad to say, has been reduced to a little over one thousand dollars. * * *

Your Directors would beg to urge upon their successors the necessity for the strictest economy in the management of the affairs of the Society. The debt has been reduced considerably, and we trust that its future career will be prosperous.

Drummond.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" To Balance on hand, as per last Annual Report	113 75		
" Members' Subscriptions	60 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	3 50		
Cr.			317 25
By Exhibition Buildings		5 00	
" Live Stock and Keep		221 00	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses		10 75	
			238 75
Balance in hand			78 50

Montague.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	78 21		
" Members' Subscriptions	152 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	42 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
Cr.			412 21
By Prizes for Horses, $33; Cattle, $25; Sheep, $27.75; Pigs, $1; Poultry, $4	90 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33; Roots and other hoed crops, $23.05; Dairy Products, $10.75; Fruits, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $12.75; Ladies' Work, $22.05	135 10		
		225 85	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		16 75	
" Agricultural Publications		17 75	
" Printing and Advertising		19 60	
" Working Expenses		28 25	
			308 20
Balance in hand			104 01

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	799 40		
" Members' Subscriptions	52 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	309 60		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Miscellaneous	58 00		
			2,019 25
By Prizes for Horses, $50; Cattle, $60; Sheep, $40; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $10	180 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30; Dairy Products, $30; Fruits, $10; Vegetables, $15; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $60; Fine Arts, $3.65; Ladies' Work, $46	224 65		
		404 65	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		371 57	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies 1876 and 1877		768 03	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		107 06	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		95 62	
" Miscellaneous		62 75	
" Printing and Advertising		47 00	
" Working Expenses		70 00	
			1,926 68
Balance in hand			92 57

Bastard and Crosby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	28 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Legislative Grants from Electoral Division Society, two years	224 01		
" Miscellaneous	4 00		
			326 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $13 ; Cattle, $15 ; Sheep, $12 ; Pigs, $5	45 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $5 ; Growing Crops, $12 ; Fruits, $4 ; Vegetables, $5 ; Agricultural Implements, $10 ; General Manufactures, $6 ; Ladies' Work, $12.65	72 65		
		117 65	
By Prizes for previous years paid		86 77	
" Exhibition Buildings		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		14 50	
" Working Expenses		32 15	
			256 07
Balance in hand			69 94

Crosby, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	255 82		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	2 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society, two years	279 00		
" Miscellaneous	130 53		
			667 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report.		270 88	
" Prizes for Horses, $23.50 ; Cattle, $40 ; Sheep, $40.50 ; Pigs, $8	112 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $39.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops $16.50 ; Dairy Products, $13.75 ; Growing Crops, $45.50 ; Fruits, $4.50 ; Vegetables, $18.25 ; General Manufactures, $30.75 ; Ladies' Work, $20	189 00		
		301 00	
By Exhibition Buildings		3 00	
" Live Stock		89 07	
" Printing and Advertising		8 40	
" Working Expenses		21 50	
			693 85
Balance due Treasurer			26 30

Lansdowne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	101 20		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	121 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	110 00		
" Sale of Stock	13 50		
			345 70
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		6 56	
" Prizes for Horses, $23.25 ; Cattle, $14 ; Sheep, $10.75 ; Pigs, $10.50 ; Poultry, $5.50	64 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.25 ; Dairy Products, $11 ; Vegetables, $10.83 ; Agricultural Implements, $11.75 ; General Manufactures, $19.97	65 80		
		129 80	
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		57 87	
" Live Stock		37 88	
" Agricultural Publications		12 00	
" Working Expenses		58 67	
			302 78
Balance in hand			42 92

LEEDS NORTH, AND GRENVILLE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	231 30		
" Members' Subscriptions for 1877 to date	2,254 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	132 54		
" Legislative Grant $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Wolford Society and Prize Money	315 06		
" Miscellaneous	95 05		
			3,827 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $183.75 ; Cattle, $103.50 ; Sheep, $84.50 ; Pigs, $27.50 ; Poultry, $44.50	443 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $72.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $41.50 ; Dairy Products, $28 ; Fruits, $25.65 ; Plants and Flowers, $5 ; Vegetables, $24.80 ; Agricultural Implements, $59.75 ; General Manufactures, $148. 28 ; Fine Arts, $12.50 ; Ladies' Work, $74.35	492 33		
		936 08	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		1,339 18	
" For Purchase of Sheep		250 00	
" Miscellaneous		82 25	
" Printing and Advertising		92 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		323 11	
			3,442 62
Balance in hand			385 33

REPORT.

We have to report a year of unusual success in the addition of a large number of members, chiefly owing to the change of place of holding Annual Exhibition. During two days, the Exhibition was very largely attended, and a varied and creditable display of products and live stock exhibited.

A large and convenient Fair Ground has been secured and well fenced and suitable provision made for the accommodation of animals exhibited. Action is being taken by the society to secure an improvement in the breed of stock, much needed in this county. * *

Elmsley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	77 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	11 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	73 91		
Cr.			162 76
By Prizes for Horses, $27.68 ; Cattle, $14.25 ; Sheep, $20.93 ; Pigs, $3.26	66 12		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.60 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.44 ; Dairy Products, $8.10 ; Fruits, 45cts. ; General Manufactures, $6.41 ; Ladies' Work, $26.19	62 19		
		129 31	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		11 84	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		13 75	
			160 40
Balance in hand			2 36

Kitley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	202 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	150 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	112 63		
" Special Prizes	67 50		
" Miscellaneous	10 50		
Cr.			542 63
By Prizes for Horses, $83.16 ; Cattle, $35 ; Sheep, $33.60 ; Pigs, $13.33 ; Poultry, $10	175 09		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $11 86 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.43 ; Dairy Products, $19.46 ; Agricultural Implements, $42.13 ; Ladies' Work, $46.03	126 91		
		302 00	
By Exhibition Buildings		26 00	
" Building Fence		12 02	
" Printing and Advertising		30 00	
" Working Expenses		58 15	
			428 17
Balance in hand			114 46

Leeds rear of, and Lansdowne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	58 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	33 66		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	54 50		
Cr.			146 16
By " Prizes for Horses, $12.50 ; Cattle, $9 ; Sheep, $5 ; Pigs, $3	29 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5 ; Dairy Products, $5.25 ; General Manufactures, $7.50	24 25		
		53 75	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		134 99	
" Printing and Advertising		3 00	
			191 74
Balance due Treasurer			45 58

Oxford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions	96 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	41 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	111 46		
" Municipal Grant	14 00		
" Members' Fees retained	54 00		
" Miscellaneous	12 50		
Cr.			328 96
By Prizes paid		276 30	
" Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		9 96	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		18 30	
" Printing and Advertising		19 00	
" Working Expenses		22 75	
			346 31
Balance due Treasurer			17 35

Wolford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	104 04		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	4 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	122 00		
Cr.			230 4
By Electoral Division Society for Union Show		100 00	
" Working Expenses		4 33	
			104 33
Balance in hand			125 71

LENNOX.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	45 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	248 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Donations and Special prizes	35 00		
Cr.			1028 53
By Prizes for Horses, $144.50; Cattle, $93.50; Sheep, $84; Pigs, $37; Poultry, $11.30	370 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.90; Dairy Products, $13.25; Fruits, $5.50; Agricultural Implements, $137.65; General Manufactures, $43.62; Fine Arts, $14.50; Ladies' Work, $54.37.	318 55		
		688 85	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		109 00	
" Printing and Advertising		17 00	
" Working Expenses		98 40	
			913 25
Balance in hand			115 28

Amherst Island.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	73		
" Members' Subscriptions	53 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	53 00		
			106 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $14.75 ; Cattle, $16.50 ; Sheep, $16.75 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $4.40	59 40		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.30 ; Dairy Products, $2.50 ; Fruits, $1.10 ; Vegetables, $1 ; Ladies' Work, $3.70	27 70		
		87 10	
By Working Expenses		7 63	
			94 73
Balance in hand			12 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In making a Report of this Society for the year ending 31st December, 1877, in accordance with the printed instructions sent from the Bureau of Agriculture, I would say, since I became Secretary of this Society, some four or five years, I can see a gradual improvement; I find that the members are more willing to continue the Annual Exhibition, and also are more anxious to have a larger Exhibition. A few years ago, some of those who joined did so, merely for the sake of keeping the Society from falling through for want of a sufficient number of names in order to secure the Legislative Grant. These sinecure members, so to speak, I find now compete at our Annual Fair, and seem to take more interest in attending our meetings. It is true the Island might still supply a good many more members, and perhaps by degrees they may join in. We have always a large attendance at the Exhibition, from all over the Island, which shows, although they do not join the Society, still that they take an interest in viewing the articles and stock of the competitors.

This year our show was held at the Lower Wharf, on the 5th day of October, 1877, in the Cheese Factory buildings and grounds attached, and I must say it did credit to a small place like this township. And this testimony the judges, twelve in number, who were invited to act from the mainland, will also bear witness.

The Show of potatoes was particularly fine, and I need not say anything in praise of the grain, especially the barley, as it is well known what fine quality of the latter this Island produces. The horses consisted of the mares and foals, two year olds and yearlings, in all of which some fine specimens were on exhibition. In addition to these, one of the members exhibited a stallion which looked in excellent keeping. This year there were three extra prizes for the best teams for agricultural purposes, which was only decided on by the officers of the Society a few weeks previous to the time of holding the Exhibition, nevertheless, although the competitors had not them as well made up as if they had more time, still, there were some good teams brought forward, and this feature alone in the Society will cause a lively competition next year, as the Islanders pride themselves on their horses, especially on having a good team. The cattle, which were composed of no distinct breed, looked rather worse than usual this year. Owing to an extraordinary dry summer, all the pasture on the Island was completely parched, and therefore much cannot be said for their appearance. The farmers of this Township, taken as a whole, are not very attentive to the breed of cattle, and as long as they have sufficient milk and butter to supply their demands, they pay no particular care to have cattle fit for competition. There is a cheese factory here, as was before remarked, but it has always ended in a failure in the manufacture of cheese, in consequence of the farmers going so much into the raising of grain, and keeping few cows for the want of pasture.

The sheep were worthy of notice, as several of the competitors import from year to year and have a fine breed of Cotswolds ; this class was well represented. Speaking "*en passant*" of home industries, our want of prize money leaves us a small margin to offer very much encouragement for these, *i.e.*, in a variety of classes, but we give awards for some of the useful

articles, such as home-made quilts, woollen mits, &c., &c., of which articles some of the ladies showed great taste in the specimens exhibited. * * * *

Ernestown.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	28 70		
" Members' Subscriptions	82 00		
" Municipal Grant	10 00		
" Donation	5 00		
Cr.			125 70
By Prizes for Horses, $23; Cattle, $18.84; Sheep, $25.44; Pigs, $10.48; Poultry, $2.41	80 17		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.13; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.15; Dairy Products, $3.75; Fruits, $3.05; Plants and Flowers, 70 cts.; Vegetables, $4.20; Agricultural Implements, $7; General Manufactures, $9.55; Fine Arts, $2.70; Ladies' Work, $3.95	50 18		
		130 35	
By Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		2 25	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		23 21	
			164 81
Balance due Treasurer			39 11

Fredericksburgh, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	13 78		
" Members' Subscriptions	58 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	56 00		
Cr.			127 78
By Prizes for Horses, $29; Cattle, $18.50; Sheep, $10.50	58 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.87; Dairy Products, $4.50; Fruits $2.50; General Manufactures, $7; Ladies' Work, $8.62	41 00		
		99 00	
By Exhibition Buildings		14 33	
" Printing and Advertising		5 00	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			128 33
Balance due Treasurer			55

LINCOLN.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	231 37		
" Members' Subscriptions	837 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	691 73		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $300	1,000 00		
" Miscellaneous	9 00		
Cr.			2,769 10
By Prizes for Horses, $264; Cattle, $146; Sheep, $133.50; Pigs, $66; Poultry, $53.75	663 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $69.50; Roots and other hoed			

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
crops, $58.50; Dairy Products, $31; Fruits, $119.25; Plants and Flowers, $22.50; Agricultural Implements, $15.50; General Manufactures, $76; Fine Arts, $15; Ladies' Work $114.95	522 00		
		1,185 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		11 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		240 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		244 80	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		515 90	
" Printing and Advertising, $65.50; Musical Bands, $50		115 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		320 15	
			2,632 60
Balance in hand			136 50

Clinton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	35 91		
" Members' Subscriptions	243 75		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	174 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	117 83		
" Municipal Grants	110 00		
" Miscellaneous	42 00		
			723 49
By Prizes for Horses, $110.50; Cattle, $23; Sheep, $33; Pigs, $9.50; Poultry, $8.25	184 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $27.75; General Manufactures, $36.25; Ladies' Work, $16.75	104 50		
		288 75	
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and on the erection of Buildings		235 96	
" Paid on Notes		65 54	
" Printing and Advertising		29 62	
" Working Expenses		62 80	
			682 67
Balance in hand			40 82

Grantham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	37 79		
" Members' Subscriptions	333 00		
Cr.			370 79
By Amount to County Society for Union Show		333 00	
			333 00
Balance in hand			37 79

Grimsby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	18 95		
" Members' Subscriptions	223 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	197 26		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	122 17		
" Municipal Grant	90 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Donations, &c	642 27		
" Miscellaneous	86 75		
Cr.			1,380 90
By Prizes for Horses, $108.50 ; Cattle, $34.25 ; Sheep, $55.75 ; Pigs, $21.50 ; Poultry, $13.25	233 25		
' Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32.20 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.60 ; Dairy Products, $21.70 ; Fruits, $36.95 ; Vegetables, $12.20 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.75 ; General Manufactures, $38.30 ; Ladies' Work, $28.75.	188 45		
Cr.		421 70	
By Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings		757 95	
" Printing and Advertising, $27.75 ; Musical Bands, $30		57 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		143 50	
			1,380 90

LONDON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	28 75		
" Member's Subscriptions	124 00		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Miscellaneous	11 72		
Cr.			514 47
By Paid Treasurer of Provincial Association		120 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 42	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, and Treasurer		85 00	
			214 42
Balance in hand			300 05

NOTE.—This Society had no Show, as the Provincial Exhibition was held in London.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	523 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	670 53		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" E. Williams Society, $123 ; Lobo Society, $81.50	204 50		
" Miscellaneous	87 75		
Cr.			2,186 28
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		58 62	
" Prizes for Horses, $114 ; Cattle, $60 ; Sheep, $51 ; Pigs, $34.50 ; Poultry, $29.50	289 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $47.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $40.50 ; Dairy Products, $15.50 ; Fruits, $25.00 ; Fine Arts, $20 ; Ladies' Work, $95 ; Miscellaneous, $10	378 00		
			667 00
By Prizes for previous years paid		146 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Building and Grounds		133 91	

Cr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid Note		325 00	
" Lobo and E. Williams Societies		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising		115 54	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assstants		337 38	
			2,223 45
Balance due Treasurer			37 17

Adelaide.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	30 00		
" Sale of Grass	5 00		
Cr.			105 00
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		6 53	
" Prizes for Horses, $32.25; Cattle, $16.75; Sheep, $8.15; Pigs, $3.25; Poultry, $1.90	62 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.10; Fruits, $1.20; Agricultural Implements, $6.25; Ladies' Work, $4.30	22 55		
		84 85	
By Exhibition Buildings		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 70	
" Working Expenses		18 05	
			122 13
Balance due Treasurer			17 13

Lobo.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	169 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	81 50		
			250 50
By County Society for Union Show		250 50	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			260 50
Balance due Treasurer			10 00

McGillivray.

Dr.	$. cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	65 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	31 40		
" Miscellaneous	2 00		
Cr.			98 40
By Prizes for Horses, $25; Cattle, $15.50; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $6.25: Poultry, $2.25	59 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.50; Dairy Products, $1.25; Fruits, $2; Vegetables, $1.25; Agricultural Implements, $1.50; General Manufactures, $1.25; Ladies' Work, $11	30 00		
		89 00	
By Printing and Advertising		8 00	
			97 00
Balance in hand			1 40

Williams, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	255 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	123 00		
Cr.			378 00
By County Society for Union Exhibition		378 00	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			388 00
Balance due Treasurer			10 00

Williams, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	8 45		
" Members' Subscriptions	158 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	76 80		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	67 20		
Cr.			310 45
By Prizes for Horses, $58; Cattle, $22; Sheep, $15; Pigs, $8; Poultry, $3	106 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8; Roots and other hoed crops, $7; Dairy Products, $3.50; Fruits, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $7; Ladies' Work, $14	43 00		
		149 00	
By Prizes for previous year paid		9 92	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		74 00	
" Printing and Advertising		22 75	
" Working Expenses		37 14	
			292 81
Balance in hand			17 64

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	210 17		
" Members' Subscriptions	224 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Interest	247 66		
Cr.			1,411 83
By Portion of Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
" Provincial Show		254 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		109 00	
			789 75
Balance in hand			622 08

NOTE.—As the Provincial Show was held in London, this Society had no Exhibition.

REPORT.

In looking back at the year that has elapsed since our last annual meeting, we see great reason to be thankful. The past season has been the most favourable to the farmer that we have had for many years; the weather during the summer was just suited to bring

crops of all kinds to perfection, and we have reaped a most abundant harvest. It is true that a severe frost in June did considerable damage in the counties west of us, and destructive storms have visited many parts. While we in this fair and fertile county have been exceptionally favoured, and have nothing but blessings to recount, may we have grace to feel duly grateful for the many mercies we have received.

It is with sincere regret that we remark the absence from our midst of a man who for many years has taken a prominent part in all our annual meetings, whose genial wit and good humour worked like a charm in promoting harmony and good-fellowship among our members, and on whose judgment and experience we could safely rely. James Johnson, of Sunnyside, has been called by death since we last met here, and when we recall his long and valuable services to this Society, especially in inaugurating the Western Fair, for which he certainly deserves the chief credit, we cannot do less than record our testimony to his worth, as a heartfelt tribute to his memory.

And while we testify our grateful respect for the memory of the dead, the same feeling of gratitude would prompt us to give due honour to others still living of our predecessors who nursed our Society in its infancy, and nobly struggled to keep it up amid difficulties of which the young men of the present day have had but little experience. Eminent among those who have served us in the past, and have now retired from active labour, we cannot forbear to mention the names of John Stiles, Wm. Balkwill, Geo. Robson, John Wheaton, and G. Walker. These gentlemen, with many others, spent their time and money in sustaining this Society, for the good of the county, without fee or hope of reward; and we take great pleasure in assuring them that their services have not been forgotten, and we hope that the example of zeal and integrity they set before us may be faithfully followed by those who may have charge of your interests hereafter.

In reviewing the progress of agriculture in this county, we have every reason to be satisfied; as the farmers are becoming more wealthy, they are better able and more willing to adopt the various improvements in live stock, grain, and machinery, which are presented to their notice at our annual Exhibitions. We are pleased to observe that many of our farmers are keeping more of their land under grass, growing less grain, and producing more cheese and beef; this is a step in the right direction. Much of the land in the older settlements has been nearly ruined by overcropping with grain. We should never lose sight of the fact that the most fertile soil will surely be exhausted in time by growing grain, unless we return to the land in some shape an equivalent for the surplus produce that is taken away.

As the Provincial Fair was held in London last Fall, we have held no Exhibition the past year. The Provincial Show was a great success; taken altogether, it was certainly the best Exhibition ever held in the Province, and fully exemplified the rapid improvement that is taking place in every branch of industry. The vast number of visitors who attended the Show has again proved that the people of Western Ontario cannot be outdone for energy and public spirit in supporting such exhibitions.

We have every reason to expect a successful Western Fair next Fall; upwards of $5,000 were expended in additions and improvements to the buildings on the Fair grounds, in preparing for the Provincial Show, thus providing a large amount of additional accommodation that was much needed without encroaching on our funds to pay for it. This will be a welcome relief, as although the articles on exhibition at the Western Fair have been increasing year by year, and also the prizes, from $2,500, in 1868, to $12,000 in 1876, we find by experience that the number of paying visitors has not increased in the same proportion. This is easily accounted for; when the Western Fair was first established it was the only Institution of the kind in the Province; but its wonderful success induced Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, and last year Walkerton, to start similar fairs; and although the Western is still far ahead of all these competitors, still there is no doubt that they in some measure divide the crowd and attract a number of visitors who would otherwise attend our exhibitions. We have lost $1,000 on each of the last two Exhibitions, and have now to the credit of the Western Fair $3,000 standing against $5,000 in the beginning of 1875. It is true that bad weather at the time of the Shows was the principal cause of the deficiency; but it is well to be prepared for the worst, although we may hope for the best. This may certainly be done by a revision of the prize list and by careful economy on the part of the Directors, without impairing in the least the success of the Exhibition. We may also mention that neither the City Society nor our own have as yet paid over to the Western Fair the money saved last

year, amounting to $1,300; this, with about three thousand in hand before, will make $4,300. With this sum on hand, and the light of past experience to show us how to make the most of it, we may safely say that our prospects for the future are perfectly satisfactory.

The Treasurer will lay before you the usual financial report for the past year. The price of the land formerly owned by your Society on Talbot Street is still lying untouched to your credit, while the interest forms a handsome revenue. And we would again recommend that no part of the principal be expended without the sanction of the members, at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

There was a new Act passed in 1877 for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures. We certainly cannot complain of being neglected by our Legislature. Nearly every session we have a new Act, or an amendment to the old one, for this purpose, and although changing the law so often to suit new theories occasions some inconvenience and a good many mistakes, we think it would be wiser to wait until experience had shown clearly what was wrong in the old law before attempting to amend it. Still it is a good sign to see our Government and Legislature take so much interest in these Societies, and do all in their power to insure their prosperity.

A member of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association has to be elected this year for this Division, composed of the six electoral Districts in Middlesex, Perth, and the City of London. The law provides a new method of election; each Electoral District Society will elect a delegate, and the six delegates so elected will meet and elect the Member of the Council, so that it is an important part of your duty to-day to elect a delegate for that purpose.

We believe there is very little danger of our possession of the Exhibition grounds being disputed for some time to come. The citizens of London are too well aware of the advantages resulting from these Exhibitions, and, we are confident, have too much good sense to think of breaking up those grounds, after spending so much money in erecting the buildings. Still we would feel better satisfied if the title was fixed, so that the land could be held for ever for Park and Exhibition purposes. In that case the East Middlesex Society would willingly expend the proceeds of the sale of the Talbot Street land in improving and ornamenting it. As it is, we think it wiser to hold on to the cash and keep prepared for whatever changes the future may have in store.

Dorchester, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, per last Annual Report	86 87		
" Members' Subscriptions	113 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	69 02		
" Interest	6 00		
			275 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $51.50; Cattle, $48.50; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $9.25	135 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $13; Fruits, $3; Agricultural Implements, $3.50; Ladies' Work, $14.25	60 25		
		195 25	
By Printing and Advertising		13 00	
" Working Expenses		16 40	
			224 65
Balance in hand			50 74

London.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	39 05		
" Members' Subscriptions	232 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	121 40		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			417 45

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $128.50; Cattle, $77.50; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $9.50; Poultry, $4.50	256 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21; Dairy Products, $9; Fruits, $4; Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, $18; Agricultural Implements, $13.75; Ladies' Work, $18.50	85 00		
		341 50	
By Exhibition Buildings		5 50	
" Printing and Advertising		14 90	
" Working Expenses		35 50	
			397 40
Balance in hand			20 05

Nissouri, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	59		
" Members' Subscriptions	161 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	8 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	86 87		
			256 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25; Cattle, $27; Sheep, $20; Pigs, $4	76 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16; Roots and other hoed crops, $7; Dairy Products, $8; Fruits, $7; Vegetables, $8; Agricultural Implements, $25; General Manufactures, $10; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $6	92 00		
		168 00	
By Working Expenses		25 00	
			193 00
Balance in hand			63 96

Westminster.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	4 21		
" Members' Subscriptions	296 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	152 43		
			452 64
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		4 21	
" Prizes for Horses, $42; Cattle, $51; Sheep, $63; Pigs, $17.75	173 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $54; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $15.75; Fruits, $15.50; Agricultural Implements, $19; General Manufactures, $6.75; Ladies' Work, $20.25	149 25		
		323 00	
By Prizes at Spring Show		57 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 00	
" Working Expenses		42 25	
			437 46
Balance in hand			15 18

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	241 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	388 36		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	42 75		
Cr.			1,372 11
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		67 00	
" Prizes for Horses, $124.75; Cattle, $87; Sheep, $81.90; Pigs, $41.25; Poultry, $22.45	357 35		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.85; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.05; Dairy Products, $22; Agricultural Implements, $19.25; General Manufactures, $37.75; Ladies' Work, $52.05	178 95		
	536 30		
Unpaid	50 20		
		486 10	
By Prizes for previous years paid		38 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		410 59	
" Exhibition Buildings		35 82	
" Paid Mortgage		125 76	
" Printing and Advertising, $61.70; Musical Bands, $12		73 70	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		176 43	
			1,413 40
Balance due Treasurer			41 29

REPORT.

Your Directors, while regretting that there is still a balance due the Treasurer, would remark that there has been a very gratifying improvement in the Society's financial position. Five instalments have been paid on the mortgage held by the Agricultural Investment Society of London, on the Society's property, leaving five instalments yet unpaid, and the balance due the Treasurer is smaller than reported in any of the last five annual statements. One year ago, including balance due Treasurer, prizes remaining unpaid, and outstanding accounts, there was a deficit of over $140; this year, including the same items, the deficit is only a little over $90. In 1877, the expenditure was greater by about $175 than in 1876, including an increase of $96 in the amount of prizes awarded, an increase of $25 in the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer and for assistants, and an increase of some $55 for printing and other working expenses necessarily required to give the show more publicity, make its working more efficient, and keep up with the demands of its increasing dimensions, and onward progress. Yet, notwithstanding this greatly increased expenditure, the Society, without taking into account the payment on mortgage, is in a better position financially by some $50, than it was one year ago.

It may not be uninteresting at this stage of the Society's history to refer briefly to its progress for the last few years. The following is a comparative statement for ten years, from 1868 to 1877 inclusive:

Year.	No. of Members.	Prizes Awarded.	Entries.	Gate Receipts.
1868	104	$313 05	764	
1869	105	319 30	975	
1870	102	304 80	598	$57 53
1871	127	371 15	817	198 44
1872	198	404 40	984	87 21

Year.	No. of Members.	Prizes Awarded.	Entries.	Gate Receipts.
1873	150	367 70	768	149 80
1874	207	472 20	189	144 63
1875	244	462 55	1803	183 23
1876	229	442 10	1729	218 13
1877	241	536 30	2127	388 36
*	*	*	*	*

In August last the Directors of the Strathroy Horticultural Society made a proposition to your Directors to unite the shows of both Societies under the designation of the "West Middlesex Union Fair." The union was doubtless highly beneficial and satisfactory; and your Directors, while cheerfully acknowledging the great addition it made to the show and the kindness and liberality of the Directors of the Strathroy Horticultural Society, would recommend that no reasonable effort be spared to continue and perpetuate a union so advantageous to both Societies.

The building accommodation required for the Strathroy Horticultural Society's show, and the greatly increased number of exhibits in those classes for which buildings are required, have pressed upon the attention of your Directors, with increasing urgency, the necessity for larger halls. The sale of a portion of the rear part of the grounds would realize sufficient funds to accomplish this object, and your Directors believing the time has come when such sale can be profitably made, would recommend that power be granted to the incoming Board to sell from ten to twelve acres of the rear part of the grounds, the proceeds to be applied towards clearing the debt now on the property, and enlarging and improving the buildings.

Your Directors have much pleasure in reporting a very successful show for 1877. Both in respect to the greatly increased and more liberal list of prizes, the very extensive list of special prizes, the large number of entries, the very favourable weather, the numerous attendance, and the general satisfaction given the awards of the judges, the show was a decided success, and your Directors are convinced that it only requires energy, effort, and united action to make a still more successful show for 1878.

Your Directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to t excellent service rendered at their Fall Show by the Strathroy Fire Brigade, and the 26th Battalion Band. The torch-light procession and display of fire works in the evening of the first day of the show was a feature that added vastly to the interest of the occasion, and your Directors trust the same kind feelings may be long continued, and that all parties may proceed hand in hand towards the accomplishment of a noble and worthy object.

Your Directors would recommend that the Fall Show be again held this year for two days, experience having shown this arrangement to be very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, and would also recommend the continuance of the annual Spring Show. * *

Caradoc.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	86 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	34 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	66 15		
" Miscellaneous	75		
			293 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $42; Cattle, $53.75; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $12.50	153 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.80; Dairy Products, $11.25; Fruits, $13.50; Vegetables, $8.25; Agricultural Implements, $9.75; General Manufactures, $16.75; Ladies' Work, $12.95	102 50		
	255 75		
Unpaid	64 85		
		190 90	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prize for previous years paid		50	
" Special Prizes		5 50	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		50 50	
			253 40
Balance in hand			40 47

Delaware.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	74 78		
" Members' Subscriptions	100 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	42 21		
" Miscellaneous	39 20		
			256 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $18.75; Cattle, $28.75; Sheep, $10.50; Pigs, $11.50; Poultry, $7.75	77 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.40; Dairy Products, $8.50; Fruits, $8.25; Vegetables, $8.95; General Manufactures, $21.50; Fine Arts, 50 cts.; Ladies' Work, $14.60	80 65		
	157 90		
Unpaid	12 65		
		145 25	
By Printing and Advertising		17 00	
" Working Expenses		20 92	
			183 17
Balance in hand			73 02

Ekfrid.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	48 46		
" Members' Subscriptions	125 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	65 67		
" Miscellaneous	1 50		
			240 88
Cr.			
By Prizes paid		191 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses		21 16	
			222 16
Balance in hand			18 72

REPORT.

The Union Show, held in Glencoe, by this and the Mosa Agricultural Society was a complete success in every respect, and we think the time has come when other Townships might unite their funds and throw their shows open to the world, thus securing greater competition and awakening an interest impossible to secure under the old exclusive way of conducting shows. The saving of time at a very busy season of the year is another good reason why the subject of union commends itself to the favourable consideration of all parties interested. The crops throughout this Township have been good on the whole, some localities suffered considerably from June frost, and a severe hail storm about the 16th of July, that

injured the fall wheat and peas very much. The dairy business has been successful the past season. Two factories in this neighbourhood made about 140 tons of cheese, which was sold at an average of about 10½ cents per lb.

Taking everthing into consideration this has been one of the most prosperous years the farmer has had for some time.

Metcalfe.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	101 09		
" Members' Subscriptions	140 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	78 43		
Cr.			319 52
By Prizes for Horses, $41 ; Cattle, $31.25 ; Sheep, $35.75 ; Pigs, $10 ; Poultry, $4	121 95		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $8.65 ; Fruits, $6.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $16 ; Ladies' Work, $12.92	70 16		
		192 11	
By Printing and Advertising		11 75	
" Working Expenses		35 00	
			238 86
Balance in hand			80 66

Mosa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	4 52		
" Members' Subscriptions	194 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	110 88		
" Ekfrid Society for Union Show	60 00		
Cr.			369 40
By Prizes for Horses, $59 ; Cattle, $46.50 ; Sheep, $29.50 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $3.30	145 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $34.50 ; Dairy Products, $13.25 ; Fruits, $6.25 ; Vegetables, $3 ; Agricultural Implements, $10 ; General Manufactures, $6 ; Fine Arts, $3 ; Ladies' Work, $15.90	91 95		
		237 25	
By Exhibition Buildings		4 65	
" Printing and Advertising		18 00	
" Working Expenses		31 75	
			291 65
Balance in hand			77 75

Strathroy Horticultural Society,

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	76 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	47 25		
Cr.			123 25
By Prizes for Fruits	28 35		
" " " Plants and Flowers	48 30		
	76 65		
Unpaid	4 35		
		72 30	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Preparing for Exhibition		22 99	
" Paid for Seal		8 00	
" Printing and Advertising		2 50	
" Working Expenses		10 78	
			116 57
Balance in hand			6 68

REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in congratulating the members on the success which has, so far, attended the Society's operations. Its organization was but the natural result of the greatly increased attention paid to horticultural pursuits, in the last few years; and its promoters are sanguine enough to hope that it will fulfil its mission in the future, both by rewarding those who give time and attention to such noble objects, stimulating in a marked degree the culture of fruits as well as of plants and flowers, and cultivating a taste for the beautiful and refined.

Last year your Directors united with the Directors of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society to hold their Fall Shows together, under the designation of the "West Middlesex Union Fair." There is no reason to doubt that this arrangement was mutually advantageous and beneficial to both Societies, and your Directors have much pleasure in acknowledging the courteous manner in which they were treated by the Directors of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society. The show of Plants and Flowers was generally considered very creditable for the Society's first show, and was certainly one of the leading features of the "Union Fair." The chief drawback was the lack of room, in consequence of which your Directors were compelled to expend $22.99 in the erection of a temporary building for their own department, and even then it was far from adequate. Your Directors believe it to be desirable to continue from year to year the union so auspiciously begun, but at the same time they regard it as almost a necessity, that the Directors of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society should, in some way, provide larger buildings, as the erection by this Society every year of a temporary hall, sufficient for its own show, would be both an extravagant waste of money, and a serious drain on its resources.

Your Directors, knowing that many varieties both of Fruit, and Plants and Flowers are entirely out of season at the time of the Annual Fall Show, would recommend that, in addition thereto, a Midsummer Exhibition be held in July or August for such horticultural products as can at that time be exhibited; such an Exhibition would give an opportunity to compete for prizes which could at no other time be awarded, while at the same time it could be made an important source of revenue to the Society.

MONCK.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	154 40		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	225 89		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Grass and Stands on Grounds	45 70		
			1,125 99
Cr.			
By Balance due as per last Report		27 02	
" Prizes for Horses, $70; Cattle, $55; Sheep, $60; Pigs, $22; Poultry, $14	221 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.72; Dairy Products, $10; Fruits, $30; Plants and Flowers, $3; Vegetables, $12; General Manufactures, $25; Ladies' Work, $30	175 72		
		396 72	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 34	
" Exhibition Grounds preparing		12 00	
" Interest		45 00	
" Paid borrowed money		136 46	
" Printing and Advertising		17 00	
" Working Expenses		86 35	
			1,141 89
Balance due Treasurer			15 90

REPORT.

The Fall Show was held on the Society's lands, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th day of October. The weather was pleasant with the exception of a little rain on the morning of the second day.

The entries for the show numbered about 1.100, this was below the average for previous years. The Exhibition of Grain and Seeds and Root Crops was very excellent, but in all the other departments it was below the average. We did not hold any Spring Show or Ploughing Match this year, as the Society did not possess the necessary funds Your Directors would have liked very much to have had a Ploughing Match, but did not think it advisible to borrow the money for the purpose.

The Society is now in good working order, having good grounds well fenced and two good Halls, and with a little exertion on the part of the Directors, in two goo l years we should be out of debt, when prizes could be increased very much.

Your Directors would advise the offering of a number of special prizes, as that seems to give life and interest to the Show, and that the Show be open to any person in the Province wishing to exhibit.

Caistor.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	108 48		
" Members' Subscriptions	66 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	12 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	60 30		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
" Miscellaneous	2 00		
Cr.			289 28
By Prizes for Horses, $33.50 ; Cattle, $35.50 ; Sheep, $26 ; Pigs, $13.50 ; Poultry, $4.75	113 24		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.50 ; Fruits, $4.55 ; Ladies' Work, $26.20	47 05		
		160 30	
By Exhibition Buildings		8 00	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		63 50	
" Miscellaneous		69 24	
			301 04
Balance due Treasurer			11 76

Camboro'.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	82 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	3 85		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	82 41		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			193 26

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $31.50; Cattle, $20.25; Sheep, $16.75; Pigs, $10.25; Poultry, $4.30	83 05		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.80; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.60; Dairy Products, $3.40; Fruits, $5; Agricultural Implements and General Manufactures, $8.40; Ladies' Work, $9.60	48 80		
		131 85	
By Prizes for previous years paid		10 35	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		11 15	
			159 85
Balance in hand			33 41

Dunnville, &c., (Western Branch.)

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	173 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	20 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grants	50 00		
" Sale of Lumber	2 50		
			386 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $50; Cattle, $31; Sheep, $32; Pigs, $8; Poultry, $15.25	136 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.50; Fruits, $17; Agricultural Implements, $40.75; Ladies' Work, $9.50; Special Prizes $31.50.	140 00		
		276 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		12 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		42 16	
" Printing and Advertising		16 25	
" Working Expenses		21 00	
			367 66
Balance in hand			18 69

Gainsborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	59 75		
" Members' Subscriptions	65 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	9 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	59 25		
" Municipal Grant	60 00		
			253 15
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.25; Cattle, $18; Sheep, $28.50; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $7.22	100 47		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.20; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.69; Dairy Products, $9.50; Fruits, $13.05; Vegetables, $6.59; Agricultural Implements, $4.50; General Manufactures, $4.23; Ladies' Work, $16.48...	81 34		
		181 81	
By Exhibition Buildings		8 00	
" Printing and Advertising...		7 00	
" Working Expenses		22 88	
			219 69
Balance in hand			33 46

Pelham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	22 98		
" Members' Subscriptions	112 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	57 03		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	77 35		
" Miscellaneous	5 00		
Cr.			274 36
By Prizes for Horses, $43; Cattle, $30.25; Sheep, $19.75; Pigs, $7.25; Poultry, $3.12	103 37		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.96; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.55; Dairy Products, $2.75; Fruits, $8.33; Vegetables, $3.90; Agricultural Implements, $7; General Manufactures, $14.80; Fine Arts, 74 cts.; Ladies' Work, $12.44; Special, $8.80	91 27		
	194 64		
Unpaid	18 96		
		175 68	
By Exhibition Buildings		10 50	
" Printing and Advertising		11 00	
" Working Expenses		26 75	
			223 93
Balance in hand			50 43

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	126 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	19 12		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Special Prizes	62 00		
" Miscellaneous	32 40		
Cr.			1,040 02
" By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		116 21	
" Prizes for Horses, $61.75; Cattle, $55.50; Sheep, $52; Pigs, $26.25; Poultry, $10.50	206 00		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $22; Roots and other hoed crops, $27; Dairy Products, $12.50; Fruits, $2.50; Vegetables, $14.25; General Manufactures, $7.50; Ladies' Work, $27.25	113 00		
		319 00	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		417 15	
" Exhibition Buildings		21 55	
" Miscellaneous		19 91	
" Printing and Advertising		24 00	
" Working Expenses		59 26	
			977 08
Balance in hand			62 94

REPORT.

The Directors present the following report for the year now ended.

The number of members was 124 and the amount of money subscribed by them was $126.50.

Profiting by the experience of the preceding year and having ascertained the feelings of those of the farmers more directly interested, your Directors abandoned the idea of holding a Spring Show. It is a matter of regret to your Directors that they have not been enabled to have the Show ground properly fenced. All that could be done has been done. Increased accommodation for sheep and pigs was necessary, and was provided at as small an outlay as possible. Thanks to the exertions of some of your Directors and members who willingly came forward and spent a considerable amount of time and labour, and supplied teams to assist, a portion of the ground was cleared up for the accommodation and exhibition of stock, &c., at the last Show. This clearing of the ground, with the very limited amount of money available, can only be done by degrees. The financial state of the Society has been a source of constant anxiety to your Board, who have devoted much time and careful consideration to this all important subject, the result of which is that your Society is at present free from debt, but gratifying as this is, it must be borne in mind that much, very much, has to be done and money is necessary. Your Directors cannot too strongly urge every individual member of your Society to exert himself for the common interest.

If each member would make it his business each year to obtain one new subscriber, your Society would soon be in a flourishing condition. The experiment is worth trying. There have been many new comers to the district during the past year, and many of them could be induced to study their own interest by joining the Society, if the matter was properly represented to them by the present members.

The Directors considered it necessary to appropriate two days to last Fall Show, and they have no reason to doubt the wisdom of this step. It is impossible for the Judges to do their duty to themselves and the exhibitors, unless they have proper time to devote to the due inspection of the stock, produce, &c., and it is but right that the public should have fair time to see every article and animal exhibited. The Fall Show was a decided success and your attention is called to the following statistics. There were 352 prizes offered amounting to $433.75. Of these prizes, 56 were special (or contributions from private individuals) amounting in value to $104.75, $329 being thus offered by the Society. The number of entries was 738, an increase of 106 over the preceding year. Of these 73 were for horses, 66 for cattle, 84 for sheep, 21 for pigs, 27 for poultry, 369 for produce, 16 for manufactures, 78 for ladies' work and 4 in the botanical class. Comparing these entries with those of 1876, we find an increase in the number of entries of horses of 29, an increase of 3 in cattle, an increase of 33 in sheep, an increase of 6 in pigs, an increase of 12 in poultry, an increase of 111 in produce, a decrease of 15 in manufactures and a decrease of 63 in ladies' work. Your Board very much regret that for want of funds they were unable to offer prizes for ladies' work at all commensurate with their deserts, but the funds of the Society will be in a much more healthy state in 1878, and there is no doubt our successors will appropriate such an amount as will ensure competition and add much to the attraction of the Exhibition.

A feature in our Show, and for the first time, was the exhibition of three pedigree shorthorn bulls. Although not animals of the first-class, it is a step in the right direction and the enterprising owners deserve our best thanks. In pigs there is a decided improvement. The district can now claim to possess Berkshires almost equal to anything in the Province. The increase of sheep is worth noticing. It is highly gratifying to see this important class of stock appreciated in the country, and there can be no doubt but that ere long large numbers of sheep will be raised here. It is likewise to be noted, that some very superior animals have been imported. Considering that the 1877 Fall Show was a very decided improvement on that of 1876, which was notably superior to that of 1875, your Directors feel they may congratulate the Society on the steady progress made, and hold out a cheerful prospect of success for the future.

Before proceeding further the Directors of this Society take the present opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks to those private individuals who proved themselves true friends by the liberality they evinced in the matter of special prizes given for last Fall Show. The assistance given was needed, and was as gratefully received as it was cheerfully given. * *

The Townships Societies appear by their returns to be in a decidedly flourishing condition, the balance sheet and general statistics, as compared with those of previous years, showing most favourably.

Medora and Wood.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	15 56		
" Members' Subscriptions	123 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	2 85		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	122 57		
" Municipal Grant	10 00		
Cr.			273 98
By Prizes for Horses, $5 ; Cattle, $58.75 ; Sheep, $7.75 ; Pigs, $6.75 ; Poultry, $4.50	82 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $5.50 ; Vegetables, $12.25 ; General Manufactures, $2.25; Ladies' Work, $6.50	59 50		
		142 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		72 14	
" Paid on purchase of Seeds		4 99	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		38 60	
			264 98
Balance in hand			9 00

McKellar.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	15 27		
" Members' Subscriptions	53 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibitions	7 95		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	54 59		
Cr.			130 81
By Prizes for Horses, $18.50 ; Cattle, $22.50 ; Sheep, $10.50; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $2.75	66 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.25 ; Dairy Products, $2.50 ; Fruits, 50 cts. ; Vegetables, $5.75 ; General Manufactures, $4.25 ; Ladies' Work, $7.50	33 25		
		99 50	
By Exhibition Buildings		12 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 50	
" Working Expenses		20 75	
			140 75
Balance due Treasurer			9 94

Morrison and Ryde.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	73 68		
" Members' Subscriptions	65 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	60 75		
Cr.			199 43
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50 ; Cattle, $19 ; Sheep, $11.50 ; Pigs, $8.75 ; Poultry, $4	67 75		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $8; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.25 ; Dairy Products, $2.75 ; Vegetables, $3.25; Ladies' Work, $14.65	37 90		
		105 65	
By Working Expenses		15 81	
			121 46
Balance in hand			77 97

Stephenson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	27 52		
" Members' Subscriptions	51 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	8 80		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	51 50		
			138 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $12; Cattle, $20; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $4	58 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Ladies' Work, $12.40	37 40		
		95 40	
By Exhibition Buildings		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
			111 40
Balance in hand			27 42

Watt.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	46 59		
" Members' Subscriptions	80 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	45		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	72 10		
" Special Prizes	5 00		
" Sale of Seed Grain	54 25		
" Interest	1 00		
			259 39
Cr.			
By Prizes paid		170 30	
" Paid for Seed and Grain		54 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses		12 71	
			244 51
Balance in hand			14 88

NIAGARA.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	151 31		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	15 15		
" Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Municipal Grant	160 00		
			806 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $80; Cattle, $76.50; Sheep, $28; Pigs, $24; Poultry, $25	223 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.35; Dairy Products, $15.75; Fruits, $52.50; Plants and Flowers, $20.75; Vegetables, $31.60; Agricultural Implements, $8; General Manufactures, $30.20; Fine Arts, $16; Ladies' Work, $16.50	262 75		
		486 25	
By Exhibition Buildings		46 12	
" Agricultural and Horticultural Publications		8 50	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
By Printing and Advertising		22 00	
" Working Expenses		86 00	
			648 87
Balance in hand			157 59

REPORT.

Your Committee in presenting their Annual Report for the past year, do so with much pleasure. The crops of 1877 were unusually fine, and this has done much to bring about a revival of trade that has suffered so long and severe a depression. The amount of grain for exportation raised in 1877 is greater than for many years past, while the crops usually consumed at home, such as hay, roots and corn were quite equal to, if not above, an average. The only exception was the apple crop, in which many of our members are largely interested.

Your Committee cannot refrain from calling the attention of the members of this society to the large development during the past year of the stock export trade, and this is not confined to cattle and horses, but sheep and poultry have been sent to Britain in large numbers, and at a fair profit, the surest test of the soundness of any financial speculation. And your Committee would most earnestly urge upon your Society's members the great advantage that must accrue from following up this new branch of trade and for which there seems to be an unlimited demand.

Hitherto we have almost entirely depended upon the United States to take the surplus of our barley crops. During the past year the brewers of Great Britain have had their attention called to the superiority of Canadian barley, and in consequence a large trade has already been opened which promises to absorb all that we can spare of that profitable grain.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the members of your Society to the large deposits of natural phosphates found in the more eastern parts of our Province, the closest to us being those in the neighborhood of Kingston. If they possess all the fertilizing properties claimed for them, they present an easy and effectual remedy for the waste caused by over cropping in our older Townships, and will enable us to renovate our worn out soils. Used in connection with the raising of a larger proportion of cattle to our acreage, there is no reason why our originally fertile soil should not be made equal again to the best in the Province.

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	164 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	591 15		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $400	1100 00		
" South Riding Society	100 00		
" Miscellaneous	203 00		
			2,158 15
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		107 52	
" Prizes for Horses, $103; Cattle, $105.25; Sheep, $99; Pigs, $80; Poultry, $35.40	422 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $53.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $22.25; Dairy Products, $25; Fruits, $21.25; Plants and Flowers, $11.50; Vegetables, $21.45; Agricultural Implements, $47; General Manufactures, $53.50; Fine Arts, $4.75; Ladies' Work, $44.75	304 95		
		727 60	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 90	
" Exhibition Buildings		27 16	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		498 63	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		68 40	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		252 86	
			2,102 07
Balance in hand			56 08

Middleton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	186 60		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	87 61		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	124 90		
" Rent for Show Ground	18 00		
			416 51
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		12 39	
" Prizes for Horses, $52.75 ; Cattle, $52.65 ; Sheep, $25.50 ; Pigs, $14.75 ; Poultry, $5.50	151 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.55 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15 ; Dairy Products, $2.75 ; Fruits, $7.50 ; Vegetables, $4.26 ; Agricultural Implements, $10.50 ; General Manufactures, $26.50 ; Fine Arts, $2 ; Ladies' Work, $22.96	122 02		
		273 17	
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and erection of buildings		62 08	
" Printing and Advertising		20 15	
" Working Expenses		45 40	
			413 19
Balance in hand			3 32

Townsend.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	108 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	186 25		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	185 78		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	118 53		
" Municipal Grant for Buildings	150 00		
" Miscellaneous	23 00		
			772 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $68.25 ; Cattle, $38 ; Sheep, $53 ; Pigs, $24.50 ; Poultry, $11	194 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26.95 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.05 ; Dairy Products, $2.50 ; Fruits, $7 ; Vegetables, $11.08 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.05 ; General Manufactures, $35.70 ; Fine Arts, $1.70 ; Ladies' Work, $17.70	108 70		
	303 45		
Unpaid	47 20		
		256 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		36 45	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds and the erection of Buildings		285 95	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		21 05	
" Working Expenses		25 54	
			625 28
Balance in hand			147 18

Windham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	7 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	129 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	40 40		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	97 17		
" Miscellaneous	2 00		
			276 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $33.50 ; Cattle, $32.25 ; Sheep, $24.25 ; Pigs, $11 ; Poultry, $6	107 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $20.25 ; Dairy Products, $4.75 ; Fruits, $8.25 ; Plants and Flowers, 75 cts. ; Agricultural Implements, $7 ; General Manufactures, $17 ; Ladies' Work, $9...	91 00		
		198 00	
By Exhibition Buildings		38 80	
" Printing and Advertising		3 50	
" Working Expenses		4 00	
			244 30
Balance in hand			32 24

Simcoe Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions	103 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	33 81		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	79 40		
" Miscellaneous	45 50		
			262 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	43 75		
" " Plants and Flowers	62 00		
" " Vegetables	41 25		
		147 00	
By Preparing for Show		21 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $58.07 ; Musical Bands, $13		71 07	
" Working Expenses		21 13	
			260 70
Balance in hand			1 51

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	122 13		
" Members' Subscriptions	111 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
			933 13

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Amount paid N. Riding Society for union show		100 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		325 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		31 50	
" " for Agricultural Publications		10 50	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		87 48	
			556 48
Balance in hand			376 65

Charlotteville.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	47 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	45 00		
			92 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		31 11	
" Amount paid Woodhouse Society for Union Show		90 00	
" Working Expenses		1 75	
			122 86
Balance due Treasurer			30 86

Houghton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	22 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	105 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	104 00		
" Miscellaneous	4 00		
			235 23
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $54.50 ; Cattle, $33.25 ; Sheep, $15.50 ; Pigs, $8.75 ; Poultry, $3	115 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.80 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.20 ; Dairy Products, $7 ; Fruits, $7 ; Vegetables, $3.50 ; General Manufactures, $5.70 ; Ladies' Work, $11.75	63 95		
		178 95	
By Working Expenses		28 09	
			207 04
Balance in hand			28 19

NOTE.—The Exhibits of Live Stock, Grains, &c., were on the whole, superior in quality to previous years.

Walsingham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	20 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	93 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	86 00		
			199 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $35.50 ; Cattle, $23.55 ; Sheep, $10.75 ; Pigs, $8.25 ; Poultry, $3.45	81 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.70 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.50 ; Dairy Products, $4.75 ; Fruits, $5.50 ;			

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
Vegetables, $3.70; Agricultural Implements, $7.25; General Manufactures, $9.25; Ladies' Work, $14.25..	70 90		
		152 40	
By Printing and Advertising		12 25	
" Working Expenses		39 20	
			203 85
Balance due Treasurer			4 85

Woodhouse.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	135 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	135 00		
Cr.			270 00
By Prizes for Horses, $39; Cattle, $39.50; Sheep, $38.25; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $6.65	134 40		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.95; Roots and other hoed crops, $16.50; Dairy Products, $5; Fruits, $8.50; Vegetables, $10.50; Agricultural Implements, $3.37; General Manufactures, $12.25; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $12.95	94 02		
		228 42	
By Printing and Advertising		13 00	
" Working Expenses		22 34	
			263 76
Balance in hand			6 24

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	13 03		
" Members' Subscriptions	56 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	44 80		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	80		
Cr.			814 63
By Prizes for Horses, $58.25; Cattle, $75.25; Sheep, $34.50; Pigs, $18.50; Poultry, $8.65.	195 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $19; Agricultural Implements, $1.50; General Manufactures, $4.90; Domestic Manufactures, $17.25; Ladies' Work, $49.50	128 15		
		323 30	
By Prizes for previous years paid		8 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		330 36	
" Printing and Advertising		21 00	
" Working Expenses		52 40	
			735 60
Balance in hand			79 03

REPORT.

The Annual Exhibition of the East Riding of the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society was held in the Village of Warkworth, on the 3rd and 4th days of October last, when the number of entries were about as numerous on the whole as the previous ye-

As usual we shall begin our analysis of the Exhibition by first introducing the Horses, and must congratulate our farmers on the improvement of this Branch of the Exhibition. All classes from the foals at foot to the draught stallion, were decidedly in excess of any former years.

In Cattle the Show was in advance of previous years, and certainly as regards quality, showed no signs of falling off.

In long-wool sheep, the entries were more than other years, and in point of excellence have never been surpassed in this Riding.

Hogs were better represented than heretofore, and all were really fine specimens of the hog tribe.

Poultry, likewise, was well represented, however not quite so good a display as last year.

Grain and seeds were much in advance of last year, the quality of most samples better, especially wheat, both fall and spring.

In roots and fruits the Exhibition was the largest and best we have had, and the samples were magnificent.

The quantity of dairy produce was not as large as usual.

Implements were few, and did not show much improvement either in the manufacture or design.

The ladies made a great display as usual in their department, both as to the number of specimens and excellency of work.

Brighton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	116 32		
" Members' Subscriptions	93 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	81 34		
			290 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $40; Cattle, $26.75; Sheep, $8.25; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $9.30	93 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.86: Dairy Products, $3.50; Domestic Manufactures, $9.52; General Manufactures, $9.70; Ladies' Work, $24.15	68 73		
		162 03	
By Working Expenses		54 00	
			216 03
Balance in hand			74 63

Cramahe.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	92 20		
" Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	22 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	114 66		
			349 06
Cr.			
" Prizes for Horses, $27.50; Cattle, $35; Sheep, $22; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $2.90	96 40		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.75; Dairy Products, $4; Fruits, $2.90; Vegetables, $6.35; Agricultural Implements, $2.25; General Manufactures, $21.50; Fine Arts, $3.25; Ladies' Work, $22.70	79 40		
		175 80	
By Paid for Agricultural Publications		84 70	
" Working Expenses		30 13	
			290 63
Balance in hand			58 43

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting their Report for the year just passed, would desire to gratefully acknowledge the blessings of a Bountiful Providence, that has caused the earth to yield more than an average of the necessaries of life, and supplied us with means to sustain the usefulness of the Society.

The Annual Exhibition of your Society, which was held at Castleton, on Friday, Oct. 12th, was fully equal to the average in quantity and quality.

In horses, there were about the same animals shown as last year, making a creditable display, especially in colts. The show of cattle was somewhat larger than in 1876, and although not as many as have been shown at some previous Exhibitions, yet the quality of the stock appears to be gradually improving.

In each of the classes of sheep, swine and poultry, the show was an improvement on previous years.

Grain, as usual in this Township, made a good display, both as regards the amount shown and quality of the different samples.

The show of roots was exceedingly good, never having been excelled in the Township.

The same may also be said of the Horticultural Department. Your Directors wish they could speak as well of the Mechanics' Work as of some other parts of the Exhibition, but with the exception of a few articles which were shown, and they were a credit to their makers, this class was unrepresented, although the prizes offered are better than in any other class. Domestic Industry and Dairy Products, both as regards quantity and quality, made a good display.

The Ladies' Department, although good, was scarcely equal to the previous year. Your Directors believe that if some of the prizes could be further increased, and others added, it might be an incentive to a greater display of their handiwork, as well as a greater attraction to the Exhibition.

Your Directors have great pleasure in stating that the Exhibition was better attended than any former one at Castleton, as the amount taken at the door clearly proves. * *

Your Directors believe that, considering the hard times at the beginning of the year, the year just passed has been one of the most prosperous and useful in the Society's existence.

In bringing this Report to a close, your Directors hope that in the hands of their successors the Society may enjoy greatly increased prosperity.

Murray.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	26 49		
" Members' Subscriptions	85 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	24 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	80 00		
			215 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $22.50; Cattle, $21; Sheep, $20.50; Poultry, $5.12	69 12		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36.48; Dairy Products, $5.37; Domestic Manufactures and Ladies' Work, $49.77	91 62		
		160 74	
By Working Expenses		36 82	
			197 56
Balance in hand			18 23

Percy.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	1 85		
" Members' Subscriptions	87 00		
			88 85

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Grounds	7 00		
" Paid for Agricultural Publications	31 50		
" Printing	3 00		
" Working Expenses	25 10		
			66 60
Balance in hand			22 5

Seymour.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	47 97		
" Members' Subscriptions	59 60		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	5 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	54 00		
			167 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $10.25; Cattle, $6.85; Sheep, $4.80; Pigs, 95 cts	22 85		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.10; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.20; Dairy Products, $3.05; Fruits, $2; Plants and Flowers, 40 cts.; Vegetables, $2.70; Agricultural Implements, $3.50; General Manufactures, $5.90; Ladies' Work, 50cts	28 35		
	51 20		
Unpaid	9 50		
		41 70	
By Prizes for previous years paid		18 35	
" Exhibition Buildings		4 00	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		37 80	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		12 99	
			118 84
Balance in hand			48 23

REPORT.

Your Officers and Directors beg to report that in the discharge of their duties as such, they have experienced a good deal of difficulty in collecting subscriptions, money being unusually scarce, in consequence of the deficiency in the crops in this Township the previous year; therefore being able to collect a little more than subscriptions enough to keep the Society in existence, they consequently were obliged to confine the operations of the Society to supplying each member with a copy of an Agricultural Journal, and offering and paying premiums for horses, cattle, sheep, &c., grains of all kinds, and roots and vegetables and agricultural implements.

The Show was held in the early part of October, and although not very large, yet the articles in the Hall were very good, and also the stock. The agricultural implements shown were superior to any shown here before and were also more numerous.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	39 01		
" Members' Subscriptions	179 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	542 05		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" Hamilton Township Society for Union Show	160 50		
" Rent of Fair Ground	44 00		
" Note on Bank of Montreal	538 75		
" Mortgage on Show Grounds	1,504 10		
" Miscellaneous	10 87		
			3,718 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $63.25 ; Cattle, $164 ; Sheep, $73.25 ; Pigs, $15.50 ; Poultry, $15	331 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $78 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $31.50 ; Dairy Products, $28 ; Fruits, $28.75 ; Vegetables, $21 ; Agricultural Implements, $68.25 ; General Manufactures, $53.50 ; Fine Arts, $9 ; Ladies' Work, $70	388 00		
		719 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		414 09	
" Exhibition Buildings		655 57	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		1,098 00	
" Lindsay Exhibition		50 00	
" Note to Bank		550 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $45.50 ; Musical Bands, $10		55 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		175 23	
			3,717 89
Balance in hand			39

REPORT.

We, your Directors, in presenting our Annual Report, have much pleasure in assuring you of the continued progress and success of this Society the past year. The yearly increase of the number of entries and of articles exhibited made it clear to your Directors that the ground on which the Fair has been held for some years past was altogether too limited, and on enquiry it was found that no addition could be made to the space occupied. And further, having in view the time when the Central Fair will be held in Cobourg, it was thought after careful consideration, that it would be unwise to make any further outlay on the old ground, but would be to the advantage of the Society to sell the old ground, and purchase where we could get sufficient for our own show, and at the same time be able to accommodate the Central, when it in turn should be held in Cobourg. Under these considerations, a public meeting of the members was called, to make the sale legal ; and a committee appointed with limited powers to sell the old ground and purchase where enough could be secured. A sale was accordingly effected to Col. Chambliss for $1,200, and eleven and one half acres purchased from Mr. A. A. Burnham for $150 per acre, on which the price of the old ground was applied in part payment.

Tenders for fencing and for the erection of suitable buildings on the new fair ground were called for, and from the success which has attended the exhibition the past year, we feel fully justified in the course taken.

The number of entries and quality of the articles shown in cereals, roots, fruit, dairy produce, and in the ladies' department, was unprecedented at any former show held by this Society ; in the other classes there were not so many entries as on some former years, but it was fully made up in the superior quality exhibited.

A proposition was made by the Township of Hamilton Agricultural Society to join the county and appropriate a portion of their funds for a Union Show, which proposition was accepted, thereby enabling us to offer a more extended prize list and helping to make the Show a more decided success. The number of entries were about 1,600, not quite so many as last year, but more animals and articles were there in proportion. Horses were very fairly represented, and also cattle in the Durham, Ayrshire, and grade classes, the Devons very limited. Galloways, none on exhibition. * * * *

Alnwick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	9 37		
" Members' Subscriptions	57 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	32 97		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	76 36		
" Extra Subscriptions	19 12		
			194 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $45; Cattle, $19.50; Sheep, $8.75; Pigs, $6.87; Poultry, $3.40	83 52		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.90; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.70; Dairy Products, $3.08; Fruits, $4.50; Agricultural Implements, $9.25; General Manufactures, $3.35; Ladies' Work, $23.80	74 58		
		158 10	
By Exhibition Buildings		7 00	
" Printing and Advertising		3 00	
" Working Expenses		26 72	
			194 82

Haldimand.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	29 45		
" Members' Subscriptions	76 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	70 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	103 64		
			279 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32.25; Cattle, $32.25; Sheep, $24.75; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $6.25	106 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.75; Dairy Products, $15.50; Fruits, $4.25; Agricultural Implements, $10.75; General Manufactures, $12.25; Ladies' Work, $44.75	129 75		
		236 25	
By Working Expenses		39 45	
			275 70
Balance in hand			3 54

Hamilton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	94 07		
" Members' Subscriptions	107 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	20 00		
			361 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops	30 00		
" " Ploughing Match	15 00		
		45 00	
By Central Exhibition, Lindsay		33 00	
" Union Exhibition, at Cobourg		160 50	
" Printing and Advertising		3 75	
" Working Expenses		22 75	
			265 00
Balance in hand			96 07

Cobourg Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	72 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	51 47		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	94 09		
			217 56
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $28.25; Plants and Flowers, $42.25; Vegetables, $34.75	105 25		
" Prizes for Fine Arts, $13; Ladies' Work, $12.25	25 25		
		130 50	
By Preparing for Exhibition		36 64	
" Printing and Advertising, $33; Musical Bands, $9		42 00	
			209 14
Balance in hand			8 42

ONTARIO, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	222 91		
" Members' Subscriptions	218 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	473 75		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	105 00		
			1,719 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $151.50; Cattle, $129; Sheep, $61; Pigs, $25; Poultry, $16.50	383 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $75; Roots and other hoed crops, $22; Dairy Products, $36; Fruits, $29; Plants and Flowers, $3; Vegetables, $13; Agricultural Implements, $50; General Manufactures, $73; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $104.75; Miscellaneous, $21	433 75		
	816 75		
Unclaimed	13 25		
		803 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		7 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		175 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $26; Musical Bands, $25		51 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		110 49	
			1,566 99
Balance in hand			152 67

Brock.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	48 76		
" Members' Subscriptions	169 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	107 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	69 10		
" Miscellaneous	112 05		
			506 41

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $82 ; Cattle, $37.50 ; Sheep, $29 ; Pigs, $15.50 ; Poultry, 75cts	164 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7 ; Dairy Products, $24.50 ; Fruits, $9.75 ; Vegetables, $13 ; Agricultural Implements, $24 ; General Manufactures, $79.80 ; Fine Arts, $1.25 ; Ladies' Work, $50	224 65		
		389 30	
By Exhibition Buildings		3 88	
" Printing and Advertising		35 07	
" Working Expenses		43 27	
			471 52
Balance in hand			34 89

Reach and Scugog.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	106 25		
" Members' Subscriptions	352 50		
" Admission Fees for Exhibition	145 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	148 83		
			752 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $214.50 ; Cattle, $96 ; Sheep, $21 ; Pigs, $18 ; Poultry, $11.50	361 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $27.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14 ; Dairy Products, $18.25 ; Fruits, $22 ; Agricultural Implements, $56 ; General Manufactures, $35.75 ; Fine Arts, $2.50 ; Ladies' Work, $72.50	248 50		
	609 50		
Unpaid	56 50		
		553 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		41 00	
" Printing and Advertising		26 45	
" Working Expenses		58 46	
			678 91
Balance in hand			73 97

Scott.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	43 88		
" Members' Subscriptions	139 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	22 35		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	53 00		
" Donations	58 80		
" Miscellaneous	1 50		
			318 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $57 ; Cattle, $63.30 ; Sheep, $40.25 ; Pigs, $10 ; Poultry, $3	173 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $17 ; Fruits, $4.50 ; Vegetables, $7.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $23.50 ; General Manufactures, $5.25 ; Ladies' Work, $10 ; Miscellaneous, $5.25	96 75		
		270 30	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings		4 50	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		28 73	
			318 53

Thora.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	14 25		
" Members' Subscriptions	133 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	37 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society	44 11		
			228 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $10 ; Cattle, $16 ; Sheep, $12.50 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, 50 cts	46 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6 ; Dairy Products, $4.75 ; Fruits, $4.50 ; Vegetables, $8.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $10,25 ; General Manufactures, $12.75 ; Ladies' Work, $17	64 00		
		110 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		9 75	
" Printing and Advertising		5 00	
" Working Expenses		33 81	
			158 56
Balance in hand			70 30

Uxbridge.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	21 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibitions	106 09		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	44 96		
" Miscellaneous	26 25		
			304 60
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $62.50 ; Cattle, $13 ; Sheep, $28.50 ; Pigs, $10 ; Poultry, $5.25	119 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.25 ; Dairy Products $10 ; Fruits, $6.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $1 ; Vegetables, $5.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $15.75 ; General Manufactures, $8.50 ; Fine Arts, $8.25 ; Ladies' Works, $22.75	105 50		
		224 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		17 50	
" Paid for Miscellaneous		42 05	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		40 00	
			339 30
Balance due Treasurer			34 70

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	359 70		
" Members' Subscriptions	462 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Admission Fees to Exhibition	1,357 49		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	292 52		
Cr.			3,171 71
By Prizes for Horses, $329; Cattle, $184; Sheep, $132; Pigs, $63; Poultry, $41.50	749 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $112; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.25; Dairy Products, $54; Fruits, $97.25; Plants and Flowers, $7.25; Vegetables, $39.50; Agricultural Implements, $97.75; General Manufactures, $90; Fine Arts, $42; Ladies' Works, $208.25; Miscellaneous $17	782 25		
		1,531 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		91 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		100 50	
" Turn Stile		91 00	
" Note and Interest		480 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $118.78; Musical Bands, $55		173 78	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		231 05	
			2,979 08
Balance in hand			192 63

Pickering.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	226 75		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	359 53		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Borrowed	637 00		
" Special Prizes	51 00		
" Rent of Booths, &c	45 00		
" Miscellaneous	29 00		
Cr.			1,488 28
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		25	
" Prizes for Horses, $217; Cattle, $80; Sheep, $61; Pigs, $32; Poultry, $31.50	421 50		
Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $94; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.75; Dairy Products, $36; Fruits, 39.75; Plants and Flowers, $1.25; Vegetables, $30.75; Agricultural Implements, $90.50; General Manufactures, $82.75; Fine Arts, $23; Ladies' Work, $78.75	486 50		
		908 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		30 75	
" Insurance		6 88	
" Paid borrowed money and interest		322 22	
" Printing and Advertising		81 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		117 75	
			1,466 85
Balance in hand			21 43

Whitby, and East Whitby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	172 33		
" Members' Subscriptions	363 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	208 90		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
Cr.			884 23
By Prizes for Horses, $175; Cattle, $57; Sheep, $11; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $5	265 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $58.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $27; Dairy Products, $32; Fruits, $11; Vegetables, $1; Agricultural Implements, $32; General Manufactures, $15.50; Fine Arts, $28.50; Ladies' Work, $75	280 75		
		545 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		4 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		105 00	
" Printing and Advertising		29 50	
" Working Expenses		23 95	
			708 20
Balance in hand			176 03

OTTAWA.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	24 60		
" Members' Subscriptions	313 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1,980 34		
" Legislative Grant, $350; Municipal Grants, $1,700	2,050 00		
" Rents for Grounds, House, Stalls, Booths, &c	977 95		
" Subscriptions and Fees	403 00		
" Loan from Bank	2,600 00		
Cr.			8,349 39
By Prizes for Horses, $498; Cattle, $675; Sheep, $240; Pigs, $175; Poultry, $183	1,771 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $95; Roots and other hoed crops, $128.50; Dairy Products, $76; Fruits, $89; Plants and Flowers, $325; Agricultural Implements, $143; General Manufactures, $97; Fine Arts, $62; Ladies' Work, $112.50; Carriages, $108	1,236 00		
		3,007 00	
By Insurance		62 00	
" Paid onthe erection of buildings		2,206 96	
" Sports, including Balloon		289 00	
" Interest on Loans		1,584 29	
" Printing and Advertising, $345.14; Musical Bands, $54.80		399 94	
" Refreshments to Judges, Employes, &c		110 70	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant		554 04	
			8,213 93
Balance in hand			135 46

OXFORD, NORTH.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	431 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	603 19		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Borrowed	700 00		
" Donation	25 00		
" Rents for Stands, Grounds, &c	103 00		
" Contribution from Blenheim Society	150 63		
" Miscellaneous	15 80		
			2,729 12
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		133 05	
" Prizes for Horses, $257; Cattle, $182; Sheep, $128.50; Pigs, $41; Poultry, $38.25	646 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $52.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $22.75; Dairy Products, $80.75; Fruits, $34.75; Plants and Flowers $11.25; Vegetables, $7.75; Agricultural Implements, $53; General Manufactures, $33.50; Fine Arts, $11; Ladies' Work, $93.75	401 25		
		1,048 00	
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		17 65	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		218 53	
" " Interest		56 00	
" " Retired Note		600 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $69.60; Musical Bands, $10		79 60	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		140 36	
			2,715 19
Balance in hand			13 93

REPORT.

We are pleased to be able to report that the Blandford Agricultural Society, being so well satisfied with the result of the amalgamation of 1876, have again united with us in holding a union exhibition with still more satisfactory results, and we trust that not only they may continue with us, but that other adjacent societies may profit by their experience, and unite with us, until there shall be but one grand union exhibition for this Riding, which, in our opinion, would be far more successful in stimulating competition and enterprise than holding so many small shows in the townships. Our Spring exhibition of stallions, considering the unfavourable weather, was very successful, there being a large attendance of farmers and stock breeders, as well as a large number of fine horses on exhibition, the judges having great difficulty in awarding prizes where there was so much merit. The Fall Exhibition was, without doubt, the most successful one ever held by this Society, the weather being fine, the entries more numerous, and the attendance of visitors much larger than ever before, as against 1876, that being the most successful previous to this; there were 800 more entries, and $603.19 taken at the gate, or $121 64 in excess of that year. The above figures would no doubt have been largely increased had not Guelph, Hamilton and Brantford held their exhibitions on the same day. The show of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, ladies' work and fine arts, was in every sense of the word excellent, which, no doubt, must have proved an arduous task for the judges to give their decisions as to which was the most worthy of the laurels looked for. The display of flowers was especially good. The exhibition of garden fruit and vegetables was also very large and excellent, and although it is perhaps impossible in such a case where there are so large a number of exhibitors to give universal satisfaction, still your Directors devoted their best efforts to this end, and we think the awards given met with general approval. The

show of implements was larger than ever seen at any former exhibition, which goes to prove that the progress in this department is becoming more popular every year.

The grain was excellent. In dairy products there was a large exhibit—there being 31 entries of firkin butter and 33 entries of roll butter. Cheese was not so largely represented as we would like to have seen. There were 41 entries of home-made bread. The necessity of a larger building was very much felt; the grain, roots and vegetables were huddled together in such a way that the judges found it very difficult to perform their task. The visitors were also deprived of the privilege of examining such a splendid collection of produce. The display of waggons and carriages was excellent.

Your Directors have had erected a shed 80 feet long for the carriages, at a cost of about $60, it proved to be very convenient and useful to those gentlemen who every year make such a fine display in that department.

Messrs. Scarff, Gardner & Rose kindly sent some of their hands to assist in putting up the shed, and not charging anything for their time.

Your Directors very much regret that the C. V. Railway has taken a portion of our grounds, which we are afraid will make it very difficult and troublesome in getting to our entrance, and we are not in a position at present to say what amount we shall receive for damages and land taken by them, which is to be settled by arbitration. In closing our remarks, we may add that our prospects as a Society are very encouraging.

Blenheim.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	1 43		
" Members' Subscriptions	351 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	285 14		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	122 10		
" Spring Fair and Ploughing Match	160 50		
" Money Loaned	100 00		
" Miscellaneous	113 55		
			1,134 22
Cr.			
" Prizes for Horses, $153; Cattle, $67.50; Sheep, $62; Pigs, $31.50; Poultry, $17	331 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $46; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $21.75; Fruits, $24.25; Vegetables, $5.50; Agricultural Implements, $46.25; General Manufactures, $25.50; Ladies' Work, $23; Ploughing Match, $105	325 25		
		656 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		80 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		77 32	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		217 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		5 75	
" Printing and Advertising		21 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Assistants		75 40	
			1,134 22

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting you with this 24th Annual Report of the Blenheim Agricultural Society, beg leave to state that we have had another successful year. Our Spring Fair was fully up to the average, a noticeable feature of which was the display of a large numnumber of agricultural implements. The Fall Exhibition was acknowledged by all to be superior to anything of the kind ever held in the Township. There were 364 entries for horses, and the number and quality of the animals, especially the colts, was superior to the exhibit of any other year.

In Cattle there were 70 entries, and some of the animals were really fine.

The entries in Sheep were 98, the majority being of the Leicester class, and fine at that.

The entries for Hogs 47. The Chester Whites were much admired. The Berkshires also came in for a fair share of attention, and the opinion was divided as to the merits of each.

The entries in Poultry were also large, some 200 birds being shown. There were a few good specimens, but the majority were not equal to former years.

The Mechanical Department, with the exception of the horse-ring, was the centre of attraction outside of the Hall, entries 67.

The Grain and roots were very superior, in fact the best display ever made in the Township, there were 260 entries.

The display of Fruit, considering the scarcity in the country, was remarkably good.

The Floral Department was very fine, and added much to the attractions of the Hall. Some 70 specimens were exhibited.

There were 67 entries in the Dairy Department, but the exhibit was scarcely equal to what might have been expected.

The display in the Hall was extensive and varied, many of the specimens showing that the work had been done with artistic skill, entries 107.

The Ploughing Match, though a financial success, was not all that your Directors could desire. The competitors were few, owing, no doubt, to the trial being held during turnip harvest. In regard to a two days' Show, your Directors had many misgivings, but the result has proved very satisfactory, the visitors had ample time to examine the different departments, and as a rule expressed themselves well satisfied with the change. * * *

Nissouri, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	143 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	48 50		
" Donation	10 00		
Cr.			201 50
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		4 65	
" Prizes for Horses, $27.50; Cattle, $32; Sheep, $23; Pigs, $10	92 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $8; Dairy Products, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $3; Ladies' Work, $12; Special Prizes, $26.25.	61 00		
		153 50	
By Printing and Advertising		15 50	
" Working Expenses		17 00	
			190 65
Balance in hand			10 85

Zorra, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	288 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	17 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	131 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
" Donation	10 00		
" Miscellaneous	31 50		
Cr.			498 00
By Prizes for Horses, $84; Cattle, $97; Sheep, $30; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $9	237 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23 25; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.25; Dairy Products, $27.75; Fruits, $14.50; Agricultural Implements, $31.50; General Manufactures, $17.25; Ladies' Work, $9.25	138 75		
		375 75	

Cr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		16 25	
" Exhibition Buildings		14 25	
" Printing and Advertising		12 75	
" Working Expenses		38 90	
			457 90
Balance in hand			40 10

REPORT.

You will see by the Secretary-Treasurer's Report, that we have overcome the financial difficulties which have been dragging on us for a few years, and that this year we have the satisfaction of showing a small balance on hand.

This result, gentlemen, is due partly to the energy displayed by your Directors in canvassing for members—partly to the generous assistance given us by the people of Tavistock at both the Spring and Fall Shows, both in money and special prizes, for which our thanks are due, and are hereby heartily tendered; and while on this subject we may remember with gratitude the grant we received from the Municipal Council, as well as the gift from the Hon. Oliver Mowat. One other cause of our prosperity, gentlemen, is this, that the Society has, during the last three or four years, worked up for itself a reputation that is equal to that of any County Show in the neighbourhood, not only in the number of fine stock of all kinds exhibited, but in the quality as well; and we have every reason to believe that it will continue to increase each year, until, in a very short time, the necessity of purchasing a site and erecting permanent buildings will be forced upon the Society. * *

Zorra, West, and Embro.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	164 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	19 12		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	69 65		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Miscellaneous	10 00		
			313 27
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		71	
" Prizes for Horses, $41.25; Cattle, $12; Sheep, $26.50; Pigs, $6.50	85 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.25; Dairy Products, $7.75. Growing crops, $17; Fruits, $4.50; Agricultural Implements, $1; General Manufactures, $9.60; Ladies' Work, $33.50.	107 85		
		193 60	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		7 45	
" Interest		9 17	
" Paid Note		60 00	
" Printing and Advertising		12 50	
" Working Expenses		24 00	
			310 43
Balance in hand			2 84

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Dr.	$. cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	140 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$. cts.
To Donations	40 50		
" Ingersoll and N. & W. Oxford Society, $76.80 ; Diplomas, $81	157 80		
" S. Norwich Society for Union Exhibition	522 70		
Cr.			1,561 00
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		146 00	
" Prizes for Horses, $180 ; Cattle, $187 ; Sheep, $136 ; Pigs, $54 ; Poultry, $30.75	587 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $72.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.75 ; Dairy Products, $47.75 ; Fruits, $30 ; Plants and Flowers, $12.50 ; Vegetables, $14 ; Agricultural Implements, $32.25 ; General Manufactures, $67 ; Fine Arts, $11.50 ; Ladies' Work, $63.50 ; Specials, $40.50	406 50		
		994 25	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Ingersoll and N. & W. Oxford Society share of Diplomas.		81 00	
" Printing and Advertising		5 00	
" Working Expenses		11 65	
			1,657 90
Balance due Treasurer			96 90

Dereham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	4 93		
" Members' Subscriptions	346 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	120 25		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	100 49		
" Miscellaneous	39 65		
Cr.			611 32
By Prizes for Horses, $76 ; Cattle, $40.75 ; Sheep, $33 ; Pigs, $9 ; Poultry, $8.75	167 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.75 ; Dairy Products, $14.75 ; Fruits, Plants and Flowers, $16 ; Agricultural Implements, $12.50 ; General Manufactures, $17 ; Fine Arts, $5 ; Ladies' Work, $14.50	116 50		
		284 00	
By Exhibition Buildings, Fencing and Grading Grounds		190 00	
" Printing and Advertising		28 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		102 40	
			605 15
Balance in hand			6 17

Norwich, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	225 76		
" Members' Subscriptions	316 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	241 74		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	103 10		
" Miscellaneous	65 00		
			951 60

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $65.50 ; Cattle, $49.50 ; Sheep, $20.50 ; Pigs, $18.25 ; Poultry, $5.50	159 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9 ; Dairy Products, $11.50 ; Fruits, $13 ; Plants and Flowers, $5.50 ; General Manufactures, $22.75 ; Fine Arts, $9 ; Ladies' Work, $47	133 50		
		292 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		5 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		373 02	
" Printing and Advertising, $28 ; Musical Bands, $10		38 00	
" Working Expenses		86 24	
			795 01
Balance in hand			156 59

Norwich, South.

Dr,	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	322 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	395 10		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	75 47		
" Miscellaneous	132 33		
Cr.			924 90
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		51 54	
" Amount paid County Society for Union Show.		522 70	
" Prizes for previous years paid		13 75	
" Exhibition buildings		58 12	
" Printing and Advertising, $82.60 ; Musical Bands, $5.50		88 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		189 24	
			923 45
Balance in hand			1 45

Oxford, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	11 84		
" Members' Subscriptions	111 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	30 93		
" Share of profits from N. Norwich Society	45 14		
" Cash from N. Norwich Society for prizes	36 72		
" Miscellaneous	8 65		
Cr.			244 28
By Prizes for Horses, $47.50 ; Cattle, $37.50 ; Sheep, $39 ; Pigs, $10.25 ; Poultry, $1	135 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $2 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $1.50 ; Dairy Products, $4.50 ; Fruits, $2.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $2 ; Fine Arts, $1.25 ; Ladies' Work, $6	20 00		
		155 25	
By Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		28 10	
			183 35
Balance in hand			60 93

Oxford, North and West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	38 59		
" Members' Subscriptions	461 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	306 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	108 43		
" Dairymen's Association of Ontario	40 00		
" Licenses and Rent of Grounds	113 00		
" Special Prizes	464 50		
			1,532 02
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $388 ; Cattle, $175.50 ; Sheep, $68.50 ; Pigs, $31.50 ; Poultry, $17	680 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $46 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $29.25 ; Dairy Products, $91 ; Fruits, $32.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $22 ; General Manufactures, $15.50 ; Fine Arts, $10.25 ; Ladies' Work, $33.50	280 00		
		960 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		9 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		73 13	
" South Riding Society (balance)		76 80	
" Miscellaneous		68 10	
" Printing and Advertising		84 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		125 38	
			1,397 91
Balance in hand			134 11

PEEL.

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	844 59		
" Members' Subscriptions	306 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1,042 36		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grants, $1,200	1,900 00		
" Borrowed	3,679 21		
" Rents of Grounds, Booths, Special Prizes, &c.	283 89		
			8,056 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $360 ; Cattle, $176 ; Sheep, $117 ; Pigs, $67 ; Poultry, $70	790 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $39 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $31.50 ; Dairy Products, $32 ; Fruits, $92 ; Plants and Flowers, $57.50 ; Vegetables, $75 ; Agricultural Implements, $85 ; General Manufactures, $196 ; Fine Arts, $60 ; Ladies' Work, $104 ; Miscellaneous, $93	865 00		
		1,655 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid	1 50		
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies	280 00		
" Exhibition Buildings and Repairs	233 55		
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds	3,429 48		
" Miscellaneous	1,696 49		
" Printing and Advertising, $83.11 ; Musical Bands, $40	123 11		
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants	289 97		
			7,709 10
Balance in hand			347 45

REPORT.

At the last Annual Meeting the subject of increased accommodation for the Exhibition was laid before you and discussed, and you decided that the matter should be left in the hands of the Directors to deal with as they saw fit, either to select and purchase a new site for Exhibition Grounds, or to improve and if possible to enlarge the present grounds.

After careful examination and inquiry your Board became convinced that in our present circumstances it would be unwise to accept of any of the offers made of other grounds, and finally determined to purchase from Mrs. Stork, a piece of ground adjoining our present premises containing two and $\frac{1}{8}$ acres for the sum of six hundred dollars.

This land is now enclosed and it is hoped that it will give accommodation for some years to come.

The subject of a new Hall was also discussed and the result has been the erection of a Hall of which we may well be proud, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars.

Additional accommodation for sheep, pigs and cattle have also been made which has with the enlargement of the ring cost the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.

The Spring Fair was a success, the exhibition of horses was especially good in the Agricultural and Heavy Draft Classes.

The Fall Fair being the twenty-fifth Exhibition of the Society, was the best that was ever held by this Society.

The various classes of horses were well represented; the sheep, pigs and cattle were equal to any ever shown; the show of poultry was good, and with a little arrangement in future will be made more attractive than it has been.

In implements and carriages, the Exhibition was equal in quality to any Central Fair in the Province.

In the interior of the Hall, the display gratified the wishes of the most sanguine.

Such a display of fruit, flowers and roots was never before seen in this County, and we may safely say in no other County, and it is doubtful if the neighbouring central shows could surpass it.

The Ladies' Department was as usual a great point of attraction and there was a full exhibit of all branches in the classes of Domestic Manufactures and Ladies' work.

In Fine Arts the Exhibition was superb and exceeded the expectation of those interested in this Department.

The exhibits of stoves, cabinetware and musical instruments, saddles and harness was also excellent.

The number of entries this year was 2,698, last year 1407, being nearly 90 per cent. in advance of last year.

The only drawback of our Exhibition was the weather, which again proved unpropitious, yet our experience this year proved that the decision made last year was correct, that a three days' fair would be better financially. * * *

Toronto.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	232 40		
" Members' Subscriptions	267 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	190 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Miscellaneous	87 88		
			1,017 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $110; Cattle, $76; Sheep, $57; Pigs, $33; Poultry, $14.50	290 50		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $50; Roots and other hoed crops, $29.50; Dairy Products, $33; Fruits, $17.50; Agricultural Implements, $35; General Manufactures, $16.50; Ladies' Work, $37	218 50		
		509 00	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		8 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		36 41	
" Printing and Advertising		23 50	
" Working Expenses		51 50	
			630 41
Balance in hand			387 57

Toronto Gore.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	24 66		
" Members' Subscriptions	122 60		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	12 24		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
" Miscellaneous	48 15		
			367 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $54; Cattle, $46; Sheep, $30; Pigs, $34; Poultry, $5	169 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $5; Fruits, $10; Agricultural Implements, $28; Ladies' Work, $33.50	120 50		
		289 50	
By Printing and Advertising, $12; Musical Bands, $14		26 00	
" Working Expenses		39 32	
			354 82
Balance in hand			12 83

PERTH, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	131 10		
" Members' Subscriptions	292 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	511 10		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $150	850 00		
" Sale of Seeds	156 90		
" Canada Company's Prize	40 00		
" Donations	175 75		
" Rent of Grounds	81 08		
			2,237 85
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $188.50; Cattle, $160; Sheep, $97; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $25.50	491 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $223.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.50; Fruits, $35; Plants and Flowers $65; Vegetables, $27; Agricultural Implements, $19; General Manufactures, $58.50; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $60.25; Ploughing Match, $25	525 75		
		1,016 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		86 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		510 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds fitting up, etc.		165 61	
" Printing and Advertising, $126.84; Musical Bands, $5		131 84	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		215 73	
			2,125 93
Balance in hand			111 92

Elma.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	85 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	115 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	32 95		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	117 00		
" Municipal Grant	10 00		
" Miscellaneous	18 50		
			378 74
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $45.50; Cattle, $46; Sheep, $20.50; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $2.75	119 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50; Dairy Products, $5.75; Fruits, $4.50; Vegetables, $8; Agricultural Implements, $9.75; General Manufactures, $7.25; Ladies' Work, $22.75	77 25		
		197 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		5 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		2 75	
" Printing and Advertising		23 25	
" Working Expenses		77 49	
			305 99
Balance in hand			72 75

Logan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	51 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	86 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	8 78		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	103 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			268 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $15.50; Cattle, $12.75; Sheep, $11.25; Pigs, $5	44 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $2.25; Vegetables, $2.50; General Manufactures, $5; Ladies' Work, $7	40 50		
		85 00	
By Printing and Advertising		12 50	
" Working Expenses		40 63	
			138 13
Balance in hand			130 65

Mornington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	20 11		
" Members' Subscriptions	119 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	28 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	120 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
Cr.			307 11
By Prizes for Horses, $27; Cattle, $30.50; Sheep, $35; Pigs, $27; Poultry, $3	122 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $3; Dairy Products, $11; Fruits, $7.50; Vegetables, $10.50; Agricultural Implements, $20.50; General Manufactures, $16.50; Ladies' Work, $20	111 50		
		234 00	
By Printing and Advertising		12 75	
" Working Expenses		39 00	
			285 75
Balance in hand			21 36

Wallace and Elma.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	22 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	338 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	621 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	169 60		
" Municipal Grant	300 00		
" Miscellaneous	41 00		
Cr.			1,492 33
By Prizes for Horses, $113.50; Cattle, $53; Sheep, $47.50; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $23	253 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $46; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.25; Dairy Products, $35; Fruits, $11; Plants and Flowers, $10; Vegetables, $17; Agricultural Implements, $81; General Manufactures, $37; Fine Arts, $15; Ladies' Work, $38; Ploughing Match, $30	345 25		
		598 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		43 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		79 98	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		462 62	
" Printing and Advertising		50 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		184 19	
			1,418 54
Balance in hand			73 79

PERTH, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	13 85		
" Members' Subscriptions	274 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	501 13		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $187	887 00		
" Borrowed	100 00		
" Sale of Seeds	98 30		
Cr.			1,874 28
By Prizes for Horses, $132.50; Cattle, $104; Sheep, $80.25; Pigs, $25; Poultry, $18	359 75		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $22.50 ; Dairy Products, $25 ; Fruits, $10 ; Plants and Flowers, $12 ; Agricultural Implements, $48 ; General Manufactures, $30 ; Fine Arts, $24 ; Ladies' Work, $32.50	225 00		
		584 75	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 99	
" Exhibition Buildings		90 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		230 44	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock and Seeds		112 50	
" Notes and Interest		106 66	
" Printing and Advertising, $51.10 ; Musical Bands, $20		71 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		170 40	
" Miscellaneous		23 60	
			1,809 44
Balance in hand			64 84

Blanshard.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	114 02		
" Members' Subscriptions	231 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	30 17		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	121 78		
" Municipal Grant	67 50		
" Miscellaneous	4 75		
			569 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.50 ; Cattle, $32 ; Sheep $17 ; Pigs, $11 ; Poultry, $4.25	102 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9 ; Dairy Products, $4 ; Growing crops, $9 ; Fruits, $5.50 ; Vegetables, $4 ; Agricultural Implements, $13.75 ; General Manufactures, $25.75 ; Fine Arts, $4.50 ; Ladies' Work, $27	113 25		
		216 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		123 50	
" Exhibition Buildings		39 35	
" Printing and Advertising		18 40	
" Working Expenses		58 08	
			455 33
Balance in hand			114 39

Fullarton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	109 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	37 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	66 22		
" Municipal Grant	22 50		
			235 32
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		42 44	
" Prizes for Horses, $34 ; Cattle, $26 ; Sheep, $35 ; Pigs, $19.75 ; Poultry, $5.25	120 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.50 ; Fruits, $6.25 ; Vegetables, $5.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $13.25 ; Ladies' Work, $4	61 25		
		181 25	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 50	
" Working Expenses		30 05	
			265 24
Balance due Treasurer			29 92

Hibbert.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	108 56		
" Members' Subscriptions	192 90		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	71 76		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	100 58		
" Municipal Grant	42 50		
" Borrowed	200 00		
" Miscellaneous	6 00		
			722 30
Cr			
By Prizes for Horses, $65.25 ; Cattle, $50.50 ; Sheep, $21.75 ; Pigs, $4.50 ; Poultry, $4.70	146 70		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.90 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.60 ; Dairy Products, $5 ; Fruits, $5.60 ; Vegetables, $4.80 ; Agricultural Implements, $5.75 ; General Manufactures, $7.45 ; Fine Arts, 60 cts. ; Ladies' Work, $14.50	63 20		
	209 90		
Unpaid	62 00		
		147 90	
By Prizes for previous years paid		102 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		209 15	
" Notes and Interest		76 80	
" Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		76 47	
			624 82
Balance in hand			97 48

Mitchell Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	256 03		
" Members' Subscriptions	261 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	131 30		
" Municipal Grant	22 50		
			671 33
Cr.			
By Prizes for Poultry	15 00		
" Prizes for Fruits, $34.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $49 ; Vegetables, $34.75	118 50		
" Prizes for General Manufactures	30 00		
" Prizes for Ladies' Work	20 00		
		183 50	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		123 81	
" By Logan Society for Union Exhibition		51 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $47.20 ; Musical Bands, $10		57 20	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		146 43	
			561 94
Balance in hand			109 39

PETERBORO', EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	108 04		
" Members' Subscriptions	71 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	98 94		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Grant from Dummer and Douro Society	100 00		
" Miscellaneous	4 00		
Cr.			1,081 98
By Prizes for Horses, $41; Cattle, $89.50; Sheep, $61; Pigs, $37; Poultry, $12.15	240 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $31.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.75; Dairy Products, $18.50; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $18.75; Agricultural Implements, $18.25; General Manufactures, $24.50; Fine Arts, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $37	180 10		
		420 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $4.88; Musical Bands, $40		44 88	
" Working Expenses		76 33	
" Grants to Central Fair for 1876-7		43 00	
			1,005 46
Balance in hand			76 52

REPORT.

Your Directors beg leave to present their Annual Report, and to congratulate the Society on the measure of success which has continued to attend it.

In taking, as is customary, a retrospective view of the harvest during the past year, we are pleased to state that it has been a fair average. Very little breadth of fall wheat was sown; the sample, however, was very fine, and yield good. With the showery weather, which prevailed early in the season, oats and spring wheat promised to be a large crop, but the subsequent drouth which set in during midsummer, disappointed, to some extent, the hopes then formed. Still the yield of these to the bulk of straw was good. Peas were not quite an average, and barley suffered in colour through the frequent showers which fell during its harvesting.

Turnips did not get a good start and did not yield largely to the acre. Potatoes were excellent in quality, though perhaps somewhat below the average in quantity to the breadth planted.

Hay has been light. Clover was a little in advance of some former seasons, but the difficulty of getting a good catch in the spring is still the subject of as much complaint as ever—many of our farmers desponding of ever being successful.

The Fall Exhibition of the Society, in conjunction with that of the Townships of Dummer and Douro, was held in Warsaw on the 12th of October. The attendance was very good. The entries numbered 6,911, and the amount paid in premiums was considerably in excess of any former year.

Your Directors offered a special premium for the best sample of Red River wheat grown from the seed imported by some of the Township Societies, but no entries were made. Other Societies report the same result. This fact, coupled with opinions obtained from several who have tested it, leads us to conclude that it will prove no acquisition to our present list of popular varieties.

The samples of spring and white fall wheat exhibited were very superior. Oats and peas were also good.

Considering the season, the root crops were very fine, and seldom have we seen a greater collection of potatoes than were shown.

The receipts for admission amounted to $98.94. Your Directors held no ploughing match during the past year.

The advantage which would accrue to the Society by having some central and permanent place for holding the Annual Fair is yearly becoming more apparent, and we have no doubt, from the intimation given at the last annual meeting, will now receive your serious consideration. * * * * *

Dummer and Douro.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	201 01		
" Members' Subscriptions	148 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Sale of Seeds, $28.02; Miscellaneous, $4	32 02		
			521 03
Cr			
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds	148 52		
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds	148 51		
" Printing and Advertising, $1.75; Legal Expenses, $3	4 75		
" Freight on Seed Grain	28 77		
" Central Exhibition at Lindsay	28 00		
" District Society for Union Show	100 00		
" Working Expenses	14 20		
			472 75
Balance in hand			48 28

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	20 36		
" Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	60 17		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	102 64		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
" Sale of Seeds	532 11		
			847 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $27.25; Cattle, $24.50; Sheep, $9.25; Pigs, $6.50; Poultry, $3.75	71 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.55; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.15; Dairy Products, $7.75; Fruits, $2.40; Vegetables, $19.20; Agricultural Implements, $3; Geeral Manufactures, $17.50; Fine Arts, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $12.75	87 80		
		159 05	
By Exhibition Buildings		7 60	
" Purchase of Seeds		575 11	
" Printing and Advertising		20 00	
" Working Expenses		54 45	
			816 21
Balance in hand			31 07

REPORT.

Your Directors beg leave to submit their Annual Report, and have pleasure in congratulating the members on the satisfactory condition of the Society, financially and otherwise.

The Fall Exhibition was on the whole very successful. 474 entries were made, and although some classes were meagrely represented, the total amount paid in prizes exceeds con-

siderably that of any previous year. This is perhaps partially accounted for through a new feature introduced by your Directors in our Exhibition, in that of giving special prizes to the best trotting horses. And we think that, if the grounds could be properly screened from outside view,—from the interest manifested in that part of the programme—the fees obtained for admission to witness it, would amply repay the amount of premiums given.

The proceeds of the Exhibition were quite equal to former years, but your Directors express their conviction that the funds of the Society from this source would be largely augmented, if an Exhibition Building was erected on the same grounds where the cattle are exhibited ; and we believe that, if our successors should favourably consider our suggestion, the anticipated increase of revenue would warrant any reasonable expenditure in that direction. And we have no doubt that assistance to the object proposed would be heartily given by Municipal Corporations interested, by the County Society, and by private contributors.

Your Directors carried out the instructions of last annual meeting, and procured 50 bushels of Red River wheat, which was all distributed among the members. We cannot report very satisfactory results. A special premium was offered on our prize list for the best sample grown from the seed, but not a single entry was made, and on enquiry the opinion is generally expressed that it possesses no qualities to recommend it over other ordinary varieties.

We regret the want of success which has attended the Norwood Dairy Company, in their effort to establish a Cheese Factory in Norwood, and attributable solely to the unaccountable indifference manifested by our farmers in supporting it. We are pleased, however, to report that the factories established in Belmont and Dummer have been highly successful during past season.

* * * * * * * * *

Otonabee.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	36 86		
" Members' Subscriptions	77 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	71 94		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	78 08		
" Sale of Seeds and Plaster	144 15		
			408 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.50 ; Cattle, $44.50 ; Sheep, $15.75 ; Pigs, $9.50 ; Poultry, $1.25	109 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $10 ; Dairy Products, $7 ; Fruits, $3.25 ; Vegetables, $2.40 ; Agricultural Implements, $1.50 ; General Manufactures, $7.55 ; Ladies' Work, $10.30	70 20		
		179 70	
By Paid Loan		90 14	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		47 46	
			324 30
Balance due Treasurer			83 73

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	127 10		
" Members' Subscriptions	95 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition, and Rent of Grounds	261 80		
" Legislative Gaant	700 00		
			1,183 90

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $110; Cattle, $102; Sheep, $33; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $14.50	268 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.75; Dairy Products, $12; Fruits, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $35.75; General Manufactures, $23; Fine Arts, $15; Ladies' Work, $48.75	185 25		
	453 75		
Unpaid	34 75		
		419 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		14 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		48 32	
" Lindsay Central Exhibition		80 00	
" Printing and Advertising		37 39	
" Working Expenses		62 00	
			1,080 96
Balance in hand			102 94

Smith, Ennismore and Lakefield.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	104 43		
" Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	12 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
Cr.			326 93
By Prizes for Horses, $36; Cattle, $26; Sheep, $12.50; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $2	92 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.25; Dairy Products, $11.25; Fruits, $6; General Manufactures, $18.50; Ladies' Work, $30; Bread and Honey, $1.50	97 70		
Cr.		190 00	
By Lindsay Central Exhibition		33 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 03	
" Working Expenses		56 32	
			288 35
Balance in hand			38 58

NOTE.—The Society is reported as being quite successful, and that Agriculture in its various branches, improving.

Monahan, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	37 64		
" Members' Subscriptions	69 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	28 32		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
Cr.			274 96
By Paid in Prizes		228 05	
" Exhibition Buildrngs		16 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses		8 00	
			261 30
Balance in hand			13 66

Peterborough Horticultulral Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	224 08		
" Members' Subscriptions	59 00		
" Admission Fees to Exlibition	22 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous	12 74		
			457 82
Cr.			
By Fruits, $8.25 ; Plants and Flowers, $41 ; Vegetables, $16 ; Fine Arts; $19.75 ; Ladies' Work. $35	120 00		
		120 00	
By Exhibition Building		16 20	
" Corporate Seal		6 00	
" Lindsay Central Show		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $46.21 ; Musical Bands, $10		56 21	
" Working Expenses		27 95	
			236 36
Balance in hand			221 46

REPORT.

The Officers and Directors of the Peterborough Horticultural Society beg to report as follows :—

At a meeting held in April, it was resolved that only one Exhibition should be held for the current year, and that it should be thrown open to non-members as exhibitors, on payment of a small fee. At a future meeting it was further resolved that it should extend over two days, the Exhibition was therefore held in the Drill Shed, on the 17th and 18th days of July, and was on the whole a success, though not so good as might have been expected, from the fact of its being thrown open to general competition. With regard to keeping the Exhibition open on the second day. it was not as successful as might have been expected, the attendance being very poor, scarcely twenty persons being admitted on that day, and of course, the expenses were necessarily increased.

The exhibits in window plants were very good, as was also a collection of green house plants shown by Mr. Mason.

In cut flowers the show was creditable considering the exceptionally dry season.

The vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, were scarcely up to the average.

The Directors regret to again have to report an apparent want of general interest in the Society in consequence of which the Exhibition was not as successful as it might have been.

Several members of the Society exhibited at the Lindsay Central Show, and carried off a fair share of prizes.

There is a slight falling off in the membership roll, notwithstanding the efforts made to keep it up.

The following statistical Report is herewith submitted :

	1877.	1876.
Members on the Roll	59	66
Entries at Exhibition	298	201
Amount of Prizes awarded	$120 00	$135 00
Funds on hand	221 46	224 08

PRESCOTT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	99 88		
" Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	86 17		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	2 00		
Cr.			943 05
By Prizes for Horses, $85; Cattle, $69; Sheep, $38; Pigs, $25	217 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.25; Dairy Products, $39; General Manufactures, $18; Fine Arts, $10; Ladies' Work, $16.25; Cloths and Flannels, $50	164 75		
		381 75	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Working Expenses		102 80	
			904 55
Balance in hand			38 50

Note.—The proceedings of this Society during the past year are reported to have been of a satisfactory character.

Caledonia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	7 72		
" Members' Subscriptions	108 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	113 40		
Cr.			229 12
By Total Prizes paid	209 00		
" Working Expenses	12 40		
			221 40
Balance in hand			7 72

Longueil, and Hawkesbury, East and West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	28 41		
" Members' Subscriptions	147 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	208 95		
Cr.			384 36
By Prizes for Growing Crops	320 00		
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Crop Viewers, &c.	60 00		
			380 00
Balance in hand			4 36

Plantagenet, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	5 60		
" Members' Subscriptions	93 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	97 65		
Cr.			196 25
By Prizes for Horses, $20.55; Cattle, $15.80; Sheep, $8.55; Pigs, $10.50	55 40		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.85 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.40 ; Dairy Products, $7.40 ; Fruits, $1.90 ; General Manufactures, $6.30 ; Ladies' Work, 50 cts...	41 35		
		96 75	
" Working Expenses		90 25	
			187 00
Balance in hand			9 25

PRINCE EDWARD.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	277 87		
" Members' Subscriptions	249 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition.....	387 50		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	263 00		
			1,877 37
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $88.50 ; Cattle, $88.50 ; Sheep, $69.25 ; Pigs, $17.50 ; Poultry, $36.55	300 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops $8.75 ; Dairy Products, $13 ; Growing Crops, $17.65 ; Fruits, $12.85 ; Vegetables, $10.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $9 ; General Manufactures, $64.85 ; Fine Arts, $4.40 ; Ladies' Work, $20.85	156 85		
		457 15	
By Prizes for previous years paid.....		63 45	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies...		419 99	
" Exhibition Buildings		9 80	
" Paid Mortgage and Interest		613 50	
" Taxes and Insurance		28 81	
" Miscellaneous		36 29	
" Printing and Advertising		31 70	
" Working Expenses.....		32 88	
			1,693 57
Balance in hand.....			183 80

NOTE.—The Directors report that efforts had been successfully made during the past year to increase the efficiency of the Society, both by augmenting the prizes, and diminishing the debt on the Show Grounds.

Ameliasburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	30 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition.....	173 87		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	138 69		
" Miscellaneous	70		
			473 56
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $55.50 ; Cattle, $51.50 ; Sheep, $16.50 ; Pigs, $19.75 ; Poultry, $12.90	156 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.70 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.60 ; Dairy Products, $5.85 ; Fruits, $8.20 ; Plants and Flowers, $1.40 ; General Manufactures, $20.10 ; Fine Arts, $2 ; Ladies' Work, $17.60	84 45		
		240 60	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		1 80	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		80 75	
" Printing and Advertising		18 25	
" Working Expenses		50 31	
			391 71
Balance in hand			81 85

Hallowell.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	57 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	61 69		
			118 69
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $18.50 ; Cattle, $20.75 ; Sheep, $5.25 ; Pigs, $3 ; Poultry, $1.10	48 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.40 ; Dairy Products, $4.10 ; Fruits, $2.80 ; General Manufactures, $5.20 ; Discretionary, $18.25	42 75		
		91 35	
" Printing and Advertising		4 75	
" Working Expenses		12 50	
			108 60
Balance in hand			10 09

Hillier.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	4 62		
" Members' Subscriptions	69 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	8 80		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	44 37		
" Miscellaneous	17 00		
			143 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $20.50 ; Cattle, $30.25 ; Sheep, $12.40 ; Pigs, $4.25 ; Poultry, $4.40	71 90		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.30 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $3 35 ; Dairy Products, $7.1 ; Fruits, $2.80 ; Vegetables, $2.30 ; Fine Arts, $4.50 ; Ladies' Work, $9.34	51 74		
		123 64	
By Printing and Advertising		8 50	
" Working Expenses		5 00	
			137 14
Balance in hand			6 65

Marysburgh, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	32 20		
" Members' Subscriptions	74 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	26 48		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	98 20		
			230 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $37.75 ; Cattle, $20.40 ; Sheep, $14.25 ; Pigs, $6.50 ; Poultry, $3.60	82 50		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.90; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.55; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $2.70; General Manufactures, $22.95; Fine Arts, $1.20; Ladies' Work, $28.20; Discretionary, $9.30	93 80		
		176 30	
" Printing and Advertising		8 35	
" Working Expenses.....		28 54	
			213 19
Balance in hand.....			17 69

Sophiasburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	42 49		
" Members' Subscriptions	58 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	40 01		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	76 75		
			217 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $35.50; Cattle, $34.75; Sheep, $6.25; Pigs, $5.25; Poultry, $9.10...	90 85		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.65; Dairy Products, $4; Fruits, $8.05; Plants and Flowers, 25 cts.; Vegetables, $7.75; General Manufactures, $9.35; Fine Arts, $6.40; Ladies' Work, $12.65; Discretionary, $4.95...	69 05		
		159 90	
By Preparing Show Grounds and Printing.....		30 71	
			190 61
Balance in hand.....			26 64

RENFREW, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	70 65		
" Members' Subscriptions.....	145 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition.....	112 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Loan	150 00		
			1,177 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $160; Cattle, $60; Sheep, $40; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $6	281 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $20; Growing Crops, $64; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $5; Agricultural Implements, $49; General Manufactures, $10; Ladies' Work, $40...	228 00		
		509 00	
By Portion of Grant to Township Societies		190 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		33 60	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds.....		237 85	
" Printing and Advertising		33 00	
" Working Expenses		135 00	
			1,138 45
Balance in hand.....			39 20

REPORT.

It affords the Directors great pleasure to again have it in their power to report the Society in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

The membership of the Society has somewhat decreased from what it was a year or two ago, but this has doubtless arisen from the formation of Branch Societies more convenient to the parties thus resigning, and not from want of confidence or interest in the County Society.

A want has long been felt in this section of country, that is, of a heavier class of horses, and also pure bred animals of every class of stock from which to breed.

To induce parties at a distance to send a heavy draught stallion to travel within the riding during the season, a prize of $125 was offered, the result was all that could be desired, Mr. Clark, of Nepean, Co. Carleton, sending his heavy Clydesdale, "Honest Sandy," winner of the silver medal at the Centennial as a three year old. It is to be regretted that for the sake of an extra dollar or two, so few availed themselves of the services of this fine animal.

A first prize of $30 was also offered for both Ayrshire and Durham bulls; this had the effect of bringing on the finest lot of pure-breds ever shown in this County, some of these animals would have done no discredit to any Fair in Western Canada.

During the year a stable has been erected on the grounds, 320 ft. long, and other improvements made at a cost of something over $400. These expenses (extra) along with the ordinary, have all been met into one hundred and fifty dollars.

The Fall Show held on the 4th and 5th of October was, taken on the whole, the best ever held, as regards number of entries, and class of stock and articles exhibited. Receipts at the entrance double that of 1876.

Ross.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	49 91		
" Members' Subscriptions	60 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			249 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $30.75; Cattle, $35.75; Sheep, $14.50; Pigs, $5	86 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.45; Dairy Products, $13; Vegetables, $3.05; Agricultural Implements, $15.25; General Manufactures, $17.25; Ladies' Work, $11.25	85 00		
	171 00		
Deduct as per By-law	13 80		
		157 20	
By Paid for Agricultural Publications		18 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 00	
" Working Expenses		42 50	
			228 70
Balance in hand			21 21

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	47 05		
" Members' Subscriptions	162 19		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	220 51		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Borrowed	1,005 01		
" Miscellaneous	234 57		
			2,369 33

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $69.50 ; Cattle, $67.75 ; Sheep, $38 ; Pigs, $24.50 ; Poultry, $6.50	206 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.25 ; Dairy Products, $16.25 ; Fruits, $3.25 ; Plants and Flowers, $13.25 ; Vegetables, $6.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $32.25 ; General Manufactures, $54 ; Fine Arts, $2.75 ; Ladies' Work, $27.75 ; Miscellaneous, $46	239 75		
	446 00		
Deduct as per by-law	49 55		
		396 45	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Paid Mortgage and Interest		1,365 54	
" Printing and Advertising		42 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		131 48	
			2,355 97
Balance in hand			13 36

Admaston.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	10 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	42 73		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	100 00		
" Miscellaneous	4 40		
			157 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $12 ; Cattle, $15.03 ; Sheep, $6.89 ; Pigs, $1.49	35 41		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.30 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.21 ; Dairy Products, $4.47 ; Growing crops, $17.90 ; Vegetables, $1.10 ; Agricultural Implements, $6.12 ; General Manufactures, $4.55 ; Ladies' Work, $11.83 ; Ploughing Match, $14.50	73 98		
		109 39	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 05	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		31 25	
			147 69
Balance in hand			9 67

Grattan and Wilberforce.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	102 70		
" Legislative Grant from N. Renfrew, $50 ; S. Renfrew, $40.	90 00		
			192 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $20.30 ; Cattle, $19.25 ; Sheep, $2.35 ; Pigs, $2.50	45 40		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.05 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $1.75 ; Dairy Products, $3.85 ; Vegetables, $1.40 ; Agricultural Implements, $3.15 ; General Manufactures, $26.95 ; Ladies' Work, $14.20	59 35		
	104 75		
Retained as per rule	30 00		
		74 75	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		41 21	
			119 96
Balance in hand			72 74

McNab.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	93 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	87 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			320 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21 ; Cattle, $27 ; Sheep, $15.50 ; Pigs, $1.50 ; Poultry, $2.75	67 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $15 ; Fruits, $1.50 ; Vegetables, $4.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $8.50 ; General Manufactures, $13.75 ; Ladies' Work $7.60 ; Ploughing Match, $20	95 35		
	163 10		
Deduct as by rules	21 90		
		141 20	
By Paid for Agricultural Publications		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 50	
" Working Expenses		48 50	
			204 20
Balance in hand			116 33

Arnprior Horticultural Society.

(In connection with Agricultural and Mechanical Association).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	343 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	238 39		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
" Donation, Ontario Government	50 00		
" Bannerman's Special Prizes	30 00		
" Entry money from non-members, rents of grounds, stalls, &c	120 62		
			1,122 01
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		1,078 16	
" Prizes for Horses, $137 ; Cattle, $130 ; Sheep, $30 ; Pigs, $14 ; Poultry, $49.25	360 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.25 ; Dairy Products, $29 ; Fruits, $12.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $29 ; Vegetables, $19 ; Agricul- Implements, $46 ; General Manufactures, $36.25 ; Ladies' Work, $25	232 50		
		592 75	
By Printing and Advertising		53 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		253 68	
			1,977 59
Balance due Treasurer			855 58

RUSSELL.

Dr.	$. cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	327 46		
" Members' Subscriptions	93 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	65 20		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
			1,185 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $69; Cattle, $61.75; Sheep, $23.75; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $7	170 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $49.75; Dairy Products, $13.75; Fruits, $9.50; Vegetables, $4.90; Agricultural Implements, $18.55; General Manufactures, $15; Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, $6.35	117 80		
		287 80	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		25 50	
" Purchase of Seeds		327 87	
" Expenses of Judges at Exhibition and Ploughing Match		20 80	
" Printing and Advertising, $41.60; Musical Bands, $14		55 60	
" Working Expenses		68 50	
			1,206 07
Balance due Treasurer			20 41

REPORT.

Your Directors in this their 20th Annual Report, have to congratulate you upon the general success of the Society's operations during the past year, and that the appreciation of our efforts by the public at large was manifested in a very large attendance at the Annual Exhibition of the Society, held in Metcalfe, on the 20th September last, as by an increased membership and long list of entries, the receipts at the door, at a very moderate charge, amounted to $65.20, the membership this year being 91 members, and the number of entries amounting to 725 in all classes. We have to return our thanks to a large number of the citizens of Ottawa for their very generous contributions in special prizss, to the value of $154.50, in cash and goods amounting to the total of $249.50.

Your Exhibition last fall exceeded on the whole any previous exhibition of articles exhibited, and general excellence, particularly in horses and cattle. In the classes of vegetables, field roots, dairy products, poultry, home manufactures, and in the ladies' department, the display was good, and added very much to the attraction of the Exhibition room.

The ploughing match held this year proved a success, there being 23 entries, 15 of which were in the senior class and 8 in the junior class.

Your Directors feel deeply indebted to your President and R. Blackburn, M.P., who presented a gold medal, and also to other gentlemen who contributed such a large amount in money prizes and other valuable articles to pay off the prizes, the same amounting in the whole to $95, exclusive of the gold medal.

Your Directors have to congratulate the farmers of the County upon the abundant harvest generally, excepting the hay and root crop, which was rather below the average.

In conclusion, your Directors are happy to congratulate you, and state that a greater interest has been taken in the Society during the past year by many new members, who did not belong to the Society in former years, and hope that a still greater increase of members and more interest will be taken in its prosperity the present year.

Clarence.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	190 93		
" Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	54 00		
			314 93

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $30.60; Cattle, $25.80; Sheep, $12.15; Pigs, $3.50; Poultry, 75cts	72 80		
" Prizes for Dairy Products, $8.50; Growing crops, $35; Vegetables, $6; General Manufactures, $3; Ladies' Work, $5	70 10		
		142 90	
By Working Expenses		33 73	
			176 63
Balance in hand			138 30

Secretary's Report.

In transmitting our Annual Returns, I may state that we had a very successful Exhibition this fall, and arranged for a ploughing match, which did not take place, for want of favourable weather, till too late in the season, and consequently had to be abandoned. The crops were very good on the whole, notwithstanding a very unfavourable season in the early part of it. The grasshoppers were our severest plague; on high and stony land they were complete masters of the situation; on low land their damage was comparatively small, and the crops on such land were very good, particularly wheat. I may also state that, as lumbering is about done in this Township, more attention is paid to agriculture now than formerly. One great drawback to our Society is the want of a public building for our exhibitions. We have no entrance fee, for want of a suitable building, and thus a considerable amount which might be had is lost to the Society. It is more than probable that our funds for next year will be used in the purchase of improved stock.

Gloucester.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	22 71		
" Members' Subscriptions	98 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	78 10		
" Interest	54 00		
" Rent of Show Grounds	22 00		
Cr.			274 81
By Prizes for Horses, $54; Cattle, $30.50; Sheep, $17.25; Pigs, $11.50	113 25		
" Prizes for Dairy Products, $8.75; Growing Crops, $52; Vegetables, $7	67 75		
		181 00	
By Repairs of Fence		50	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses		66 00	
			257 50
Balance in hand			17 31

Osgoode.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions	100 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	75 69		
Cr.			175 69
By Live Stock		100 00	
			100 00
Balance in hand			75 69

Russell.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	261 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	198 00		
			459 00
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		7 82	
" Prizes for Horses, $50; Cattle, $44; Sheep, $20; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $10	141 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32; Dairy Products, $21; Fruits, $11; Plants and Flowers, $10; Vegetables, $25; Agricultural Implements, $36; General Manufactures, $25; Ladies' Work, $7	167 00		
		308 00	
By Purchase of Seeds		100 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 00	
" Working Expenses		35 00	
			459 82
Balance due Treasurer			82

REPORT.

The Annual Exhibition of the Township of Russell was held in the Temperance Hall, Duncanville, on Tuesday, 2nd day of October. The day being very fine and all that any person would expect, the attendance was very large, much better than in former years. The hall was well filled, and a good display of ladies' work. We had a special prize for the best display of ladies' fancy work, which added greatly to decorating the hall, and a great number of ladies competed for the prize. Also, the display of house flowers and cut flowers were far superior to that of former years. The ladies deserve great credit in making such a display, decorating the hall with their flowers and fancy work.

All the classes of animals were well represented in number and quality. The show of horses was far in advance of former years, and was more noticeable in carriage horses, in regard to number and style, than we ever noticed at any Township show (not excepting our County show). In sheep, also, there was a great improvement, and each and every year we notice improvements as to breed, entries and condition. The grains, in all their respective classes, were well filled, and good samples, but still not a fair representation of what the Township can produce.

As regards agricultural implements, we cannot look for a very large display, as there is no establishment in the Township for their manufacture. Let us hope, however, that at no distant day this much felt lack may be supplied.

In fruit there was a great variety, mostly in apples, in which the judges were somewhat puzzled in regard to whom to award premiums; in fact, the quality and quantity were equal to the County Show.

Of the ladies' department a full description would be scarcely possible; to appreciate the tact and workmanship displayed on the various articles exhibited could only be done by personal examination, and your Directors would earnestly recommend that in future every description of ladies' fancy work be included in the prize list. In conclusion, your Directors, as in duty bound, must give the ladies great credit for their exertions and taste in producing such a quantity of articles, useful and ornamental, there being such a magnificent display.

SIMCOE, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	167 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	82 50		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	184 46		
			1,133 96

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		107 21	
" Prizes for Horses, $155; Cattle, $115; Sheep, $64.50; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $7.75	359 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $48; Roots and other hoed crops, $19; Dairy Products, $30.50; Fruits, $10.25; Plants and Flowers, $7; Vegetables, $24; Agricultural Implements, $24.25; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $34.25; Miscellaneous, $15.05	218 30		
		577 55	
By Prizes for previous years paid		6 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies...		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		17 63	
" Printing and Advertising, $54.06; Musical Bands, $6.....		60 06	
" Working Expenses.....		75 26	
			1,123 71
Balance in hand.....			10 25

SIMCOE, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	169 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	184 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition.....	227 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant; $50	750 00		
" Special Prizes	233 00		
" Miscellaneous	71 85		
			1,635 7
Cr.			
By Total Amount of Prizes paid		976 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies...		419 65	
" Exhibition Buildings		44 42	
" Miscellaneous		23 36	
" Printing and Advertising		141 47	
" Working Expenses		79 50	
			1,684 4
Balance due Treasurer			48 6

REPORT.

Your Directors, in submitting their Annual Report for the past year, have to congratu late the members on the success which attended their Exhibition. If not the best show tha has been held under the auspices of this Society, or of the Society for the North Riding o Simcoe, of which this is the successor, it at all events takes rank among the best, and in son departments certainly excelled all others. The thoroughbred cattle were beyond all com parison the finest ever exhibited, and was a very gratifying feature of the Exhibition. Th improvement in the breed of shorthorns is a matter that the agricultural community is deeply interested in that your Directors are glad to be able to notice the very marked chan for the better that has taken place in this very important branch of farming. The show o horses was not by any means what it ought to have been, considering the liberality of th prizes that were offered, and the absence of animals in this class is hard to be accounted fo Certainly it cannot be said that there are not animals owned in the neighbourhood fit for e hibition, and it is only the apathy of their owners which prevents them from being show The weather was all that could be wished for, and the attendance large—larger, your Dire tors think, than the actual receipts of entrance or gate money would appear to indicate

owing, as it is believed, to the want of a more suitable fence for the purpose of exclusion than the one surrounding the Town Park, where the show was held.

A very large amount, exceeding, as the account shows, $1,000, was distributed in prize money, a fact indicating pretty conclusively that the prizes awarded were both numerous and large, and your Directors cannot in justice omit to notice that to the liberality of the townsmen of Barrie, who contributed over $350 (offered as special prizes), are the members of the Society indebted for the means which enabled your Directors to offer prizes as liberal as were given. We cannot forbear referring in this connection to the very small amount of receipts received from membership. In truth, the limited number of members reflects anything but credit on the farming community in the neighbourhood of the Town of Barrie, and is but poor encouragement to your Directors, many of whom, during a number of years, have devoted a great deal of time and spared no pains to advance the interests of the Society, and place it in a position which the agricultural wealth and resources of the Riding demand. They almost begin, however, to despair of any improvement in this respect.

The place of holding the Exhibition for this year is a matter which requires your Directors to determine. But it is undeniable that in parts of the Riding great dissatisfaction is felt at the Exhibition being always held in Barrie, as it has been, but with one exception. Whether it should be held alternately at Barrie, Stayner, etc., is a matter well worthy of the consideration of the members of the Society But your Directors submit that the proper way for any particular locality that desires to have the Exhibition, is to show its interest in the Society by the residents of such locality becoming membere of and taking an active interest in its welfare, not merely spasmodically for one year, but from year to year, whether the Exhibition be held in a particular place or not; for, until the Society has a membership numbering five hundred instead of less than two, it cannot hardly be thought that there is much practical proof of interest manifested in its prosperity. * * * *

Nottawasaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	108 56		
" Members' Subscriptions	348 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	142 85		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	125 35		
" Municipal Grants	90 00		
" Miscellaneous	27 50		
			842 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $163; Cattle, $77; Sheep, $83; Pigs, $59; Poultry, $15.50	397 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $55; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.50; Dairy Products, $27; Fruits, $23.25; Plants and Flowers $3; Vegetables, $26 25; Agricultural Implements, $6; General Manufactures, $21; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $46	226 00		
		623 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		16 00	
" Ploughing Match		19 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, &c		224 77	
			883 24
Balance due Treasurer			40 48

NOTE.—The Exhibition was a success, the exhibits and attendance both larger than usual.

Sunnidale.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	39 70		
" Members' Subscriptions	64 50		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	60 35		
" Miscellaneous	17 31		
			181 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $36.75; Cattle, $23.35; Sheep, $9.25; Pigs, $6.50	75 85		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.90; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.40; Dairy Products, $5.50; Fruits, $2.70; Honey, $1.50; Vegetables, $3.70; Ladies' Work, $18; Ploughing Match, $11	71 70		
		147 55	
" Working Expenses		34 40	
			181 95

Vespra.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	141 24		
" Members' Subscriptions	102 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	118 30		
			361 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $22; Cattle, $18; Sheep, $14; Pigs, $4	58 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5; Dairy Products, $3; Fruits, $4; Plants and Flowers, $1; Vegetables, $4; Ladies' Work, $4	21 00		
		79 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		64 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		50 25	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising,		20 00	
" Working Expenses		24 34	
			257 59
Balance in hand			103 95

Barrie Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	64 62		
" Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	22 45		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	116 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	19 10		
			331 17
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $13; Plants and Flowers, $140.75; Vegetables, $31	184 75		
		184 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 50	
" Exhibition Building		25 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $25.50; Musical Bands, $8		33 50	
" Working Expenses		19 26	
			266 01
Balance in hand			65 16

REPORT.

In addition to the financial statement and the list of members and their subscriptions, there is little to report. The usual Exhibition of the Society was held on the 8th of August,

and so far as green-house and pot-plants generally are concerned, the display was exeeedingly good, showing a steady advanee on the part of exhibitors in this branch of horticulture.

It is to be regretted that the efforts of the Society to encourage the exhibition of cut flowers, have not hitherto met with the success they deserved. The display in this department each year, though creditable in quality, has been rather small, but this defect may be to some extent, attributable to the uneertain character of our seasons, and the difficulty of adapting the time of the exhibition to the most favourable eondition of out-door plants.

It may be added that the publie continue to show a lively interest in the Society, and attend its Annual Exhibitions in large numbers.

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	101 10		
" Members' Subscriptions	608 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	300 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
			1,709 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $132 ; Cattle, $93 ; Sheep, $92 ; Pigs, $71 ; Poultry, $45	433 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $72; Roots and other hoed crops, $56 ; Dairy Products, $104 ; Fruits, $47 ; Vegetables, $41 ; Agricultural Implements, $46 ; General Manufactures, $60 ; Fine Arts, $45; Ladies' Work, $81	552 00		
		985 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		55 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Soeieties		419 21	
" Exhibition Buildings		28 00	
" On Purchase of Seeds		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $62 ; Musical Bands, $30		92 00	
" Working Expenses		42 00	
			1,631 21
Balance in hand			77 89

REPORT.

The history of 1877 is written and her eventful deeds numbered with the past. And while war, eruel war, has been devastating the finest portions of Europe, and our fellow-subjects in British India have been visited with the most heart-rending scourges, pestilence and famine, our own dear Canada has been smiling over the bounties of a benign Providence, in the rich gifts of health and happiness, and the fruits of a bountiful harvest.

Gentlemen, your Directory feel proud in laying before you their Annual Report, on this the twentieth anniversary of your Society, to be able to congratulate you on its continued progressiveness and sound financial standing.

In the past year your Directory had reluctantly to dispense with the Spring Show in the Village of Bond Head, from the following causes: first, the people of that village whom the Show would most profit, refused the usual aid to the funds of your Society, together with the lateness of the spring, and the bad state of the roads, and fearing that the heavy drain it would occasion in the funds of your Society would be too sensibly felt, forced your Directory to the expedient of uniting the Spring with the Fall Exhibition.

The Fall Show was held as usual in the Agricultural Park, Cookstown, on the 9th and 10th days of October last, and was not only a grand success, but far outshone any of its predecessors. The numerous herds of pure-bred short-horns, large flocks of pure bred sheep, horses of every class, and swine of every name, were not only greater in quantity, but far superior to any ever before exhibited in Simcoe. While the vast display of Agrieultural

implements of every kind, and of the newest and most approved designs, are positive proofs that our manufacturers are men of energy and enterprise, and as determined to be not outdone by any others in our fair Dominion, and to them we must admit that the rapid advance in agriculture is partly owing, and we sincerely hope that their endeavours may be more fully appreciated by the Government, and ample protection offered to their home industries.

The display of grain was very creditable. The fall wheat was of a superior quality. The spring wheat was equally good, and in short all cereals were of a superior quality, nor was the display of roots and vegetables anything less, although the season was not so favourable to their growth as in former years.

There was a marked improvement in the quality and quantity of fruit exhibited.

In dairy produce there was a much larger display than usual, and quite an improvement in the different brands were visible, indeed all who visited the Fair must have been impressed with the keen competition in this class. 'Tis true the prizes were larger than usual, a lady's fine gold watch, and rich gold chain, being amongst the most attractive prizes offered.

But, gentlemen, while the farmers of Simcoe and their sons were busily engaged exhibiting the rich products of their fertile farms, bustling through their prancing horses, sleek Devons and long-wooled sheep, their charming wives and lovely daughters were no less busily engaged in their own enchanting department, where every article that fancy needlework or artistic skill could devise from a rich silk patched quilt to a velvet pincushion were spread in profusion, as well as rich paintings in oil, water colours and pencil drawings, in short everything that could charm the eye or tickle the fancy could here be seen. So far did the ladies excel their former efforts on this occasion that several spectators, who had been present at the great Central Fair held in Hamilton, were united in the opinion that Simcoe ladies had far outshone their western sisters.

And while every part of the grounds were attractive, we think that the north-east corner merits a passing notice, here vast quantities of coops and boxes were laid out in rows, well filled with poultry that baffles description. The loud crowing of roosters, cackling of hens, quacking of ducks and geese, and the shouting of boys, made this corner one of the most enchanting for the juveniles.

In all classes of the Exhibition, the number of entries were larger, and competition much keener than formerly. Although the weather was more unfavourable, and the roads in a bad state, owing to which facts the amount received at the gates did not come up to your Directory's anticipations. Nevertheless you will see by the Treasurer's detailed statement, that your Society is financially upon a firm basis—out of debt and something on hand.

Gwillimbury, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	48 07		
" Members' Subscriptions	268 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	241 29		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	137 60		
" Miscellaneous	2 50		
			697 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $145; Cattle, $38; Sheep, $59; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $19	276 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $47; Roots and other hoed crops, $46.25; Dairy Products, $19.50; Fruits, $25.60; Agricultural Implements and General Manufactures, $83; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $50; Sundries, $27.50	305 85		
		581 85	
By Exhibition Buildings		27 75	
" Printing and Advertising, $24.75; Musical Bands, $25		49 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		110 02	
			769 37
Balance due Treasurer			71 91

Innisfil.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	37 91		
" Members' Subscriptions	133 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	15 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	65 65		
" Miscellaneous	6 00		
Cr.			258 21
By Prizes for Horses, $14; Cattle, $15; Sheep, $18; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $3.50	56 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.25; Dairy Products, $7; Agricultural Implements, $8.50; Ladies' Work, $14.25; Ploughing Match, $31.50.	95 50		
		152 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		1 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		24 50	
" Working Expenses		10 50	
			190 00
Balance in hand			68 21

Tossorontio.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	69 04		
" Members' Subscriptions	146 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	78 67		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	89 90		
Cr.			383 61
By Prizes for Horses, $61; Cattle, $38.50; Sheep, $20.25; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $7.50	148 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $34.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $30; Dairy Products, $17.50; Fruits, $18.75; Vegetables, $15.25; Agricultural Implements, $60.75; Fine Arts, $1; Ladies' Work, $34.50	232 00		
		380 25	
" Exhibition Buildings		25 00	
" Working Expenses		46 20	
			451 45
Balance due Treasurer			67 84

STORMONT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	169 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	124 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous	34 00		
Cr.			1,027 00
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		76 67	
" Prizes for Horses, $87.50; Cattle, $66; Sheep, $39; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $7.	220 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35.25; Dairy Products, $27.50; Vegetables, $28.50; Agricultural Implements, $50; General Manufactures, $34.50; Ladies' Work, $40.	215 75		
		436 25	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies....		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		8 00	
" Paid Loan		108 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $22.50; Musical Bands, $27		49 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		112 12	
			1,070 54
Balance due Treasurer			43 54

Osnabruck.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	113 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			253 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		12 63	
" Prizes for Horses, $39; Cattle, $48.50; Sheep, $17; Pigs, $15.50; Poultry, $6	126 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18; Dairy Products, $11.50; Vegetables, $10.50; Agricultural Implements, $15; General Manufactures, $23; Ladies' Work, $21	99 00		
		225 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		6 00	
" Working Expenses		25 25	
			268 88
Balance due Treasurer			15 88

Roxborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society	140 00		
			246 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21.85; Cattle, $29.68; Sheep, $16.62; Pigs, $11.87	80 02		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.56; Dairy Products, $20.90; Vegetables, $15.43; Agricultural Implements, $24.70; General Manufactures, $20.18	103 77		
		183 79	
" Printing and Advertising		7 95	
" Working Expenses		53 25	
			241 99
Balance in hand			1 01

TORONTO.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	63 21		
" Members' Subscriptions	409 15		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	128 80		
" Legislative Grant	550 00		
" Miscellaneous	17 95		
			1,169 11

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Poultry	180 00		
" " " Fruits, $9.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $95 ; Vegetables, $12.50	117 00		
		297 00	
By Preparing for Exhibition		133 95	
" Coops for Poultry		108 50	
" Agricultural and Horticultural Publications		23 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $192.05; Musical Bands, $45		237 05	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Assistants		199 18	
			998 68
Balance in hand			170 43

REPORT.

Your Directors, in compliance with the requirements of the Statute, beg to submit the following report of the past year's proceedings :—

The Society's Spring Exhibition, embracing plants and flowers, fruits, vegetables, poultry, etc., was held on Thursday, May the 31st. and Friday, June the 1st, in the new covered skating rink on Adelaide Street, a building which for size and general arrangements was admirably adapted for the purpose.

The interior, under the immediate supervision of Mr. John Paxton and a committee of other Directors, was tastefully arranged and decorated with flags, bunting, evergreens, etc., which, together with the varied exhibits in cultivated and animated nature, did not fail to strike the eye of the visitor as he entered the building. The music discoursed by the fine band of the Toronto Field Battery also added to the general interest.

The "Canadian Columbarian and Ornithological Society" united with this Society for the promotion of their joint interests, and for the success of the Exhibition, by offering a liberal prize list for pigeons, cage birds, rabbits, etc.

The total amount offered in prizes, exclusive of the Columbarian Society's list, was $481.25 ; the amount awarded was $297. The subscriptions of members amounted to $409.15, and the amount received for admission of non-members was $128.80. * *

Notwithstanding the efforts put forward to make this exhibition in every respect a success, the attendance was not up to what the exhibits deserved, nor what your Directors had a right to expect.

It is to be regretted that so much apathy exists on the part of a large portion of the community in respect to the objects to be promoted by these Exhibitions.

The Superintendent of the Horticultural Department, Mr. Paxton, reports thereon as follows :—

"The various contributors deserve great credit for the manner in which they brought forward their splendid plants and lovely flowers, among which many new and interesting specimens were shown, in fine condition.

"The centre of the building was occupied by the monster aquaria from the establishment of Mr. W. R. Manger, Toronto, whose collections of gold and other fishes, etc., were deservedly admired.

"Surrounding the aquaria were the massive and beautiful foliage of tropical plants ; and in the distance huge masses of cut flowers, glowing in all the colours of the rainbow, lent enchantment to the view, presenting all the elements of beauty to the sight ; while from among the foliage, the sweet melody of the song-birds charmed the ear. The whole was like the realisation of a fairy dream.

"The spread of fruit was poor, as a consequence of little being in season at so early a date; apples were, however, shown in excellent condition, sound and well preserved.

"Vegetables were good though very limited in quantity. Some good specimens of garden rustic work were shown from Belle Ewart ; also specimens of garden statuary by Mr. Wm. Rennie.

"There can be no doubt that the exhibition was by far the best summer show the So-

ciety ever held in Toronto. It is to be hoped that similar shows will be held every year, and that all lovers of the beautiful will patronise them better than in the past."

Your Directors, in view of the disorganization of the "Ontario Poultry Association," and the handing over for the use of this Society, of their balance in hand, amounting to $45, decided to embrace in the spring prize list classes for poultry, etc., and have reason to feel gratified at the results, as shown by the report of the Superintendent, Mr. Wm. H. Doel, one of your Directors.

The number of entries in poultry was 354, and in the Columbarian and Ornithological Society's Department, which was also under the supervision of Mr. Doel, 165. Total number of entries of birds, 519.

Mr. Doel reports :—

"The exhibition of poultry being a summer show, and, therefore, no chickens brought out, was very satisfactory. It is to be regretted that the exhibition of turkeys and aquatic birds was so small, but the few shown were well worth looking at. The quality of the birds as a whole was excellent—in fact they have seldom, if ever, been excelled in Canada ; so good were they that it would be doing an injustice to the others, should any single variety be mentioned by name as being of superior excellence.

"There were on exhibition many of the finest birds in Canada, belonging to some of the most prominent breeders and fanciers, some of which have made their mark in large exhibitions in Europe and America.

"The show of pigeons, cage-birds, and rabbits, under the auspices of the 'Canadian Columbarian and Ornithological Society,' was also very good both in numbers and quality, and has never before been equalled in Canada.

"There was one feature that was an experiment, tried for the first time in Canada, namely, the introduction of a selling class, with premiums ; this, if persevered in, will eventually be one of the leading features of an exhibition, by enabling the breeders to bring their surplus stock more immediately before the public, thereby giving an excellent opportunity of comparing the stock from different yards, and therefore the better able to make their purchases.

"On account of the judicious arrangements of this Society in conducting their exhibitions, by having proper persons to feed and care for the live stock, by having the exhibits at the close of the exhibition properly packed and returned to their owners, and last, but not least, by paying the exhibitors their premiums even before the exhibition closed, the exhibitors generally expressed themselves to the Committee as well pleased, and also expressed the hope that this Society would hold Poultry Exhibitions annually, at the same time promising to support them more largely, should they be held."

A large number of new coops were purchased for the poultry classes at a cost of over $100, and a quantity of ropes for horses and cattle rings, a flag, several ticket boxes, etc., are also held by the Society, and are all stowed away for future use. Your directors will hand over an inventory of this property to their successors in office.

The Society also owns a number of valuable agricultural and horticultural periodicals, the monthly numbers of which have been regularly received and are in charge of your Secretary ; but owing to the want of suitable rooms controlled by your Society for their arrangement and from which to distribute them to the members, they have not been generally used.

Memorials were presented to the Municipal Councils of the City of Toronto and of the County of York, praying for aid toward holding a large Industrial Exhibition in the fall of the past year. A committee of the Directors was also deputed to wait upon these bodies and and in respect thereto give all necessary information. Your Society, however, failed to receive the expected grants.

Owing to the withholding of these, your Directors decided not to hold a Fall Exhibition, but rather to allow any balance that might remain in hand at the close of the year to be handed over to the new Board of Directors, with a view to holding an extensive Spring Exhibition during the ensuing year.

Your Directors made inquiry through the public press, as to the intentions of the company recently incorporated for the purpose of holding the proposed International Exhibition in this city, during the year 1879 ; and intimated that if the company did not propose to act

immediately under the powers given by the Act, this Society do at once initiate steps to organise and carry out the project as proposed by the Directors prior to the organization of the company referred to. No reply has so far been received, and the subject is now again in your hands for further consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

VICTORIA NORTH.,

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	78 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	71 43		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $200	900 00		
" Donation	20 00		
Cr.			1,069 43
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		60 94	
" Prizes for Horses, $61 ; Cattle, $57.50 ; Sheep, $44 ; Pigs, $23.50 ; Poultry, $6.25	192 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $16.50 ; Dairy Products, $10.50; Fruits, $10.50; Plants and Flowers, 75 cts. ; Vegetables, $11 ; Agricultural Implements, $13.50 ; General Manufactures, $28; Fine Arts, $3.50 ; Ladies' Work, $21.	148 50		
	340 75		
Unpaid	37 50		
		303 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		46 60	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		27 00	
" Paid Central Exhibition and prizes		100 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $24.50 ; Musical Bands, $15		39 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		103 60	
			1,100 29
Balance due Treasurer			30 86

REPORT.

Your Directors, in submitting the Tenth Annual Report of the Society, have much pleasure in calling the attention of the members of this Association to the very great success that attended the husbandman in the superabundant harvest of 1877. It was truly a golden harvest, for which we as a Society and a people have every reason to express our gratitude to "Him who giveth seed time and harvest."

The Fall Show, held at Glenarm on the 6th day of October last, was a highly successful one—by far the most successful, both as to the number and excellance of articles on exhibition, than any yet *held*, there being 230 entries in excess of the Fall Show of 1876.

Your Directors beg leave also to call attention to the increased accommodation afforded on the show ground by a commodious shed erected during the past year at a cost to the Society of $156, a work that cannot but be duly appreciated by the members of the Society.

Your Directors cannot, however, be blind to the fact that a very serious drawback has always attended our Annual Exhibitions, viz. :—the very little time and opportunity afforded the spectators in viewing the articles on exhibition in the inside department, owing to the late hour in which, as a rule, the judges are through with their work, and the eagerness of

exhibitors to get home as soon as possible with their produce. There are two and only two remedies, in our opinion, for this growing evil. The one remedy would be to avoid altogether the inexcusable habit of taking entries on show-day. If this habit was altogether discarded, the judges could go to work at eleven o'clock at the furthest, and get through by one o'clock—then repair to dinner, and allow from one to four o'clock for spectators to view the articles on exhibition.

The other remedy would be to extend the Exhibition over two days, as is customary with other Societies, but owing to the want of accommodation at Glenarm for exhibitors to remain over night, the former remedy would, we think, be preferable. However we would leave the matter for our successors to deal with.

Your Directors have much pleasure in expressing their gratitude to the members of the County Council for their continued liberality towards our Society, the sum of $200 having been received from that source during the past year.

Bexley and Carden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	62 27		
" Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	8 05		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	53 04		
Cr.			178 36
By Prizes for Horses, $21.50; Cattle, $13; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $2.50	52 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $3; Dairy Products, $3; Fruits, $1.50; Vegetables, $7.75; General Manufactures, $10.50	40 25		
		92 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		8 80	
" Exhibition buildings		54 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		27 04	
			188 07
Balance due Treasurer			9 71

Eldon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	114 33		
" Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	106 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	90 78		
Cr.			403 41
By Prizes for Horses, $48.50; Cattle, $26.50; Sheep, $11; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $3	94 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5; Roots and other hoed crops, $3; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $1; Vegetables, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $15; General Manufactures, $10; Ladies' Work, $3.85; Ploughing Match, $10	56 35		
		150 35	
" Exhibition Buildings		10 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		82 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		30 76	
			280 86
Balance in hand			122 55

Fenelon.

NOTE.—The returns of this Society are incomplete. No details of receipts and disbursements except $77 received from Members, and $175.60 awarded as prizes.

Laxton and Digby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	76 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	2 02		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	77 50		
Cr			155 52
By Balance due the Treasurer as per last Annual Report		3 45	
" Prizes for Horses, $27.25 ; Cattle, $20.25 ; Sheep, $12 ; Pigs, $4.25 ; Poultry, $4	67 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.25 ; Dairy Products, $3.75 ; Fruits, $2.50; General Manufactures, $9.50 ; Ladies' Work, $10	44 50		
		112 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		1 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		5 55	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses		26 02	
			155 77
Balance due Treasurer			25

Somerville.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	103 10		
" Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	116 28		
Cr.			339 38
By Prizes for Horses, $26.25 ; Cattle, $23 ; Sheep, $16 ; Pigs, $6.25 ; Poultry, $3.75	75 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.35 ; Dairy products, $7.15 ; Fruits, $8.85 ; Vegetables, $7.25 ; General Manufactures, $14.15 ; Fine Arts, $1.20 ; Ladies' Work, $18.05	92 08		
	167 33		
" Not called for	10 58		
		156 75	
" Working Expenses		26 47	
" Deposited in Bank		150 00	
			333 22
Balance in hand			6 16

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	478 94		
" Members' Subscriptions	158 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	39 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	2,057 96		
" Sale of land	1,250 00		
" Miscellaneous	1,354 00		
			6,037 90

Cr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
By Prizes paid for Horses and Cattle ...	43 00		
" Prizes for previous years paid	14 00		
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies ...	420 00		
" Exhibition Buildings	66 19		
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds and the erection of buildings	4,998 59		
" Paid Share to the Central Fair	126 00		
" Printing and Advertising	36 93		
" Working Expenses	83 35		
		5,788 06	
Balance in hand			249 84

REPORT.

Your Directors need scarcely remind you that, on resuming office for the year 1877, they found certain serious difficulties existing, arising from a difference of opinion as to the selection of a site and suitable grounds for the erection of permanent buildings for the use of the Society. After much trouble and expense these difficulties and differences of opinion were reconciled, and your Directors purchased from Mr. John Knowlson, for the sum of $3,500, a park containing 8½ acres situated west of Adelaide Street, in the Town of Lindsay—the principal payable in twenty years, with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum. As these grounds and the buildings have been visited by nearly every resident in the Riding, they require no particular description.

Your Directors having had to ratify the bargain made by our predecessors, in relation to another site and grounds, beg to report thrt they have succeeded in selling nearly three acres of it to the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway Company, for the sum of $1,300. which sum has been appropriated towards reducing the amount on the mortgage. There remains still a little over five acres in possession of your Directors, which they trust can be disposed of without loss to the Society during the current year.

Your Directors beg to report that they have disposed of the old ground in the vicinity of the drill shed, containing about 1¼ acres for the sum of $1,250.

The cost of buildings, expenditure on the grounds, &c., will be submitted to you through the medium of the auditor's report, and we venture to express a hope that they will meet with your approval.

Your Directors are pleased to be enabled to state, that the membership for 1877 amounted to 217, or 71 in excess of the year 1876.

In consequence of the Central Exhibition of the fifth district having been held here in the fall, the Society held only a Spring Show, on which occasion the receipts at the gate amounted to $39, or some nine dollars in excess of the previous year. The exhibit of animals being considerably above the average. There were awarded prizes amounting to $50.

Your Directors have realized during the Central Exhibition, $242, by the sale of stalls and booths.

Your Directors beg most respectfully to submit, that as the Society has assumed the responsibility of purchasing grounds as above stated, and having expended $5,000 in buildings and general improvements, it is only by the cordial support of the residents of the Riding, that those responsibilities can be met, and our future Exhibitions made equal to the growing importance of the County generally. They therefore beg to urge an increase in the membership, and consequent increase in the yearly prize lists.

Your Directors beg to recommend that the grounds be planted out early in the ensuing spring.

While thanking all parties, who by kindly advice and assistance have made the labours of the past year pleasant, they take this opportunity of thus placing publicly on record their thanks to the following municipalities, for their generous support and assistance towards the site and building fund, viz:

The Municipal Council of the County of Victoria	$700 00
The Municipal Council of the Town of Lindsay	500 00
The residents of Lindsay, by private subscriptions	500 00
The Township of Ops	200 00
The Township of Mariposa	100 00
The Township of Emily	75 00
The Township of Verulam	50 00
The North Riding of Victoria	50 00

* * * * * *

Emily.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	76 54		
" Members' Subscriptions	154 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	37 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
			407 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $63; Cattle, $27.50; Sheep, $16.25; Pigs, $8.75; Poultry, $6	121 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $17; Dairy Products, $9; Fruits, $7.25; Plants and Flowers, $4; Vegetables, $19.25; Agricultural Implements, $16.75; General Manufactures, $23; Ladies' Work, $23	136 75		
		258 25	
" Exhibition Buildings		6 37	
" Printing and Advertising		21 00	
" Working Expenses		41 25	
			326 87
Balance in hand			80 67

REPORT.

The Directors of the Emily Branch Agricultural Society, in presenting their Report on the operations of the Society for the year 1877, beg to congratulate the members on the continued success that has attended their efforts.

It is to be regretted that many prominent agriculturalists do not identify themselves with us, yet, on the other hand, we have the satisfaction of stating that many of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in the Township consider it their duty to take an active part with the Society.

The benefits arising from our Exhibition are seen in a very marked manner in the improved class of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The importance of keeping the soil in "good heart" by artificial manures, and regular rotation of crops, has been impressed upon the members, and has not been without good effect generally.

Your Directors hope to announce, in a short time, that the arrangements for the purchase of a ground for the use of the Society has been completed.

We held two Exhibitions during the year—a Spring Show and a Fall Show, both of which were eminently successful.

* * * * * *

Mariposa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	68 21		
" Members' Subscriptions	93 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	77 33		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	89 80		
" Miscellaneous	4 00		
Cr.			332 34
By Prizes for Horses, $64.50; Cattle, $20; Sheep, $35; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $14.	149 50		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $6; Roots and other hoed crops, $14; Dairy Products, $5; Fruits, $7; Ladies' Work, $33.60	65 60		
		215 10	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		24 71	
" Printing and Advertising		19 50	
" Working Expenses		34 59	
			293 90
Balance in hand			38 34

Ops.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	158 26		
" Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	80 13		
" Proceeds of Note discounted	90 00		
" Prizes for Bulls	5 00		
Cr.			417 39
By Subscription to Central Exhibition		50 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		250 25	
" " for keep of Bulls		80 60	
" Printing and Advertising		9 40	
" Working Expenses		11 18	
			401 43
Balance in hand			15 96

REPORT.

During the past year the Society has purchased two thoroughbred Durham bulls, at a cost of about $250, including freight and incidental expenses. The number of cows reported as having been served by these bulls during the season is 84. These animals were exhibited at the Spring Show of the South Victoria Agricultural Society, and were awarded first and second prizes respectively, amounting to five dollars.

The Society has also contributed to the Central Exhibition, held at Lindsay, by subscribing the sum of $50, and by sending one delegate. The number of members of this Society that made entries for exhibition was eight. Of these, four obtained prizes amounting to $35.75. The share of surplus to the credit of the Society is $25, by which, with the payment of an additional $25, the Society can send one delegate to the Central Exhibition at Cobourg during the coming year. * * * * *

Verulam.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	125 44		
" Members' Subscriptions	64 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	30 88		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	57 90		
" Sale of Seeds	119 93		
" Miscellaneous	1 75		
			399 90

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $18.50 ; Cattle, $22.50 ; Sheep, $18.50 ; Pigs, $14.75 ; Poultry, $2.75	77 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.75 ; Dairy Products, $8 ; Fruits, $4.25 ; Vegetables, $5.75 ; General Manufactures, $8.50 ; Ladies' Work, $12	64 00		
		141 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		7 83	
" Purchase of Seeds		118 76	
" Central Exhibition Grant		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 36	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			338 95
Balance in hand			60 95

Lindsay Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	78 48		
" Members' Subscriptions	58 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	22 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	52 14		
" Interest	4 00		
			214 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $3.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $34.50 ; Vegetables, $9.50	47 75		
" Fine Arts, $3 ; Ladies' Work, $1.50	4 50		
		52 25	
By Preparing for Exhibition		8 85	
" Subscription to Central Show at Lindsay		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $12.03 ; Musical Bands, $4		16 03	
" Working Expenses		26 42	
			153 55
Balance in hand			61 27

NOTE.—This Society held only a Summer Exhibition, which was well attended, and the quality of the exhibits was of a character that indicated improvement.

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	474 31		
" Members' Subscriptions	388 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	258 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $225	925 00		
" Miscellaneous	10 00		
			2,055 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $218 ; Cattle, $82 ; Sheep $109 ; Pigs, $51 ; Poultry, $47.50	507 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $60.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $23 ; Dairy Products, $28.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $13 ; Fruits, $32.50 ; Vegetables, $22.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $34 ; General Manufactures, $38.75 ; Fine Arts, $10.50 ; Ladies' Work, $44	307 75		
		815 25	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies ...		280 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $57 ; Musical Bands, $20		77 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		268 56	
			1,440 81
Balance in hand			614 50

REPORT.

The Directors of the North Waterloo Agricultural Society beg leave to report :

That the annexed is a statement prepared according to law, showing the names of Members, the amounts paid by each ; also the receipts and disbursements of the Society for the year ending 31st Dec., 1877.

Your Directors feel satisfied that despite North Brant Show and Walkerton Central Fair holding their Exhibitions upon the same days that our Show was held, and had not the weather been so very unfavourable on the morning of the first day of the Show, we would have had one of the most successful exhibitions ever held in this county, as the number of entries exceeded over four hundred those of any previous year.

We can also congratulate the Society upon its financial basis, after paying $815.25 in prizes an increase of forty five dollars over last year, and the ordinary working expenses. The Treasurer has a balance in hand of $614.$\frac{50}{100}$ an increase ef $140.19 over last year's balance.

The accounts have been audited according to law, and before auditing all the vouchers were carefuily examiued and initialed by the President.

Your Directors consider that the time has now come to agitate doing away with Township Shows, and establish a Central Fair, which can be easily established, and that successfully, providing the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo will unite on a site as near central as possible between the two Towns, and the said Towns erect suitable and permanent buildings on such central site ; and that the Secretary be authorized to notify the said Town Councils of this clause in our report. We would also recommend that the Secretary notify the different Township Societies to appoint delegates to meet this Society with a view to carry out the foregoing clasue, such meeting to be called as soon as practicable.

Wellesley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	26 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	261 75		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition.....	33 95		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society.....	140 00		
" Municipal Grant.....	40 00		
" Miscellaneous	63 51		
			565 44
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $82 ; Cattle, $61 ; Sheep, $44 ; Pigs, $18 ; Poultry, $4	209 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.50 ; Dairy Products, $18.50 ; Fruits, $7.50 ; Vegetables, $9.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $30 ; General Manufactures, $22 ; Ladies' Work, $19.25.....	173 25		
		382 25	
" Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		70 45	
			464 70
Balance in hand			100 74

Woolwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	22 20		
" Members' Subscriptions	231 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	4 55		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			418 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $100; Cattle, $67.50; Sheep, $39; Pigs, $6	212 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $43.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $20; Dairy Products, $13.50; Fruits, $17.80; Vegetables, $6; Agricultural Implements, $13 50; General Manufactures, $20; Ladies' Work, $12.75	146 80		
		359 30	
" Printing and Advertising		19 75	
" Working Expenses		62 09	
			441 14
Balance due Treasurer			22 89

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	254 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	465 70		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grants, $230	930 00		
" Entries Spring Show	18 00		
" Special Prizes	134 25		
			1801 95
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		2 53	
" Prizes for Horses, $260; Cattle, $164; Sheep, $134; Pigs, $39; Poultry, $20	617 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $59.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $28; Dairy Products, $51.50; Fruits, $37; Plants and Flowers, $22.25; Vegetables, $25; Agricultural Implements, $112.50; General Manufactures, $27; Fine Arts, $4; Ladies' Work, $92.50	459 25		
		1076 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		248 98	
" Grant to Fat Cattle Show		30 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		260 75	
			1,758 51
Balance in hand			43 44

Wilmot.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	155 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	307 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	173 30		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Donations for Special Prizes	127 25		
" Interest on Deposit	7 65		
" Miscellaneous	24 25		
			984 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $132.50; Cattle, $93.50; Sheep, $84; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $13.25	344 25		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $37.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.75; Dairy Products, $36.75; Fruits, $30.25; Plants and Flowers $6.25; Vegetables, $11.50; Agricultural Implements, $62.50; General Manufactures, $33.25; Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, $29.50..	261 50		
		605 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		7 25	
" Exhibition Buildings		12 92	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		96 56	
			722 48
Balance in hand			262 27

WELLAND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	79 35		
" Members' Subscriptions	175 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	361 25		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100	800 00		
" Miscellaneous	5 00		
			1,420 78
Cr.			
Prizes for Horses, $114; Cattle, $116; Sheep, $106; Pigs, $26; Poultry, $11	373 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24; Roots and other hoed crops, $25; Dairy Products, $12; Fruits, $31; Agricultural Implements, $43.25; Ladies' Work, $68.51	221 76		
		594 76	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		11 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		30 64	
" Printing and Advertising		30 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		131 26	
			1,217 66
Balance in hand			203 12

NOTE.—The Exhibition is reported as having been generally successful, indicating improvement, more or less, in all departments.

Bertie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	32 93		
" Members' Subscriptions	108 65		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	4 35		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	121 63		
" Miscellaneous	6 00		
			273 56

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $39 ; Cattle, $33.25 ; Sheep, $34 ; Pigs, $7.25 ; Poultry, $5.80	119 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.30 ; Dairy Products, $1.45 ; Fruits, $6.50 ; Vegetables, $3.05 ; Agricultural Implements, $6 ; General Manufactures $20.30 ; Fine Arts, $5 ; Ladies' Work, $16.65	72 35		
		191 65	
By Exhibition Buildings		21 70	
" Printing and Advertising, $10 ; Musical Bands, $4		14 00	
" Working Expenses		29 68	
			257 03
Balance in hand			16 53

Humberstone.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	32 82		
" Members' Subscriptions	61 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	60 80		
			154 62
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $30.50 ; Cattle, $20 ; Sheep, $3.25 ; Pigs, $2 ; Poultry, $3.34	59 09		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.34 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.94 ; Dairy Products, $1.12 ; Fruits, $4.55 ; Agricultural Implements, $13.75 ; General Manufactures, $12.93 ; Fine Arts, 90 cts. ; Ladies' Work, $3.67	57 20		
		116 29	
By Printing and Advertising		4 87	
" Working Expenses		19 37	
			140 53
Balance in hand			14 09

Stamford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	53 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	104 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	103 25		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
			310 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $64.75 ; Cattle, $51.60 ; Sheep, $24.20 ; Pigs, $9.60 ; Poultry, $5.75	156 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.35 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.40 ; Dairy Products, $3.60 ; Fruits, $9.70 ; Vegetables, $1.70 ; General Manufactures, $5 ; Ladies' Work, $6.45	51 20		
		207 20	
By Printing and Advertising		13 25	
" Working Expenses		15 45	
			235 90
Balance in hand			74 77

Thorold.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	34 44		
" Members' Subscriptions	65 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	73 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	23 50		
			220 94
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $58 ; Cattle, $35.90 ; Sheep, $41 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $15.01	148 57		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.01 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.72 ; Dairy Products, $2.37 ; Fruits, $4.27 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.50 ; General Manufactures, $6.40 ; Ladies' Work, $3.57	47 68		
		196 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		12 50	
" Printing and Advertising		5 55	
" Working Expenses		10 75	
			255 05
Balance in hand			4 11

Willoughby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	8 78		
" Members' Subscriptions	56 00		
" Legislative grant to Electoral Division Society	60 31		
" Miscellaneous	— 55		
			126 14
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $39.25 ; Cattle, $13.25 ; Sheep, $10 ; Pigs, $3.50 ; Poultry, $1.87	67 87		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11 70 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.10 ; Dairy Products, $1.62 ; Fruits, $2.69 ; Vegetables, $1.48 ; General Manufactures, $3.12 ; Ladies' Work, $2.84	26 55		
		94 42	
Cr.			
By Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		12 69	
			115 11
Balance in hand			11 03

WELLINGTON, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	137 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	44 25		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $574	1,274 00		
" Township of Arthur Society	41 04		
			1,496 29
Cr.			
By Balance due to Treasurer as per last Annual Report		16 87	
By Prizes for Horses, $71 ; Cattle, $69 ; Sheep, $65 ; Pigs, $10.50 ; Poultry, $12.50	228 00		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.50 ; Dairy Products, $11 ; Fruits, $8.75 ; Vegetables, $11 ; Agricultural Implements, $35 ; General Manufactures, $34 ; Ladies' Work, $33.25 ; Ploughing Match, $46	224 00		
		452 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		42 00	
" Printing and Advertising		32 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant		274 78	
			1,240 90
Balance in hand			255 39

Minto.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	51 38		
" Members' Subscriptions	154 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	231 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	86 00		
" Miscellaneous	1,120 25		
			1,643 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $59.50 ; Cattle, $29 ; Sheep, $13.50 ; Pigs, $3.50 ; Poultry, $4.50	110 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.25 ; Dairy Products, $6 50 ; Fruits, $7.50 ; Vegetables, $4.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $5.25 ; General Manufactures, $29.75 ; Fine Arts, $2 ; Ladies' Work, $11.25	94 50		
		204 50	
By Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of buildings		1,274 35	
" Printing and Advertising		32 50	
" Working Expenses		59 23	
			1,570 58
Balance in hand			72 55

Peel.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	21 36		
" Members' Subscriptions	165 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	137 85		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	86 40		
" Miscellaneous	19 00		
			429 61
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $61 ; Cattle, $44 ; Sheep, $38 ; Pigs, $24 ; Poultry, $8.50	175 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.85 ; Dairy Products, $14 ; Fruits, $3.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $12 ; Ladies' Work, $10.52	65 37		
		240 87	
" Prizes for previous years paid		10 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of buildings		83 93	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		17 00	
" Working Expenses		29 25	
			381 05
Balance in hand			48 56

Mount Forest Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	230 52		
" Members' Subscriptions	323 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	296 05		
" Legislative Grant	203 76		
" Special Prizes	174 25		
" Miscellaneous	120 00		
			1348 08
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $49 75 ; Cattle, $53.75 ; Sheep, $27 ; Pigs, $10.50 ; Poultry, $22 50	163 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $29 ; Dairy Products, $22.50 ; Fruits, $31.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $16 ; Vegetables, $26.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $20.50 ; General Manufactures, $30 ; Fine Arts, $27.75 ; Ladies' Work, $57.75	296 75		
		460 25	
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		241 95	
" Printing and Advertising		84 00	
" Working Expenses		41 30	
			827 50
Balance in hand			520 58

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	108 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	117 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	65 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $250	950 00		
" Township Nichol Society	65 00		
" " of Pilkington Society	70 00		
" Miscellaneous	5 30		
			1,380 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $111 ; Cattle, $107 ; Sheep, $90 ; Pigs, $23 ; Poultry, $13	344 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $63.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops $53 ; Dairy Products, $35 ; Fruits, $18.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $19 ; Agricultural Implements, $44 ; General Manufactures, $82.50 ; Fine Arts, $3 ; Special, $15 ; Miscellaneous, $12.50 ; Prizes at Christmas Show, $70	416 00		
		760 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		44 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		331 00	
" Printing and Advertising		18 45	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary-Treasurer		173 61	
			1,327 31
Balance in hand			53 41

REPORT.

The Townships of Nichol and Pilkington Agricultural Societies, amalgamated with this Society during last year, contributing to its funds the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, besides the Government Grant, to each amounting to eighty nine dollars.

The Union Exhibition was held in the Village of Elora on the 11th and 12th days of October last, the grain, seeds, roots and general manufactures in the drill shed, and the horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and agricultural implements on the grounds adjoining thereto. The sum of $859.50 was offered in prizes, of which $130.50 reverted back to the Society for want of competition.

Your Directors are sorry to state that the crops of 1877, with the exception of fall or winter wheat, were very little better than the crops of 1876, and owing to 5 day's steady rain in harvest, the wheat was a good deal sprouted, which reduces its value materially. The other grain, such as barley, oats, and peas are about the same as last year. Roots (especially turnips) are the best we have had for some years back.

The show of horses was first rate, the young ones especially showing a decided improvement over any previous year, but we would recommend a better classification than at present exists.

Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry were about the same as previous years.

The inside show was good, ladies' department especially, which obtained great praise from the general public.

The Christmas show of fat stock was held in the Village of Fergus, on the 12th day of December last, at which the sum of $91 was offered in prizes, $14 of which fell back to the Society from want of competition. The number of cattle on the ground was unusually large, and some high prices were paid. * * *

Erin.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	143 61		
" Members' Subscriptions	231 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	224 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	117 15		
			715 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $83; Cattle, $49.50; Sheep, $53.50; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $5.50	203 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $23; Dairy Products, $19.75; Fruits, $9.25; Plants and Flowers, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $38; General Manufactures, $9.50; Fine Arts, $10; Ladies' Work, $79.15	219 65		
		423 15	
By Exhibition Buildings		50 57	
" Printing and Advertising		40 00	
" Working Expenses		64 45	
			578 17
Balance in hand			137 59

Garafraxa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	2 41		
" Members' Subscriptions	99 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	14 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	55 26		
" Miscellaneous	20 00		
			191 37
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $41; Cattle, $46; Sheep, $17; Pigs, $14	118 00		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $12; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $3; Plants and Flowers, $2; Vegetables, $6; Agricultural Implements, $11; General Manufactures, $4; Ladies' Work, $12.25	79 25		
" Exhibition Buildings		197 25	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		6 38	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		9 25	
		16 42	
			244 30
Balance due Treasurer			52 93

Luther.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	14 71		
" Members' Subscriptions	75 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	9 20		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	44 00		
" Miscellaneous	8 75		
			151 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $17; Cattle, $24; Sheep, $12.25; Pigs, $5.50; Poultry, $2.25	61 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.25; Dairy Products, $11.75; Fruits, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $4; General Manufactures, 75c.; Ladies' Work, $13.25	65 25		
		126 25	
By Printing and Advertising		18 50	
" Working Expenses		6 91	
			151 66

Nichol.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	12 15		
" Members' Subscriptions	71 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	38 68		
			121 83
Cr.			
By Centre Wellington Society for Union Show		103 68	
" Working Expenses		9 50	
			113 18
Balance in hand			8 65

Pilkington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	5 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	91 00		
			96 90
Cr.			
By Centre Wellington Society for Union Show		70 00	
" Printing		2 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		16 00	
			88 00
Balance in hand			8 90

Elora Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	48 84		
" Members' Subscriptions	105 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	17 52		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	58 02		
			229 38
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $50; Plants and Flowers, $80; Vegetables, $41.33	171 33		
		171 33	
By Preparing for Exhibition		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $13; Musical Bands, $10		23 00	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			229 33
Balance in hand			05

REPORT.

The Secretary in presenting his Annual Report, congratulates the Society on its success in 1877, and has much pleasure in reporting the large increase in the number of entries at the last two Exhibitions. Having increased fully one-third more than in any previous year, the Society found it very difficult to get all the entries booked in time; and would suggest to the Society the necessity of appointing a day previous to the show for the purpose of receiving entries.

The Summer Show was held in the Drill Shed on July the 13th, and the excellency of the display astonished everybody. It was thought that the dry season would have retarded the growth of everything in the gardens, so much that the Exhibition would not be so good as usual, but it was a decided success.

The display of small fruit was very large, and a great improvement in quality was observed. Vegetables were better than expected. The show of flowers was as good as usual. The judges were Messrs. Barron and Gilchrist, Guelph; and J. Beattie, Esq., Fergus. The Battalion Band enlivened the proceeding in the evening. The number of entries was between four and five hundred.

The Fall Show was held in the Drill Shed, on September 12th, the increase in the number of entries was remarkoble, more particularly in fruit and vegetables.

The show of plums and pears could hardly be excelled anywhere. An improvement was also seen in the large number of fall and winter apples. In grapes, grown in the open air, we noticed several new kinds. The peaches grown by J. Black, Esq., of Fergus, were well worthy of the special prize.

The show of flowers was very large, and the Committee found that they had no room to spare in the Drill Shed, after they were all placed.

* * * * * * * *

Fergus Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	27 83		
" Members' Subscriptions	103 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	48 68		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	56 36		
			236 37
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $25.50; Plants and Flowers, $67.75; Vegetables, $27.50; Root Crops, $12.50		133 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 50	
" Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		43 95	
			191 70
Balance in hand			44 67

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Guelph Central Exhibition.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	818 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	4,293 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant from County, $1,000	1,700 00		
" Special Prizes	842 00		
" Canada Company's Grant	20 00		
" Miscellaneous	1,806 80		
			9,480 30
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		391 67	
" Prizes for Horses, $859; Cattle, $885; Sheep, $381; Pigs, $210; Poultry, $307.50	2,642 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $265; Roots and other hoed crops, $175; Dairy Products, $218; Fruits, $300.50; Plants and Flowers, $167.50; Vegetables, $145; Agricultural Implements, $175; General Manufactures, $658; Fine Arts, $413; Ladies' Work, $243; Natural History, $73	2,833 00		
		5,475 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		21 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		308 88	
" Exhibition Buildings		24 97	
" Interest and Bank Account		1,022 40	
" Printing and Advertising		418 80	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		1,289 85	
			8,953 57
Balance in hand			526 73

REPORT.

The Directors of the South Wellington and Guelph Township Agricultural Societies, in presenting their seventh annual report, beg to congratulate the members thereof on the success attending the exhibition during the past year, for this is the first time that they have been able to show a surplus over and above all expenditure.

This is attributable, in a great measure, to the action taken by the Board at the commencement of the year. In the first place, a reduction was made in the prize list, which proved a wise measure, as it did not injure the Exhibition materially, but was the means of saving a considerable amount in prize money. The Directors undertook to take the places, as far as possible, of the caretakers, thereby lessening the expenses. Another source was that many of the judges were from the immediate neighbourhood, which lessened the expenses. Then again, Col. Clarke most kindly furnished the music, by allowing the 30th Battalion Band to play during the Exhibition. This caused a saving of $100, and the Directors feel under a deep obligation to the gallant colonel for his and the band's kindness in coming to their aid. But what tended as much or more than anything to make the show a success, was the propitious weather, for if we had had a wet day on Thursday, as it gave every appearance of being in the morning, all the saving in other respects would not have counterbalanced that drawback, We have, therefore, much to be thankful for to an overruling Providence.

The Town Council and this Board made an effort to obtain the holding of the Provincial Exhibition for 1878, in the Town of Guelph, but were unsuccessful. We would still advise keeping the matter before the public, so that at some future time we may be better prepared to assert what we consider to be our rights.

The Directors would again heartily thank the friends of the Society who so liberally responded to the call made on them for special prizes, the amount collected being some $867.

Included in this is the handsome prize of a spring hoe broadcast seeder, valued at $85, given by the Masson Manufacturing Company of Oshawa.

In the new Agricultural Act, passed at the last session of the Local Legislature, there are some alterations, more especially in sections 105 and 106, in which it is made imperative that all must pay their membership fees of one dollar, "or not more than two," as decided by the Directors, before they can vote, or be eligible for election as an officer. This Society recommended some alterations in the then contemplated Act, and we are pleased to find their suggestions were adopted, and on the whole we consider the present Act worthy of a fair trial.

In speaking of the crops of the country at large, we may congratulate the farmers on their successful operations for the year. In this locality we are sorry to say they have turned out anything but good. Fall wheat was over an average, but the quantity sown in this County was so little that it did not amount to much in the aggregate. Spring wheat was much damaged, while peas and oats were very much so, by the wet weather during harvest. Barley, which was gathered in before the rain began, was about an average crop, although many samples are light in weight and only fit for feeding.

Although the grain crop was so injured by the rains, it did a great amount of good to the roots, which, at that time, were suffering for the want of moisture, and the result was one of the best crops of roots of all kinds ever grown in this County. This, with the splendid after feed, somewhat compensated the farmer for the loss of his grain.

We have received a circular from the Agricultural Society of North Norfolk, requesting the co-operation of this Society in petitioning the Provincial Legislature at this session for an increase in the amount of the grant now made to County Societies. You are all aware, no doubt, that the sum of $700 is now given to all Electoral Division Societies, but after deducting the amount to which the Township and Horticultural Societies are entitled to by law, leaves a balance quite inadequate to render efficient aid to the parent Society. We have complied with the request, and shall forward a petition to the Assembly, praying them to increase the grant to $1,000.

In speaking more particularly of the Exhibition, we must, of course, mention the horses first, as they are the most important. The show was very good, perhaps not so large as it would have been had not Hamilton held their show at the same time; thereby keeping away some who always patronize the Guelph Central. A large number of first-class animals were on the ground, among which we may mention some young ones in the road and carriage class, from Kentucky, which were much admired for their style and appearance. Especially fine was a two year old stallion, shown by Hornsby, of Eminence County, in that State. This promising young horse was bought by Mr. Drinkwater, from the County of Peel, and we hope he may be the means of improving that class of stock.

In cattle, the show was better than last year, more being exhibited in all classes, excepting grades, which showed a slight decrease. But the quality was such as to keep up the reputation gained by the County, in many a show yard, as being the best stock-raising County in the Dominion.

In sheep, there was a considerable increase in the number exhibited, especially in Cotswolds and Lincolns, while Leicesters and Southdowns were about the same. All classes were well up to the mark in regard to quality.

The show of pigs was much superior, both as to numbers and quality, to last year. Many of them had been lately imported from England, and among them the pen of Berkshires to which had been awarded the Prince of Wales' prize, at the Provincial, shown by J. Snell, of Edmonton. Messrs. Wright and Butterfield, of Windsor, were also very successful, they having taken the largest amount in prizes for pigs of any exhibitor.

Poultry was not quite so largely represented as usual, but equal in point of merit to any former year. One draw-back to this class is that it takes place when many of the old fowls are moulting, thereby rendering them unfit to exhibit.

The exhibit of grain, etc., was excellent, both as to quantity and sample. Some exceedingly fine lots were shown, especially of fall wheat and barley, while peas and oats made up a very good display. We must not forget to mention that the Masson Manufacturing Co. offered a very handsome prize, valued at $85, for the best collection of grain, two bushels of each kind. This had the effect of bringing out some very fine specimens, especially that of Mr. Chas. Grant, of Collingwood, who showed several different varieties, among which was a

sample of very fine white spring wheat, similar in the ear to the Egyptian Club, having several small ears branching out from the main one. From its appearance one would expect it to yield a heavy crop. Mr. Grant was awarded the prize, and we think most deservedly so.

The show of roots was truly splendid, and would have done credit to any exhibition in the world. Turnips, mangolds, carrots, potatoes, etc., in endless numbers, and of such excellent quality that left nothing to be desired, either for the table or for feeding purposes.

The display of fruit also was very fine, especially the plums, which have seldom been so largely shown or of such excellent quality; the same may be said of grapes, as owing to the very favourable season for this variety of fruit, a very large number of samples were entered for competition. In pears, also, the show was very large, there being 126 entries, and the fruit first-rate. Apples were also numerous and many first-class samples were exhibited. Dairy produce, as usual in this county, was an exhibition of itself; so much splendid butter, enough to puzzle the best of judges, to say which was the best, and as to giving entire satisfaction when nearly all are good, is out of the question. The large amount of first-class butter reflects great credit on our farmers' wives and daughters. The factory cheese also made a fine show. This product of the farm is being largely manufactured, and has received a large impetus within the last few years, there being sale at remunerating prices. This is fast becoming one of the staple commodities for export. We now come to speak of one, if not the principal, feature of the exhibition. We mean the implement department, which certainly reflects great credit on the different manufacturers of agricultural implements. On the ground you might see all kinds of the most improved machines of the best make, reaping and mowing machines of different patterns, all claiming to be the best in use; also straw and root cutters of endless variety. Many of the machines were put in motion by the portable steam engines of which a great number were on exhibition. By this means they are shown to the greatest advantage, and created a lively interest in those who more closely scan their merits or defects.

In fine arts the collection was very good, but owing to the regulation of the Ontario Society of Artists, no members belonging to it are at liberty to exhibit at any other show than the one held in Toronto under the auspices of that Institution, consequently many of our best artists are excluded from exhibiting their productions, at our or similar exhibitions, which seems rather an arbitrary measure.

Ladies' work and domestic manufactures made a good display, the number of articles entered, and the quality of the work being most satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the ladies who furnish articles for this department. Of course to the fair sex this part of the exhibition is most attractive, and calls for all the encouragement the directors can afford to give it.

Eramosa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	24 88		
" Members' Subscriptions	260 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	103 15		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	120 96		
" Miscellaneous	49 50		
			558 49
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $84; Cattle, $81; Sheep, $50.50; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $6.75	238 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $10 50; Dairy Products, $14.75; Fruits, $21. 75; Plants and Flowers, $10,15; Vegetables, $17; Agricultural Implements, $24; General Manufactures, $19; Ladies' Work, $29.75	183 40		
		421 65	
By Prizes for previous years paid		24 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		63 20	
" Printing and Advertising		51 75	
" Working Expenses		56 45	
			617 05
Balance due Treasurer			58 56

Puslinch.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	196 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	104 22		
" Miscellaneous	26 08		
Cr.			326 80
By Prizes for Horses, $48.50; Cattle, $36.50; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $10.50; Poultry, $6	138 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $11; Dairy Products, $10; Fruits, $11; Vegetables, $8.50; Agricultural Implements, $13.50; General Manufactures, Fine Arts, and Ladies' Work, $29	102 50		
		240 50	
By Miscellaneous		22 30	
" Printing and Advertising		34 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		30 00	
			326 80

Guelph Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	156 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	99 44		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	83 70		
" Miscellaneous	38 87		
Cr.			378 01
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		33 31	
" Prizes for Fruits, $44.13; Plants and Flowers, $106.12; Vegetables, $57.87		208 12	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		32 50	
" Working Expenses		74 18	
			351 11
Balance in hand			26 90

REPORT.

The Directors of the Guelph Horticultural Society, in presenting their annual report of the proceedings during the past year, would congratulate the members on the continued success of the Society, as it is evident from the increased interest manifested by the public.

On the 24th May, the Society held a Show for pot plants and bulbous flowers, which turned out most satisfactory, a large number of very fine plants and cut flowers being exhibited, together with some very fine samples of early potatoes from the garden at the Agricultural College, which could hardly have been beaten by any one at that early season of the year.

The regular Spring Show was held on the 2nd of July, when a very fine display of Horticultural productions was made. In fact, if we may judge from the amount of money awarded for prizes, we must say that it was the best ever held at this season, as more money was paid for prizes than at any previous Spring Show. The amount paid was $113.75, some $13 in excess of any former year. The entries numbered 400, notwithstanding several sections in the prize list had been struck out.

The Judges, in commenting on the Show, make the following remarks:—"We cannot too highly commend the large and fine collection of foliage and green-house plants shown by the gardener at the Agricultural College, although they were not entered for competition. The collection of cut flowers was also very fine, the bouquets both for table and hand were good and above the average, and on the whole the Exhibition was most creditable to the Horticulturists of Guelph."

The Fall Show took place on the 6th of September, when an unusually large display was made, there being a good competition for everything for which a prize was offered.

In plants and cut flowers, the Show was on a par with previous years, although the very dry weather up to the beginning of August, had very much injured them. Taking into consideration the unfavourable season for flowers, the show was very good.

The fruit on the whole was superior, although apples were not as well represented as on former occasions, owing, doubtless, to a blight or frost, which caused many orchards to fail altogether. The promise for a good crop at the time the trees were in bloom, was never better, but owing to the cause above mentioned, the fruit never set. Then again the moth was very destructive. This pest seems on the increase, and all fruit growers should make vigorous efforts to stay its ravages, or the apple crop will be a thing of the past.

There was a great display of pears, some forty samples being entered, while plums were better than for many years, both as to quantity and quality. In fact they would be hard to beat anywhere. Some fifty entries were made in this class .

The show of vegetables was splendid, and far exceeded the previous year. The number of entries amounted to nearly 300, and a better collection would be hard to find. This, of course, was owing in a great measure to the bountiful rain we had during and after harvest. Previous to that time the prospect for a crop of vegetables was poor indeed, but from that time the progress was wonderful, and the result was the very large and excellent show of vegetables of all kinds. At this show the entries footed up to about 700.

* * * * * * *

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	729 30		
" Members' Subscriptions	139 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200	900 00		
" From Treasurer of Great Central Fair	703 13		
" Interest	22 99		
			2,494 42
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies	394 00		
" Paid Treasurer of Great Central Fair	1,300 00		
" Printing and Advertising	11 00		
" Working Expenses	33 00		
			1,738 00
Balance in hand			756 42

NOTE.—This Society united with those of the Hamilton and North Riding, in holding the Central Exhibition.

Beverly.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	57 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	212 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	85 75		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Donations in money and articles	235 10		
" Stands and lumber	19 20		
			749 28
Cr.			
" Prizes for Horses, $104; Cattle, $37.50; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $14; Poultry, $3.50	195 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.25; Dairy Products, $10.75; Fruits, $13.50; Agricultural Implements, $9; General Manufactures, $21.25; Fine Arts, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $21.25	125 50		
		321 00	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
By Prizes for previous years paid		16 25	
" Donations of various articles		185 10	
" Printing and Advertising		43 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		99 10	
			664 95
Balance in hand			84 33

Flamborough, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	35		
" Members' Subscriptions	215 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	42 60		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	134 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
			441 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $54; Cattle, $67.50; Sheep, $41; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $3	176 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26; Roots and other hoed crops, $36.50; Dairy Products, $24; Fruits, $18; Vegetables, $20; Agricultural Implements, $16; General Manufactures, $11; Ladies' Work, $54.50	206 00		
		382 50	
By Exhibition Buildings		9 50	
" Printing and Advertising		13 50	
" Working Expenses		39 29	
			444 79
Balance due Treasurer			2 84

Flamborough, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	180 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	120 00		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
" Donation	4 00		
			334 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		6 90	
" Prizes for Horses, $75; Cattle, $24; Sheep, $30; Pigs, $11	140 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $31.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $25; Dairy Products, $16.50; Fruits, $15.75; General Manufactures, $6; Fine Arts, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $17.75; Baby Show, $12.	125 75		
		265 75	
By Working Expenses		58 49	
			331 14
Balance in hand			2 86

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	827 11		
" Members' Subscriptions	211 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grants, $200	900 00		
" Balance from Union Exhibition at Hamilton	859 62		
			2,797 73
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies	322 50		
" Paid Treasurer of Union Exhibition	1,589 00		
" Printing and Advertising	18 53		
" Working Expenses	60 00		
			1,990 03
Balance in hand			807 70

Ancaster.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	22 98		
" Members' Subscriptions	146 75		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	14 75		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	109 50		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Miscellaneous	59 00		
			402 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $53 ; Cattle, $57.50 ; Sheep, $24 ; Pigs, $14 ; Poultry, $7.75	156 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.50 ; Dairy Products, $28.25 ; Fruits, $26 ; Vegetables, $15 ; Agricultural Implements, $26 ; Fine Arts, $4 ; Ladies' Work, $20.50	176 50		
		332 75	
By Printing and Advertising		23 75	
" Working Expenses		47 79	
			404 29
Balance due Treasurer			1 31

Barton and Glanford.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr,			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	35		
" Members' Subscriptions	91 50		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	73 00		
" Municipal Grant	55 00		
			219 85
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $41 ; Cattle, $38.50 ; Sheep, $35 ; Pigs, $9	123 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9 ; Dairy Products, $9.50 ; Fruits, $11 ; Vegetables, $5.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $5.50 ; Ladies' Work, $17.75	81 50		
		205 00	
By Printing and Advertising		13 50	
" Working Expenses		9 00	
			227 50
Balance due Treasurer			7 65

Saltfleet and Binbrook.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report	81 11		
" Members' Subscriptions	150 00		

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admission Fees to Exhibition	27 52		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	65 00		
			463 63
By Prizes for Horses, $56.50 ; Cattle, $47.25 ; Sheep, $17.75 ; Pigs, $10 ; Poultry, $6	137 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $31.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.75 ; Dairy Products, $20.25 ; Fruits, $17.75 ; Vegetables, $7.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.50 ; General Manufactures, $23 ; Fine Arts, 75 cts ; Ladies' Work, $7.25	121 50		
		259 00	
By Printing and Advertising, $23.50 ; Musical Bands, $5		28 50	
" Working Expenses		79 63	
			367 13
Balance in hand			96 50

YORK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report.	423 82		
" Members' Subscriptions	339 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	875 20		
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $150	850 00		
" Net proceeds of Excursion	25 34		
" Special Prizes	240 50		
			2,753 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $232.25 ; Cattle, $79 ; Sheep, $106 ; Pigs, $47 ; Poultry, $23.25	487 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $68.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.75 ; Dairy Products, $37.50 ; Fruits, $39.50 ; Vegetables, $18.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $133 ; General Manufactures, $45 ; Fine Arts, $55.75 ; Ladies' Work, $61.75 ; Special Extras, $20	505 75		
		993 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		48 80	
" Portion of Legislative and Municipal Grant paid to Township Societies		491 66	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and erection of buildings		292 75	
" Printing and Advertising, $50.57 ; Musical Bands, $20		70 57	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary-Treasurer and Assistants		148 93	
			2,045 96
Balance in hand			707 90

REPORT.

Although the past year has been one of marked depression in financial circles, and although that depression largely militated against the monetary interest of the farming community, your Board has much satisfaction in being able to report a year of increased prosperity to your Association. * * * * *

Following up the suggestion contained in last Annual Report, and approved at the annual meeting in 1877, your Board has had a commodious structure erected to protect the

manufactures of exhibitors from the inclemency of the weather during unfavourable seasons, at a cost of two hundred and ten dollars; some considerable repairs were also made to the main exhibition building; interest on borrowed money has been paid as it matured, and your Board have ordered the payment of four hundred dollars on borrowed money, since the Treasurer's accounts were audited for the year, which will leave a balance to next year's account of three hundred and seven dollars and ninety cents in your Treasurer's hands. There is now only one note left unpaid of $750, due on capital account, this constitutes almost the entire liabilities of the Association. The balance now in your Treasurer's hands can be applied towards that liability, or, what your Board considers would be preferable, can be expended in the erection of suitable stables and pens for stock of all descriptions. At present this want of suitable accommodation for properly caring for stock has militated largely against this important department of our Fall Shows, many owners of stock not caring to risk their animals to the exposure of possible inclement weather, while others fearing a want of accommodation at hotels have declined entering the same for competition. The building erected in the interests of manufactures during the past year was duly appreciated and much satisfaction expressed therefor; and your Board are fully convinced the further improvements suggested will prove even more satisfactory to exhibitors of stock generally.

The advantages from having purchased an increased quantity of land for exhibition purposes was fully exemplified the past year, as it enabled two sets of Judges to be employed in different classes of horses at one and the same time, and as a result, the work was accomplished at an earlier hour and more general satisfaction given to all concerned.

During the year your Directors projected an excursion, which proved successful, resulting in a net gain of twenty-five dollars and thirty four cents to the funds of the Association.

The Fall Exhibition held in Newmarket, on the Society's Ground, during the first week of October last, proved eminently successful. Competition was large in most of the classes, while the entries were decidedly in advance of any previous year—2,023 in all, and an increase of 384, over the previous year. No doubt the special prizes offered—principally from the business people of Newmarket, contributed very materially to the increased interest manifested by exhibitors. Several of these special prizes were from old and valued friends of the Society, who, for years, have aided your Board in this direction—others are from persons more recently into business here.

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In the Annual Report of last year, a recommendation to light the Exhibition Grounds and Floral Hall, on the first night of the Fall Show, with the view of admission of visitors, was approved; but the Board found it impracticable to carry it out without adding considerably to the expenditure, as special constables would require to be employed to guard the property of exhibitors, and music would have to be engaged; it was thought the expense would equal the profits, or nearly so. If circumstances permitted so that the Directors themselves would be in attendance during the evening next year, and thereby ensure the safety of property of exhibitors, your Board would have no hesitancy in recommending the experiment. Many of the business people of Newmarket find it impossible to visit the Show during the daytime, who would, no doubt, gladly avail themselves of a night exhibition to witness and inspect the articles on competition, especially in the Hall.

The past year was decidedly in advance of the previous year (so far as crops were concerned), for the farming community. Your Board have taken some considerable trouble to gather information throughout the Riding regarding the crops of the past year, and respectfully submit the following, as being pretty reliable:—

Fall Wheat.—Sample better than for some years past—yield and average about 35 bushels per acre.

Spring Wheat.—Affected with a sort of blight or black rust in some places, and mildew in others—average 20 bushels per acre.

Barley.—Sample good and plump, but coloured from bad weather in harvesting time—average 30 bushels per acre.

Peas.—Much injured from drouth—in some localities almost a comparative failure—averageing 15 bushels per acre.

Oats.—About 35 bushels per acre—sample good.

Potatoes.—Average of 150 bushels per acre, large size, affected with the bugs—the

latter showing no signs of diminution from last year. An application of Paris Green appears to have been successfully applied by a large number of people.

Turnips.—Scarcely an average—a few good crops, but others quite a failure. Fly and drouth are the assigned causes.

Fruit.—Apples, scarcely an average; plums and cherries more plentiful, and small garden fruits above the average of some years.

Thus far the winter has been a remarkably open one, and fall ploughing was continued, more or less almost to Christmas week. It has also come to the knowledge of your Board of a few farmers having sown wheat last month by way of experiment.

Your Board acknowledges with thanks, a bag of the Canada Company's prize wheat exhibited at the Provincial Fair at London; and although received too late to be planted the past fall, have made arrangements for disposing of it by competition among the membership, for the benefit of the Society.

The Township Societies within the bounds of the Riding appear to have had as successful a year as usual; two of the Branch Societies, viz.: King and Whitchurch having held Union Shows with other Societies.

Georgina and N. Gwillimbury.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	143 36		
" Members' Subscriptions	170 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	17 90		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	86 46		
" Municipal Grant	18 60		
" Special Prizes	38 00		
" Miscellaneous	26 81		
			501 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $84; Cattle, $37; Sheep, $35.50; Pigs, $16	172 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14; Roots and other hoed crops, $7; Dairy Products, $35.50; Fruits, $17.25; Plants and Flowers, $1.50; Vegetables, $7.50; Agricultural Implements, $22.50; General Manufactures, 50 cts.; Fine Arts, $3; Ladies' Work, $36.75; at Spring Fair:—Horses, $100; Cattle, $30	275 50		
		448 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		12 00	
" Printing and Advertising		20 60	
" Working Expenses		20 53	
			501 13

Gwillimbury, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	36 56		
" Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	71 94		
" Municipal Grant	15 48		
" Miscellaneous	164 50		
			408 4
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $67; Cattle, $26; Sheep, $19; Pigs, $11	123 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.15; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.50; Dairy Products, $10.75; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $13.50; General Manufactures, $5; Ladies' Work, $42; Sundries, $3.50	109 25		
		232 25	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		33 95	
" Working Expenses		97 60	
			363 80
Balance in hand			44 68

King.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, as per last Annual Report	104 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	252 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	46 10		
" Donations	115 00		
" Miscellaneous	22 60		
			679 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $178; Cattle, $37; Sheep, $48; Pigs, $24; Poultry, $12	299 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $8; Dairy Products, $7; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $20.50; Agricultural Implements, $58; General Manufactures, $27.75; Fine Arts, $10; Ladies' Work, $33.50	191 25		
		490 25	
By Printing and Advertising		27 50	
" Working Expenses		65 65	
			583 40
Balance in hand			96 30

Whitchurch.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	392 79		
" Members' Subscriptions	142 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	273 06		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	93 06		
" Municipal Grant	20 02		
" Balance from Markham Society	78 00		
" Miscellaneous	25 00		
			1,023 93
Cr.			
By Total amount of Prizes paid		419 00	
" By Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		120 48	
" Printing and Advertising		40 00	
" Working Expenses		86 66	
			669 14
Balance in hand			354 79

NOTE.—This Society united with that of Markham for holding a Fall Exhibition.

YORK, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	156 35		
" Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $125	825 00		
" Vaughan Society for Spring Exhibition	60 00		
			1,171 35

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $136 ; Cattle, $46	182 00		
" Prizes for Agricultural Implements	17 00		
		199 00	
By Vaughan Society Share of Union Fair		347 38	
" Prizes for previous years paid		6 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		350 00	
" Portion of County Grant to Township Societies		62 50	
" Printing and Advertising		13 11	
" Working Expenses		81 45	
			1,059 44
Balance in hand			111 91

REPORT.

In submitting this their Annual Report, your Directors have much pleasure in congratulating you on the pleasing and satisfactory results of the year just passed.

In March last a union was effected with the Board of the Township of Vaughan Agricultural Society on the following basis, viz. : That your Society receive two-fifths of the moneys taken at the gates on the ground, and one-half of all tickets sold during the year. Each Society to bear one-half of the expenses.

Your Directors have held six meetings since the union as a union board, at one of which meetings it was decided that hereafter the annual Fall Fair should be held on the fourth Wednesday in October, and the Thursday preceding.

The annual Fall Fair was this year held in Woodbridge on the 18th and 19th of October, and the very great increase of entries on that occasion proves that a rapidly growing interest is felt by the general public in your Society.

The weather was very unfavourable for the show, it having rained almost without cessation during the whole of the second day. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the receipts were nearly equal to the expenditure, so that the bad weather produced very little injury to the Society.

The total number of entries in all classes were 1970, as follows : Of horses, 222 ; of cattle, 115 ; of sheep, 103 ; of pigs, 59 ; of poultry, 60 ; of roots, 106 ; of vegetables, 67 ; of fruits, 92 ; of grains and seeds, 97 : of agricultural implements, 77 ; of dairy produce, 266 ; of home manufactures, 131 ; ladies' work, 414 ; of fine arts and extras, 160. And of this large number many were exceedingly good, making it difficult for the judges to decide.

Your Board of Directors would desire to make a few remarks relative to the crops and the general progress of Agriculture during the past year.

In Cereals—Wheat, the great staple crop, was rather above the average in yield, and in quality, and it is gratifying to be able to say that the price during the season has been very fair. At one time, in the months of May and June the price reached $2.00 per bushel, but unfortunately there was very little wheat at that time in the country—and that was chiefly in the hands of speculators.

The yield in barley was not quite an average, and the rains during the harvest rendered the quality rather inferior. The price also ruled low—this may be partly accounted for by the action of the Government in putting an excise duty of two cents per lb. on malt.

Peas were considerably below the average, while oats proved a tolerably fair crop, and prices for both peas and oats ruled very fair.

The season was very favourable for root crops in general, and the yield was large.

Hay was a moderately fair crop.

In live stock a great deal of attention has been given to improving the breeds of horses, but prices are low and sales continue dull.

Good quality of beef cattle are in great request, and prices have been good during the whole year. Canadians are now opening up a direct market for fat cattle with Great Britain.

Etobicoke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	5 35		
" Members' Subscriptions	172 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	173 45		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	165 00		
" Municipal Grant	80 00		
" Miscellaneous	367 00		
Cr.			962 80
By Prizes for Horses, $181; Cattle, $48; Sheep, $57; Pigs, $24; Poultry, $11.25	321 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $48; Roots and other hoed crops, $22; Dairy Products, $65; Fruits, $46; Plants and Flowers, $5; Vegetables, $22.50; Agricultural Implements, $57; General Manufactures, $50; Ladies' Work, $53.50	369 00		
		690 25	
By Exhibition Buildings		69 15	
" Printing and Advertising, $35.75; Musical Bands, $25		60 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		89 67	
			909 82
Balance in hand			52 98

Vaughan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	490 36		
" Members' Subscriptions	175 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	394 88		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grants	75 00		
" Special Prizes	37 00		
" Settlement with W. York Society	347 38		
Cr.			1,659 62
By Total amount paid for Prizes		756 60	
" Prizes for previous years paid		59 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $67.90; Musical Bands, $25		92 90	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		275 16	
			1,183 66
Balance in hand			475 96

York.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	163 67		
" Members' Subscriptions	330 50		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	100 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	165 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Miscellaneous	15 80		
Cr.			875 47
By Prizes for Horses, $190; Cattle, $35; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $10	280 00		

Cr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $20; Fruits, $35; Plants and Flowers, $10; Vegetables, $20; General Manufactures, $20; Ladies' Work, $16.50	307 07		
			587 07
Balance in hand			288 40

NOTE.—The Exhibition of this Society was, on the whole, very successful, denoting steady progress.

YORK, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	367 47		
" Members' Subscriptions	429 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	1,454 21		
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $125	825 00		
" Donations, Special Prizes, &c.	397 00		
" Stands, stalls, &c., at Exhibition	186 50		
" Miscellaneous	5 40		
			3,664 58
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $568; Cattle, $224; Sheep, $95; Pigs, $81; Poultry, $69	1,037 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $83; Roots and other hoed crops, $30; Dairy Products, $190; Fruits, $20; Plants and Flowers, $2; Vegetables, $60; Agricultural Implements, $113; General Manufactures, $101, Fine Arts, $17; Ladies' Work, $172	788 00		
		1,825 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		412 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		213 38	
" Paid for Turnstiles		177 75	
" Paid old claims for improvements of Fences		139 88	
" Printing and Advertising, $135.37; Musical Bands, $100.		235 37	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		217 00	
			3,220 88
Balance in hand			443 70

Markham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	903 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	128 00		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Special prizes, Spring Fair	26 00		
" Profits Union Show of Markham and Whitchurch	10 34		
			1,232 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $106; Cattle, $28; Poultry, $49		183 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid		17 50	
" Paid on account of Union Fall Show		293 00	
" Printing and Advertising		16 30	
" Working Expenses		16 35	
			526 15
Balance in hand			706 61

Scarboro'.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report	202 36		
" Members' Subscriptions	582 00		
" Admission Fees to Exhibition	133 85		
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous	26 65		
			1,109 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $162; Cattle, $84; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $26.50; Poultry, $6	303 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $28; Dairy Products, $107.50; Fruits and Vegetables, $23.50; Agricultural Implements, $32.50; Ladies' Work, $72; Ploughing Match, $108	395 00		
		698 50	
By Musical Bands		25 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer and Printing		113 46	
			836 96
Balance in hand			272 90

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B.)

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1878.

THE PROVINCAL EXHIBITION OF 1878.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,
Toronto, November 1878.

To the Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Association, as required by Statute, to present a brief Report of the results of the Provincial Exhibition held at Toronto on the 23rd to the 28th September last, as compared with previous Exhibitions of the Association.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1878 deserves to rank as more successful than any of its predecessors.

The Corporation of Toronto provided new and ample grounds containing 53 acres in a convenient and eligible location, and erected thereon superior and substantial buildings.

The provision made for holding the Exhibition was much better than any heretofore at the disposal of the Association, and great praise is due to the City Council who provided such excellent accommodation. Notwithstanding the greatly improved space afforded every building was completely filled, and in some departments more room was required.

The erection of separate buildings for the various industries, added greatly to the comfort and convenience of Exhibitors and visitors.

The amount offered in prizes $17,947.40 against $16,320 at London, in 1877; $18,237 at Hamilton, in 1876; $16,996.50 at Ottawa in 1875; $16,640 at Toronto, in 1874.

The amount actually awarded in prizes was $13,980 against $14,387, in 1877; $15,631.50, in 1876; $14,651, in 1875; $14,070, in 1874.

I notice briefly the amount of competition in the several leading classes, as compared with the four previous exhibitions.

Horses.—In all the classes there were 826 entries against 1,075 in London, 1877; 928 in Hamilton, 1876; 429 in Ottawa, 1875; 760 in Toronto, 1874. There was a great falling off in the total number of entries, most noticeably in the roadster and carriage classes, which was no doubt owing to the large exportations to Great Britain during the past year, the carriage teams in particular were deficient in quality to those exhibited last year. The agricultural and heavy draught classes were well represented and in both quality and number were fully up to the standard of previous years.

Cattle.—The number of entries in this class were 640 against 591 in London, 1877; 484 in Hamilton, 1876; 557 in Ottawa, 1875; and 595 in Toronto, 1874. The various breeds were well represented. The Durhams especially were of superior merit.

Sheep.—In all classes of sheep, the number of entries were 659 against 859, in 1877; 887, in 1876; 502, in 1875, and 580, in 1874. The quality of the sheep was on the whole, superior to those shown last year.

Swine.—The number of entries in pigs in all classes, was 471 against 532, in 1877; 230, in 1876; 208, in 1875, and 246, in 1874. The marked improvement of the stock in this class, is owing to the recent large importations from England.

Poultry.—In this class there were 821 entries against 845, in 1877; 895, in 1876; 582, in 1875, and 823, in 1874. In the display of Poultry, there was a great improvement in quality, though there was a slight falling off as numbers.

Implements.—In agricultural machinery, implements and tools, there were 588 entries against 633 in 1877; 430 in 1876: 349 in 1875; and 486 in 1874. The excellent display in Agricultural Machinery afforded ample evidence of the ability of the manufacturers of Ontario to supply implements of the latest and most improved kinds, and of a quality which could successfully compete against the manufactures of any foreign country.

Agricultural Products.—In agricultural products, consisting of grains and seeds, field roots, hops, dairy products and domestic wines there were 917 entries against 1393 in 1877; 1,119 in 1876; 1,038 in 1875; and 686 in 1874.

The number of entries in this department was not as large as in previous years, but there was a marked general improvement as to quality. Owing to the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association failing to carry out a proposed Union Exhibition, the display of dairy products was not as large as might have been expected.

Horticultural Products.—The Horticultural Products, consisting of fruits, garden vegetables plants and flowers; the entries were 3,223 against 2123 in 1877; 2,150 in 1876; 1,576 in 1875; and 1,599 in 1874. Notwithstanding the general failure of the fruit crop, the display has never been surpassed in the Province. alike for quality and quantity, which reflects the highest credit upon the efforts of the Fruitgrowers' Association of Ontario.

Arts and Manufactures.—The arts and manufactures' department, consisting of cabinet wares, carriages, sleighs, chemical manufactures, building materials, groceries and provisions, woollen goods, flax and cotton goods, leather manufactures, furs, ladies' work, fine arts, machinery, manufactures in metals, musical instruments &c., &c., there were 3,110 entries, against 2,567 in 1877; 2,768 in 1876; 2,042 in 1875 and 2,387 in 1874. The wood and iron working machinery in motion was one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Large as the space was, far beyond any of former years in extent, it was not nearly large enough for all the machinery that might be properly placed under the same roof and for the room required by Exhibitors. The machines were all the latest invention, and improvements, well made and finished. Great progress in the enterprise of the manufacturers has evidently taken place since the last Exhibition, to secure such an excellent showing as was presented in Machinery Hall. In the Fine Arts department

there was a decided improvement over previous years there being fewer specimens of inferior merit than heretofore. There was an exceedingly attractive display in the ladies' department, especially in lace work.

The decrease in the number of entries in some classes is owing to the fact that more careful selections are made for competition, fewer inferior things are sent, and the result has been an increased standard of exhibits.

Financial Results.

The total amount received from Members subscriptions, forage, rent of horse stalls, refreshment stands and admission fees, was, $23,488.89 against $21,734.75 in London, 1877; $13,687.93 in Hamilton, 1876; $12,603.98 in Ottawa, 1875; and $22,613.88 in Toronto, 1874.

The Exhibition was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, to whom the following address was presented by Mr. T. Stock, President of the Association.

To His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, K. P. K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada:

May it Please Your Excellency,—We, the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, beg to assure Your Excellency of the pride and satisfaction with which we welcome you on the occassion of your visit to Toronto to open this, the thirty-third Exhibition of the Association, and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency our assurances of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person and Government, and also to state our high admiration of the manner in which you have administered the Government of Canada.

Your Excellency has given many proofs of the great interest which you have taken in the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests of the Dominion of Canada. Your Excellency has visited every Province of the Dominion, thus acquiring much practical knowledge of its character and resources.

We beg to thank Your Excellency not only for the enconragement which you have given to the various branches of industry which we represent, but for the unwearied kindness and magnificent aid which you have bestowed on the educational institutions of Canada. Many a student has cause to remember with pride and gratitude Your Excellency's beneficence and liberality.

We trust that this Exhibition will afford to Your Excellency additional gratification in the evidence which it gives of the progress and prosperity of the Province of Ontario.

We beg to express our deep regret that Your Excellency will so soon leave Canada, but we assure you that you will carry with you the best wishes of the people of the Dominion.

That the blessing of God may attend Your Excellency, Lady Dufferin, and your family is our earnest prayer.

Thomas Stock,
President.

Toronto, 24th Sept., 1878.

His Excellency, in reply, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In endeavouring to return you my best thanks for the noble reception you are giving me, for the series of Arabian Nights' Entertainments through which from hour to hour and day to day I have been hurried by your hospitable citizens, I can truly say I have never felt less equal to such a task. During the past six years and a half, indeed, I have been often required at various times and places to say what are called "a few words" to different classes of my fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. But on these occasions there was always some current topic to engage our attention, and to which it was desirable I should address myself. Now, however, the case

is very different. It is true we have a special business before us. I am nominally here to open this Exhibition, and perhaps under ordinary circumstances it would be sufficient for me to dilate upon the splendour of this building, the variety—the richness of its contents, the proofs it displays, not merely of the material wealth of Canada, but of the energy, ingenuity, and industry of our mechanics, artisans, and agriculturalists, but my imagination refuses to be confined within even these spacious halls. (Applause.) No ! the contributions they enclose only serve to conjure up before me in all their beauty the radiant expanses of those seven fair Provinces I have traversed from end to end (hear, hear, and applause); and it is not the departments of a mere Provincial Show which lie mapped out beneath my feet, but the territories of our great Dominion, whose wealth and capabilities these courts exhibit. (Cheers.) Nor is it in the presence of a detached crowd of casual sight-seers that I seem to stand, but face to face with that entire population with whose destinies I have been so long associated, to whom I owe so much, and who are building up a British polity upon this side of the Atlantic which is destined, I trust, to exemplify more successfully than any other what happiness, what freedom, what strength, what peace can be secured to man by patiently, wisely, soberly expanding and developing those great principles of constitutional and Parliamentary Government which centuries ago were born in England—(applause)—which our ancestors shed their blood to defend, which our forefathers transplanted to this country, and which our fathers have left us as the most precious inheritance they could bestow. (Tremendous applause.) Impressed then, by such a consciousness, knowing that to-day for the last time I am speaking to the people of Canada, what am I to say? There are many things I would desire to say at such a moment, but I dread to tread on forbidden ground. (Laughter.) As you are well aware in all those matters which are of real and vital moment to you I am only entitled to repeat in public such words of wisdom as my Ottawa Egerias may put into my mouth. (Great laughter.) In my own behalf it is only competent for me to expatiate in those vaporous fields of extra-political disquisition which may happen to lie floating around the solid political life of the people. Yet, perhaps, a Viceroy *in extremis* might claim exceptional indulgence. (Laughter.) To all moribund personages, as to Jacob when he gathered the Fathers of Israel round his bedside, the privilege of monition and of benediction has been granted. (Applause and laughter.) Happily my closing sentences need not be of such ambiguous import as those addressed by the Patriarch to Judah and his brethren. (Great laughter.) Though a country in the throws of a general election might have some sympathy with the attitude of Issachar—(loud laughter)—as I am not a defeated Prime Minister, I have no temptation to apply to you the burden of Reuben. (Renewed laughter.) What then is to be my valediction—my parting counsel to the citizens of the Dominion before I turn my face to the wall? A very few words will convey them. Love your country, believe in her, honour her, work for her, live for her, die for her. (Tremendous applause.) Never has any people been endowed with a nobler birthright or blessed with prospects of a fairer future. Whatever gift God has given to man is to be found within the borders of your ample territories; and in return the only obligation laid upon you is "to go forth and multiply, and replenish the earth." (Applause and laughter.) It is true, the zone within which your lines are cast is characterized by ruder features than those displayed in lower latitudes and within more sunward-stretching lands, but the North has ever been the home of liberty, industry, and valour—(cheers)—and great diversities of climate and geographical and physical conditions are wont to breed antagonistic material interests and disruptive tendencies, which the fortunate uniformity of your own climate and position can never engender. (Applause.) It is also true you are not so rich as many other communities, but the happiness of a people does not so much depend upon accumulation of wealth as upon its equable distribution. (Hear hear.) In many of the wealthiest nations of Europe thousands can scarcely obtain their daily bread, and though Canada is by no means at present a nation of millionaires, there is not amongst us an agricultural homestead between the Atlantic and the Pacific where content and rude plenty do not reign (applause), and in a thousand localities the earth is bursting with the mineral wealth which only requires improved transportation to develope. (Renewed applause.) Nor indeed are you so numerous as your neighbours, but this is an inferiority which time will soon correct. Providence has spread out for you the fertile prairies of the North-West,

and your daughters must do the rest. (Loud laughter and applause.) But if these admissions may be made on the one side, what counter-vailing superiorities may not be quoted on the other. In the first place you possess the best form of Government with which any historical nation has ever been blessed. (Cheers.) The excellency of the British Constitution, with the self expanding energies it embodies, is an ancient story which I need not insist upon; but as there are always external forces which disturb the working of the most perfect mechanism, so in an old country like England many influences exist to trouble the harmonious operations of the political machine, but here our Constitution has been set agoing almost *in vacuo*—entirely disincumbered of those entanglements which traditional prejudices and social complications have given birth to at home. My next advice to you then would be to guard and cherish the characteristics of your Constitution with a sleepless vigilance. And do not consider that this is a superfluous warning. I do not of course refer to any of those principies which either regulate the relation of the Mother Country to the Colony, or of the Crown to the Parliament. All questions which were at one time in controversy in either of these respects have been long since happily settled to the satisfactian of everybody concerned. (Applause.) During the whole time that I have been Governor-General of Canada not a single difficulty has ever arisen between the Colonial Office and this Government. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it would be impossible to overstate the extraordinary smoothness and harmony with which this portion of the machinery has worked, so far as my experience has gone. (Applause.) The independence of the Canadian Parliament and the independence of the Canadian Administration in all matters affecting their domestic jurisdiction have not only received a generous recognition, but have been stimulated and expanded to the fullest possible extent by the authorities at home, as the recent establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice on Canadian soil impressively testifies. (Applause.) Nor has anything occurred to trouble the relations of the Viceroy, as representing Regal Power, and his Parliament. The respective limits of privilege and of prerogative have been finally determined, and there is no temptation either upon the one side or the other to overstep them (cheers); but there are one or two other principles incident to the British Constitution which, though fully recognized and established, might perhaps be overriden in times of political excitement, unless public opinion exerted itself to maintain them absolutely intact. I allude to the independence of the Judges and the non-political and permanent character of the Civil Service. With regard to the independence of the Judges I will say nothing. Notwithstanding what has been done elsewhere, I do not think the Canadian people will ever be tempted to allow the Judges of the land to be constituted by popular election. (Hear, and applause.) Still, on this continent there will always be present in the air, as it were, a certain tendency in that direction, and it is against this that I would warn you. And now that I am upon this topic, there is one further observation I am tempted to make in regard to the position of the Judges. I should hope that as time goes on, as the importance and extent of their work increases, and as the wealth of the country expands, it may be found expedient to attach somewhat higher salaries to those who administer the laws. Pure and righteous justice is the very foundation of human happiness, but remember it is as true of justice as of anything else—you cannot have a first rate article without paying for it. (Cheers and laughter.) In order to secure an able Bar you must provide adequate prizes for those that are called to it. If this is done, the intellectual energy of the country will be attracted to the legal profession, and you will have what is the greatest ornament any country can possess—an efficient and learned justiciary. (Cheers.) But after all, the chief danger against which you will have to guard is that which concerns the Civil Service of the country. Now, the Civil Service of the country, though not the animating spirit, is the living mechanism through which the body politic moves and breathes and has its being. Upon it depends the rapid and economical conduct of every branch of your affairs; and there is nothing a nation should be so particular about as to secure in such a service as independence, zeal, patriotism, and integrity. But in order that this should be the case, it is necessary that the civil servants should be given a status regulated by their acquirements, their personal qualifications, their capacity for rendering the country efficient service, and that neither their original appointment nor their subsequent advancement should in any way have to depend upon their political connection or opinions. (Applause.) If you take my advice, you will

never allow the Civil Service to be degraded into an instrument to subserve the ends and interests of any political patry. (Cheers.) The success of a political party ought to depend upon its public policy, and the ability of its chiefs, and not upon the advantage likely to accrue to its individual adherents. In fact, the more the area of personal profit consequent upon a change of Government is limited, the better for the country at large. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, the independence thus conceded to the members of the Civil Service imposes upon them a special obligation, namely, that they should serve their successive chiefs—no matter to which side they may belong—with a scrupulously impartial zeal and loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence which should be visited with swifter or more condign punishment than any failure in this respect. A civil servant who allows his political sympathies to damp his ardour, devotion, zeal, and loyalty to his departmental chiefs is a disgrace to his profession. (Hear, hear.) Happily both the great politieal parties in this country have given in their adherence to this principle. Both are convinced of the wholesomeness of the doctrine to which I have referred, and I have no doubt that the anxiety manifested by our friends across the line to purge their own Civil Service of its political complexion will confirm every thinking Canadian in the conviction I have sought to impress upon you. (Applause.) Again, therefore, I say do you guard this and every other characteristic of your Constitution with an unfailing vigilance, for though you search all the world over it is not likely you will ever get a better one. (Cheers.) It is true no one can live in the proximity of our great neighbours without conceiving the greatest admiration for the wisdom which framed the political institutions under which they have so wonderfully prospered, but I am not at all sure that the success of the original experiment is not as much due to the fortitude, the good sense, and the moderation of the subsequent generations that have carried it into effect as to the foresight and wisdom of its authors; and certain am I that there is not a thinking American who, however proud he may be of his country, does not occasionally cast an envious sheep's eye—(loud laughter)—across the border at our more fortunate condition. (Applause.) The truth is that almost every modern Constitution has been the child of violence, and remains indelibly impressed with the scars of the struggle which ushered in its birth. (Applause.) A written Constitution is of necessity an artificial invention—a contrivance—a formula as inelastic as the parchment on which it is written—instead of being a living, primeval, heaven-engendered growth, whereas the foundations of the policy under which you live are of secular antiquity. (Loud applause.) No revolutionary convulsion has severed the continuity of your history, or disinherited you of your past—your annals are not comprised within the lifetime of a centenarian, but reach back through a thousand years of matchless achievement in every field of exertion open to mankind (loud cheering). Nor do even the confines of two oceans suffice to hedge you in, but you share an Empire whose flag floats, whose jurisdiction asserts itself, in every quarter of the globe (applause)—whose ships whiten every sea—whose language is destined to spread further than any European tongue (tremendous cheering)—whose institutions every nation aspiring to freedom is endeavouring to imitate, and whose vast and widespread colonies are vieing with each other in their affectionate love for the Mother Country—(cheers)—in their efforts to add lustre to the English name—in their longing to see cemented still more closely the bonds of that sacred and majestic union within which they have been born. (Applause.) Gentlemen believe me, one is not an Englishman for nothing; and although perhaps, I should be prepared to go beyond many of my hearers, not merely in justifying, but in extolling the conduct of those men of the Revolutionary period who tore themselves—though I believe with bleeding hearts—from their Mother's side rather than submit to her tyranny, I confess I should have difficulty in finding words to express my want of sympathy for those, should any such ever come into existence, who—unless under the stress of equal provocation—should be tempted to abjure so glorious a birthright in pursuit of any Utopian chimera. (Applause.) None such, however, are here. (Cheers.) Of course I am well aware that many of the most earnest-minded men amongst us have insisted of late years with laudable enthusiasm—and in doing so, though perhaps unconsciously to themselves, they have only given utterance to the feelings of every man and womau in the nation—upon the duty of a supreme devotion to the interests of their own Canada. (Cheers.) But you are well aware that as an Imperial officer I have never shown the slightest jealousy or breathed a word in discourage-

ment of such honourable sentiments; for I am convinced that, so far from being antagonistic to Imperial interests, it is amongst those who are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for their native land that we shall always find the most loyal subjects of the Queen. (Great cheering.) The only thing that, perhaps, I would be disposed to deprecate would be the over-passionate advocacy of any speculative programme that may lie outside of the orbit of practical statesmanship. (Hear, hear.) As every human society is in a state of continuous development, so occasional re-adjustment of its mechanism becomes necessary; but I think you may take it for granted that, though they may not talk much about it, the experienced men who superintend your affairs are perpetually on the watch for any serious symptoms of strain or friction in the wheels of the body politic, and as soon as these disclose themselves there is no doubt they will find expedients with which to meet the emergency. It is in this way, by this practical procedure, and not by theoretical excursions into dreamland, that the British polity has been so successfully elaborated. (Applause.) So long as a man sleeps well, has a good appetite, and feels generally jovial, he may rest assured he needs no doctoring. (Laughter.) But if he takes to perpetually feeling his pulse, looking at his tongue, and watching his digestion, he will invariably superinduce all kinds of imaginary pains and aches, and perhaps a real illness. (Applause and laughter.) Well, so far as I have observed, you all appear at present in the best of health and spirits, and I do not know that you will much better your condition by allowing your imagination to speculate as to whether the exuberant vitality you are accumulating in your system under your present satisfactory regimen will or will not eventually necessitate some hundred years hence an inconceivable process of amputation. (Laughter and applause.) And I am all the more inclined to hold this language because I feel that the stability of the relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country does not depend upon mere sentimental impulses, but is sanctioned and enforced by an appeal to the most practical and utilitarian considerations. (Cheers.) I do not say that sentiment goes for nothing in the case. On the contrary, I believe it to be a most important and noble factor in the forces which unite the Empire; and woe be to that statesman who does not take popular sentiment into his consideration when considering the future. But what is so satisfactory in this case is, that those sentiments of loyalty and affection for the Mother Country which are so dominant in Canada coincide and run in parellel lines with what the coldest common sense and the most calculating policy would recommend. (Great applause.) They are, in fact, but the wreaths of roses which entwine and overlie the strong cords of mutual profit and advantage by which the two countries are bound to one another. (Applause.) I therefore say, cherish as one of the noblest traditions transmitted by your forefathers that feeling of loyalty towards Great Britain, the Empire, and its Sovereign, by which you are animated, for it is in that direction, and not in any other one, that your true course lies. (Great applause.) And now, in conclusion, I have but one more word to say. However earnestly I may have besought you to be faithful to your native land, and to estimate at its proper value your birthright as Englishmen, it is almost with equal persistence that I would exhort you to cultivate the most friendly and cordial relations with the great American people. A nobler nation—a people more generous or more hospitable—does not exist. (Loud applause.) To have learnt to understand and appreciate them I esteem as not the least of the many advantages I have gained by coming to Canada. (Applause.) Of my own knowledge I can say that they are animated by the kindliest feelings towards the Dominion, and I cannot doubt but that the two countries are destined to be united in the bonds of an unbroken friendship. (Loud applause.) Nor can I conceive a more interesting or delightful task in store for the philosophical historian than to record the amicable rivalry of such powerful and cognate communities in the path of progress—the one a Republic indeed, but where the authoritative pre-eminence assigned to the elect of the people and the comparative freedom of the Executive from Parliamentary control introduces a feature akin to personal Government—the other a Monarchy, but to which the hereditary principle communicates such an element of stability as to render possible the application of what is really the most popular and democratic political system to be found upon the continent (loud cheers), while both combine, each in their respective spheres, to advance the happiness of mankind, and to open up a new and fresher chapter of human history. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry to a

conclusion. I have only to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. My race amongst you is run. To-day I am but hastily finishing off the concluding paragraph in my official career. That record I am happy to think is destined to become the preface of a more brilliant chapter in your history. (Cheers.) In a few weeks one of the most promising of the younger generation of English statesmen will reach your shores, accompanied by a daughter of your Queen. (Tremendous applause.) Under the auspices of these distinguished personages you are destined to ascend yet higher in the hierarchy of the nations, to be drawn still closer to the heart of the Mother Country, to be recognized still more universally as one of the most loyal, most prosperous, and most powerful of those great Colonial Governments which unite to form the Empire of Great Britain. (Great cheering.) May God Almighty bless you and keep you, and pour out upon your glorious country the universal blessings that lie at His right hand. (Tremendous cheering, renewed again and again.)

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1878, showing the Amount offered in Prizes, the Amount awarded and the Number of Entries in 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875 and 1874.

CLASSES.	Amount offered, 1878.	Amount awarded, 1878.	Number of Entries, 1878. Toronto.	Number of Entries, 1877. London.	Number of Entries, 1876. Hamilton.	Number of Entries, 1875. Ottawa.	Number of Entries, 1874. Toronto.
	$ cts.	$ cts.					
A. Special Premiums	1,000 00	1,000 00					
Thorough Bred Horses	315 00	248 00	51	63	40	22	32
Roadster Horses	429 00	483 00	194	329	302	124	137
Carriage Horses	454 00	454 00	241	373	266	82	161
Agricultural Draught Horses	444 00	444 00	215	203	204	110	277
Heavy Draught Horses	394 00	285 00	115	107	116	91	153
Durham Cattle	709 00	709 00	283	205	167	167	258
Hereford Cattle	438 00	318 00	27	41	41	30	44
Devon Cattle	438 00	361 00	45	65	37	61	44
Ayrshire Cattle	640 00	624 00	129	137	99	150	151
Galloway Cattle	438 00	353 00	47	.....	50	71	39
Jersey or Alderney Cattle	117 90	79 00	27	14	.....	.....	.....
Holstein Cattle	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grade Cattle	250 00	215 00	63	64	53	60	27
Fat and Working Cattle	330 00	282 00	66	65	37	48	32
Cotswold Sheep	323 00	313 00	244	141	189	95	185
Leicester Sheep	322 00	310 00	184	294	298	161	148
Lincoln Sheep	292 00	282 00	85	201	160	74	45
South down Sheep	292 00	292 00	107	112	157	80	104
Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep	128 00	53 00	15	38	26	21	26
Merino Sheep	.....	.....	.....	39	22	22	38
Fat Sheep	72 00	60 00	24	34	35	49	34
Improved Berkshire Pigs	250 00	250 00	214	276	84	69	78
Suffolk Pigs	228 00	228 00	147	152	40	39	51
Essex Pigs	228 00	178 00	42	31	24	38	34
Yorkshire and other Large Breed Pigs	228 00	198 00	68	73	82	62	83
Poultry—Dorkings, Polands, Game, &c	206 00	203 00	396	402	440	273	374
Chickens and Ducks 1878, Asiatic Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, &c.	138 00	126 00	425	443	545	309	449
Agricultural Implements and Machines, for Exhibition only	.....	.....	185	149	123	89	100
Do do (Power)	284 00	217 00	182	183	123 }	194	233
Do do do	192 00	108 00	84	149	98 }	.....	.....
Do do (Hand)	318 00	149 00	137	152	86	66	153
Field Grains, Hops, &c	519 00	501 00	319	456	342	339	248
Small Field Seeds, Flax, &c	218 00	121 00	80	81	81	71	53
Field Roots, Hoed Crops, &c	221 00	201 00	314	644	314	470	236
Dairy Produce	352 00	320 00	86	112	314 }	173	109
Honey, Sugar, Bacon	57 00	34 00	67	61	36 }	.....	.....

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1878, &c.—*Concluded.*

CLASSES.	Amount offered, 1878.	Amount awarded, 1878.	Number of Entries, 1878. Toronto.	Number of Entries, 1877 London.	Number of Entries, 1876. Hamilton.	Number of Entries, 1875. Ottawa.	Number of Entries, 1874. Toronto.
	$ cts.	$ cts.					
Domestic Wines	92 00	82 00	50	39	62	21	40
Fruit (Professional List)	176 00	209 00	101	111	93	98	72
Do (General List)	385 50	303 00	1,792	617	930	377	544
Do do	403 00	336 00	604	474	425	280	396
Garden Vegetables	193 00	187 50	433	643	442	579	399
Plants and Flowers	371 00	308 50	293	278	260	245	188
Fine Arts (Oil Paintings)	294 00	278 00	181	166	131	120	193
Do (Water Colours, Pencil, Crayons)	332 00	277 00	354	284	317	210	363
Statuary, Photography, &c	238 00	201 00	141	101	96	55	
Paper, Printing, Penmanship, &c	121 00	85 00	68	47	39	41	49
Chemical Manufactures, &c	146 00	110 00	87	43	30	52	41
Natural History, Mineralogy	324 00	143 00	29	33	31	17	19
Ladies' Work (Braiding, &c.)	176 00	164 00	372	289	322	281	424
Do (Flowers, Hairs, Moss, &c.)	185 00	179 00	369	324	401	147	200
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	48	15	47	29	35
Cabinet Ware, &c	288 00	195 00	168	126	95	87	130
Carriages, Sleighs, &c	214 00	176 00	158	217	120	163	93
Building Material, (Marble Work, &c.)	184 00	125 00	88	58	59	42	54
Machinery Castings and Tools	971 00	803 00	422	213	245	179	264
Metal Work, including Stoves	445 00	235 00	268	237	398	247	180
Sewing Machines	.....	.....	45	60	49	57	41
Saddlery, Engine, Hose, &c	194 00	87 00	45	54	53	42	56
Shoe and Bootmakers' Work, Leather, &c	182 00	113 00	59	102	91	38	49
Wearing Apparel, Flax and Cotton Goods	239 00	100 00	46	44	49	84	56
Woollen Goods	302 00	170 00	63	76	109	134	92
Groceries and Provisions	202 00	114 00	100	78	86	16	48
Band Competition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	17,947 40	13,980 00	11,255	10,618	10,011	7,318	8,162

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

In connection with the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

PATRONS:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., *Governor-General of Canada.*
THE HON. D. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*
THE HON. S. C. WOOD, *Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for Ontario.*

STAFF OF PROFESSORS, AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT:

PROF. SMITH, V.S., Edinburgh (Principal), *Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals.*
J. THORBURN, M.D., Edinburgh, *Veterinary Materia Medica.*
M. BARRETT, M.D., *Animal Physiology.*
PROF. SMITH, V.S., and Assistants, *Clinical Instructors.*
H. H. CROFT, D.C.L., University College } *Chemistry.*
Dr. ELLIS ..... }
GEORGE BUCKLAND, *The History, Breeding and Management of Domesticated Animals.*
J. T. DUNCAN, V.S., *Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

The Session of 1877–78 commenced October 22nd and closed April 4th. Total number of students, 69; 25 of whom were second and third year's men. The closing Sessional Examinations took place April 4th, 1878.

EXAMINERS.

Mr. Cæsar, V.S., Port Hope; Mr. Coleman, V.S., Ottawa; Mr. Cowan, V.S., Galt; Mr. Duncan, V.S., Goderich; Mr. McNaught, V.S., Seaforth; Mr. Sweetapple, V.S., Brooklin; Mr. Wilson, V.S., London; Drs. Thorburn and Barrett, Toronto; Professor Buckland and Mr. J. R. Craig in the breeding and management of farm animals.

GRADUATES.

S. G. Anderson, Tottenham; L. P. Chase, Peoria, Illinois; J. R. Deacon, London; F. W. Derr, Wooster, Ohio; G. Falls, Ottawa; T. Hagyard, Lexington, Kentucky; C. Hand, Alliston; G. P. Hinman, Cobourg; H. Heckenberger, Catasaugua, Pennsylvania; J. Humphries, Lucknow, Pennsylvania; W. Jex, Brantford; H. Moore, Guelph; J. McKerracher, Highgate; J. V. Newton, Barrie; S. P. Palmer, Toronto; B. A. Pierce, Creston, Illinois; H. Sutterby, Senecca Falls, New York; A. N. Smeall, Toronto; E. P. Smithers, St. Louis, Missouri; A. R. Stephenson, Cobourg; J. Waddell, Seneca; G. Theobald, Teeswater; T. E. Wheat, Burdett, New York.

PRIMARIES.

F. W. Matthews, Toronto; S. Ottewell, Glasgow, Ontario.

PRIZE AND HONOUR LIST.

(Honour Men arranged Alphabetically.)

Junior Class.

Chemistry—W. Rose, Durham, 1st Prize. *Honours*—S. Foelker, Allentown, Penn.; J. Gemmel, Toronto; F. C. Greenside, Guelph. *Anatomy.*—Silver Medal presented by

Agricultural and Arts Association, S. Foelker; 2nd., E. Prentice, Chicago, Ill.; 3rd, J G. Rutherford, Earlston, Scotland. *Honours*—T. Fisher, Georgetown; J. Frink, New Brunswick; F. C. Greenside and W. Rose.

Senior Class.

Breeding and Management of Live Stock.—1st Prize, given by the Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture, S. P. Palmer, Toronto; 2nd and 3rd Prizes, given by the Agricultural and Arts Association, G. P. Hinman, Cobourg; and J. V. Newton, Orillia. *Pathology.*—Silver Medal given by Ontario Medical Veterinary Society, G. P. Hinman; 2nd, W. Jex, Brantford; 3rd, H. Sutterby, Seneca Falls, N.Y., and S. P. Palmer, equal. *Honours*—T. P. Chase, Peoria, Ill.; F. G. Derr, Wooster, Ohio; G. Falls, Ottawa; J. Humphries; J. V. Newton. *Physiology.*—1st Prize, S. P. Palmer. *Honours*—W. Jex; G. Falls. *Chemistry.*—1st Prize, H. Sutterby. *Honours*—G. P. Hinman, J. Humphries, S. C. Palmer, E. P. Smithers, T. E. Wheat. *Entozoa.*—1st Prize, J. V. Newton. *Honours*—S. G. Anderson, G. P. Hinman, A. N. Smeall, H. Sutterby. *Materia Medica.*—1st Prize, L. P. Palmer; 2nd, W. Jex and G. P. Hinman, equal. *Honours*—J. Humphries, E. P. Smithers, H. Sutterby. *Anatomy.*—Silver Medal given by the Agricultural and Arts Association, H. Sutterby; 2nd, W. Jex; 3rd, S. P. Palmer. *Honours*—G. Falls, G. P. Hinman, J. V. Newton.

Gold Medal given by the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association for the best general examination, W. Jex.

The recent liberality evinced by the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association in offering annually two silver medals to the students who pass the best examinations in the Senior and Junior Classes in Anatomy will tend still further to promote the interests of the Institution.

It is with pleasure we record that Dr. Bovell, formerly of this city, so long and favourably known in the medical profession, generously gave the students last winter some valuable lectures on the character and treatment of inflammation.

The Veterinary Medical Society in connection with the College continues to flourish, and the members meet weekly for the reading of papers and the discussion of subjects that tend to the advancement of veterinary knowledge. Several of these papers have already been published in the "Veterinary Journal."

The Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, organized a few years ago for promoting the science and practice of the veterinary profession in Canada, is doing a good work, and some of the papers read at its bi-annual meetings have been deemed of sufficient importance to find a place in British and American journals.

The liberal grant made by the Ontario Government to assist in the formation of a veterinary library and museum in connection with this college has not yet been wholly expended. A large number of valuable books have been procured, together with anatomical models and preparations, so that in a short time these and other arrangements will be fully completed, placing the Institution in a foremost rank, with all the necessary appliances for imparting a high and complete course of veterinary education.

In conclusion it is pleasing to be able to record that during the past year the live stock of the Province of Ontario, and, indeed, we believe of the whole Dominion of Canada, has been singularly free from any serious forms of disease, and that what ailments have occurred either among horses or cattle have only been of a local and temporary character.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN R. CRAIG,
Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (C.)

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES FOR THE YEAR 1877-8.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, October 2nd, 1878.

HON. SIR,—In compliance with Clause 75 of the Agriculture and Arts Act, I beg herewith to transmit to you a copy of the Report and Proceedings of this Association as adopted at its Annual Meeting, held in the rooms of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, the 24th ultimo.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. EDWARDS,
Sec.-Treasurer.

The Hon. S. C. Wood,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,
Ontario.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO,

CITY OF TORONTO, September 24th, 1878.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Reading Room of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at 7.30 o'clock, the President, James Young Esq., in the chair.

The following is the list of Delegates accepted as representing their respective Institutes:

AYR—James Young and W. D. Watson, Esqrs.
BERLIN—D. McDougall, Esq.
BRADFORD—J. R. Youmans, Esq.
BRANTFORD—James B Hay, Esq.
CLINTON—James Scott and J. Curtis Stevenson, Esqrs.
ELORA—David Boyle and Robert Mitchell, Esqs.
GRIMSBY—Rev. J. G. Murray.
GUELPH—David McCrae and R. Melvim, Esqrs.
HAMILTON—Angus Sutherland and George Sharp, Esqrs.
LONDON—Col. John Walker.
LISTOWEL—Andrew McIlwraith, Esq.
MITCHELL—J. Broderick, Esq.
MILTON—Hugh Watson and John Dewar, Esqrs.
NEWMARKET—Erastus Jackson, Esq.
PARIS—Frederic De Hamnett and John Kay, Esqrs.
PORT HOPE—Hugh Wade and H. M. Rose, Esqrs.
PETERBORO'—Rev. V. Clementi.
PRESTON—Otto Klotz and Otto J. Klotz, Esqrs.
RICHMOND HILL—John H. Sanderson and R. E. Law, Esqrs.
SEAFORTH—Matthew Sweetnam and H. L. Vercoe, M.D., Esqrs.
STRATFORD—John Buchan, Esq.
TORONTO—Thos. Davison and Donald C. Ridout, Esqrs.
UXBRIDGE—R. P. Harman, Esq.
WATERLOO—J. M. McMonies, Junr., Esq.
WARDSVILLE—E. Z. Dufton and Henry Henderson, Esqrs.
WINGHAM—H. P. Toms, Esq.
WOODSTOCK—Robert Stark and Thomas H. Parker, Esqrs.
WROXETER—Andrew Patten, Esq.

The Berlin and Listowel Mechanics' Institutes not having received Legislative Grants for the past year, so as to enable them to affiliate in the usual manner, it was—

Moved by Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. Jackson, and

Resolved—That the representatives of the Berlin and Listowel Mechanics' Institutes be received, on their paying, each, one dollar as affiliation fee for the past year, as required by the Constitution.

The fees being paid, these gentlemen took their seats.

The President, in addressing the meeting, referred to the large representation present as evidencing an increased interest in the work and success of the Institutes, and also to the several matters which would be brought before them in the Report of the Executive Committee, now in the hands of the members. He also alluded to the growing importance of the Mechanical and Manufacturing Departments of the Provincial Exhibition, as held year by year; and said that, in his opinion, this department is entitled to claim that a much larger proportionate sum than heretofore should be awarded for prizes to its Exhibits. He then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report. It was

Moved by Mr. Davison, seconded by Mr. McDougall, and

Resolved—That as the Report is in print, and in the hands of the members, it be received *as though read*.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In submitting to the Association the Tenth Annual Report, your Executive Committee are gratified in being able to state that the new Agricultural and Arts Act is working very satisfactorily; and that the provisions requiring all the Institutes to end their respective business years on the 1st of May, and to hold their annual meetings during the same month in each and every year, is a very great improvement upon that absence of uniformity which previously prevailed; as it enables the Government Department, and also your Executive

Committee, to compare results, and to note the progress made year by year by the individual Institutes.

Representation in the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

In accordance with the provisions of the Statute, and with the proceedings of the last annual meeting, your Association has during the past year been represented in the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association by your President and Vice-President, *ex officio*, and by David McCrae, Esq., as your *elected* representative.

Presentation to Institutes.

In carrying out the instructions of the Association, your Committee's predecessors offered to all the Institutes which should pay to the Association the 5 per cent. statutory fee upon their respective legislative grants for 1877, by the end of that year, a copy of Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; or to any Institute which might already possess a copy of that work, other works of a similar or technical character. Your Committee have to report that forty-six Institutes complied with the terms of the offer; that thirty-eight Institutes accepted the Dictionary, and that eight Institutes selected other works instead, at a corresponding cost to the Association. Ten other Institutes failed to comply with the conditions of payment in time to entitle them to such presentation, but all have since paid their affiliation fees.

It will be for the Association now to consider whether, as there are still twelve sets on hand, the Institutes which, subsequently to the end of last year, have paid to the Association their statutory fees for that year, shall now be presented with copies of the Dictionary.

This valuable work, the retail price of which, in cloth boards, has not been less than twenty dollars for the set of three volumes, was obtained by your Committee in sheets, and bound by Messrs. Brown Brothers, of Toronto, in half morocco and cloth, with gilt lettered titles and presentation inscriptions, at a cost of fifteen dollars. The other works presented comprised Knight's Encyclopædia of Mechanics, Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, and sundry works in architecture, building, mechanics, manufactures, etc. The Institutes generally expressed their appreciation of the free presentation of these handsome and valuable books.

Your Committee have learned that a fourth or supplementary volume of the Dictionary is about to be issued by Messrs. Longmans & Co., which will embrace all new inventions, discoveries, and manipulations in the arts, manufactures, and mining, from the date of the last edition, published in 1875, to the present time; and as it is most desirable that the Institutes having the main work should also have the supplementary volume, your Committee recommend that their successors be empowered to obtain fifty copies of this additional volume to supply to the Institutes, free of charge.

The following table gives the names of the affiliated Institutes, and the amount of the Legislative grant to each respectively; their net income; number of members; expenditure for books, classes, and reading-rooms; number of volumes in their libraries, and the numbers issued during the year. The Institutes indicated by an asterisk were presented with the Dictionary; those indicated by a dagger received other works instead; and the Institutes not preceded by any indication mark failed to qualify, and received no books:—

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	GOVERNMENT GRANTS.			Net Income.	No. of Members.	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.	Expenditure for Books.	Expenditure for Classes.	Expenditure for Reading Rooms.
	1875.	1876.	1877.							
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Aurora Mechanics' Institute	200 00	70 00	.....	180 29	73	524	Not given.	None.	None.	None.
Aylmer do	320 00	.....	300 00	476 49	126	794	1572	332 99	None.	77 00
*Ayr do	180 00	100 00	80 00	183 37	103	1691	5217	166 72	None.	None.
*Barrie do	300 00	.....	312 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Belleville do	.....	.....	400 00	1382 69	241	913	5930	269 69	263 00	147 49
Berlin do	400 00	.....	.....	894 88	123	1339	3050	456 73	None.	156 20
*Blyth do	.....	.....	400 00	484 10	31	307	Not given.	242 99	90 00	None.
Bowmanville	400 00	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge.....	400 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Bradford do	104 00	400 00	200 00	422 12	120	626	Not given.	65 43	229 50	96 25
*Brantford do	400 00	400 00	400 00	801 72	116	2990	8308	505 77	None.	145 00
Brampton do	400 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton do	400 00	.....	.....	52 70	42	919	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.
*Brussels do	376 00	120 00	100 00	29 00	37	(a)	Not given.	145 00	None.	None.
†Clinton do	400 00	400 00	400 00	638 25	215	1321	8126	152 02	331 00	107 88
†Collingwood do	250 00	200 00	400 00	832 99	222	2428	4738	482 84	None.	153 75
Dundas do	400 00	400 00	400 00	1099 29	109	3395	2632	557 22	None.	187 25
*Durham do	108 00	208 64	126 00	204 65	89	1029	2192	76 06	32 32	None.
*Elora do	400 00	400 00	400 00	788 34	206	3740	4879	576 86	None.	None.
*Fergus do	400 00	400 00	400 00	840 50	139	1904	1180	244 90	99 53	None.
†Garden Island do	400 00	400 00	400 00	1036 75	84	1087	1567	444 73	55 00	150 00
*Grimsby do	130 00	142 90	200 00	387 11	95	1420	2209	253 45	None.	48 00
*Galt do	400 00	400 00	400 00	610 51	201	2252	4599	482 25	None.	212 20
†Guelph do	400 00	400 00	400 00	799 88	190	2228	Not given.	233 89	200 00	150 60
*Hamilton do	400 00	400 00	400 00	8159 07	1006	6351	33024	532 12	189 85	100 00
*Harriston do	400 00	200 00	200 00	359 54	89	840	3139	185 00	42 50	62 50
*Hespeler do	156 00	236 00	200 00	359 25	94	984	2894	71 45	162 05	57 29
Kincardine do	106 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Listowel do	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*London do	400 00	400 00	400 00	2310 08	376	1681	3084	294 75	170 40	150 15
*Mitchell do	400 00	400 00	400 00	676 80	146	1271	2333	305 71	143 60	154 63
*Milton do	200 00	300 00	300 00	551 30	93	1996	1857	255 28	143 75	46 20
*Newmarket do	260 00	.....	50 00	332 50	84	973	1173	100 20	None.	None.
Niagara do	323 00	247 00	250 00	484 15	64	2668	2042	299 18	None.	93 36
*Norwich do	.....	.....	400 00	532 54	68	551	45	370 45	None.	79 26
Norwood do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Paisley do	400 00	334 00	176 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Paris do	400 00	400 00	400 00	759 32	162	2403	2827	433 51	None.	150 00
Parkhill do	400 00	160 00	389 00	585 39	100	949	Not given.	Not given.	None.	None.
Pembroke do	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Port Colborne do	.....	.....	200 00	391 47	71	338	269	292 42	None.	None.

*Port Elgin	do		160 00	50 00	120 00	329 65	91	1194	1841	180 00	None.	None.
*Port Hope	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	1383 30	166	699	5334	187 05	340 75	441 80
Port Perry	do		200 00	400 00								
*Peterborough	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	935 35	251	2321	4680	333 04	180 78	125 15
*Preston	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	702 95	72	2282	1897	415 27	32 38	139 89
*Richmond Hill	do		100 00	100 00	60 00	173 03	50	1131	688	87 40	None.	None.
†Sarnia	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	974 90	207	736	Not given.	421 00	9 00	150 00
†Seaforth	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	960 06	225	1258	4072	320 78	114 00	294 03
Strathroy	do		313 34	400 00	400 00	818 03	104	1779	Not given.	450 00	None.	130 00
Smith's Falls	do		150 00	200 00	150 00	225 00	61	2370	Not given.	218 00	None.	None.
Simcoe	do		400 00	400 00								
*Stratford	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	703 00	138	2316	6455	317 65	171 73	147 00
St. Catharine's	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	659 37	157	2889	5279	442 28	None.	None.
St. Mary's	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	817 00	191	2915	4540	430 31	None.	218 60
St. Thomas	do		400 00									
*Toronto	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	6131 18	1004	9082	32295	402 53	682 91	100 00
*Thorold	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	919 63	156	2532	4620	462 00	None.	150 50
*Thunder Bay	do				400 00	591 08	68	378	458	500 00	None.	None.
*Uxbridge	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	915 70	148	1627	3529	579 53	97 22	None.
*Walkerton	do			400 00	400 00	456 93	30	547	204	271 68	None.	None.
*Wardsville	do				400 00	772 18	41	687	1375	608 26	5 40	8 00
*Waterdown	do			50 00	80 00	109 50	16	1255	Not given.	130 15	None.	None.
†Waterloo	do			400 00	400 00	767 10	110	1129	2248	583 12	36 00	None.
Welland	do			200 00								
Whitby	do			100 00								
*Wingham	do				400 00	809 17	126	483	1354	470 65	None.	116 95
*Woodstock	do		400 00	400 00	400 00	884 89	297	2567	Not given.	373 35	138 44	150 00
*Wroxeter	do		400 00	38 18	113 20	161 86	64	664	518	14 65	None.	None.

(a) Books all burned except those in hands of members; 877 vols. in library at previous Report.

Of the fifty-six Institutes affiliated for 1877, all but four have sent in their Reports, as required by the Statute. Belleville, Blyth, Norwich, Port Colborne, Thunder Bay, Wardsville, and Wingham Institutes affiliated last year for the first time; and Aurora, Bracebridge, Kincardine, Listowel, Norwood, Pembroke, Port Perry, Simcoe, Welland, and Whitby, which affiliated in 1876, failed to do so in 1877; and Aylmer, Barrie, Bowmanville, Brampton, and Newmarket were affiliated in 1876, and renewed their affiliation in 1877:—

Number affiliated in 1876	54
Failed to affiliate in 1877	10
Remaining	44
New Institutes affiliated in 1877	7
Affiliated in 1875 and renewed in 1877	5
Total in connection in 1877	56

The total amount of legislative aid to the Institutes for the year 1877 was $17,757.58; for the year 1876, it was $16,424.72, or an increase for the year 1877 of $1,332.86.

The statistics given in the Table show in the aggregate a slight increase on the previous year in the membership, and a considerable increase in the number of volumes of books in the libraries of the Institutes. Considering the continued depression in business, the statistics are very encouraging.

Evening Class Instruction.

The programme of studies and prizes was the same as in previous years. Ten Institutes conducted classes in the session of 1876–7; and in 1877–8, six other Institutes conducted classes for the first time, and four Institutes which conducted classes in 1876–7, failed to do so in 1877–8. In all, twelve Institutes organized and conducted classes during the past session. The following Table gives the names of the Institutes, and their respective class statistics:—

INSTITUTES.	Classes—When organized.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teaching Meetings.	English Grammar and Composition.	Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration.	Penmanship and Book-keeping.	Principles and Practice of Mechanics.	Chemistry.	Geometrical and Decorative Drawing.	Freehand Drawing.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Value of Prizes awarded.
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.		$ cts.
Bradford	Jan., 1878	15	30	†	†	†	....	....	....	†	20	20 00
Fergus	Nov., 1877	13	50	....	†	†	....	....	....	.....	8	20 00
Guelph	Jan., 1878	25	35	†	†	†	....	....	†	.....	13	20 00
Hamilton	Nov., 1877	24	26	....	†	†	....	....	....	.....	9	21 00
Hespeler	" "	21	34	....	†	†	....	....	....	.....	7	20 00
Mitchell*	" "	19	40	†	†	†	....	....	....	.....	9	20 00
Peterborough*	Oct., 1877	21	75	....	†	†	....	....	†	.....	9	20 00
Port Hope*	Nov., 1877	12	55	....	†	†	....	....	†	.....	9	20 00
Preston*	Jan., 1878	12	26	....	†	....	....	....	....	.....	4	20 00
Stratford	Nov., 1877	15	50	†	†	†	....	....	....	.....	5	20 00
Toronto	Oct., 1877	146	207	†	†	†	....	....	†	†	30	68 79
Woodstock	Nov., 1877	17	26	†	†	†	....	....	....	.....	3	20 00
Totals	.....	340	654	6	12	11	....	....	4	2	126	289 79

* The Institutes indicated by an asterisk did not in their returns name the amount awarded in prizes; it is therefore assumed that nothing was added to the $20 given by this Association.

† The dagger indicates the classes and subjects taken up by the respective Institutes.

The Toronto Institute reports that of its pupils, there were 215 males and 27 females; and that one-half of the pupils were of the ages from 12 to 17 years, and the remainder from 17 to 40 years of age.

Your Committee are pleased to be able to report a very great improvement on former years, on the part of the Institutes, in the matter of sending in copies of their annual reports —only *four* of the fifty-six of those affiliated having failed to comply with the requirements of the Act in this respect.

In some few cases the returns are not very satisfactory, and the requirements of the Act seem to have been but imperfectly understood, although the wording of the Statute is very plain.

Your Committee would again desire to point out to the Institutes receiving grants under the Statute, that their subsequent reports must show that not only the whole of the grant so received, but the Institute subscriptions qualifying them for such grants, have been expended under one or more, or all, of the first four items (as indicated by an asterisk) in the schedule forms for returns supplied by the Bureau of Agriculture and Arts.

The statutory duty imposed upon the School Inspectors (see clauses 82 and 83 of the Act) is that they shall, in respect to Institutes receiving Legislative aid, "annually audit the financial affairs," and report to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, the "condition and standing" of the respective Institutes; and "no Mechanics' Institute shall be entitled to share in the Government grant unless the Inspector of schools shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts that such Mechanics' Institute shall have complied with all the requirements of this Act, and of the several Acts relating to Mechanics' Institutes."

As the Institutes increase in number, and corresponding progress is made, the work of the Association also increases. During the past year 302 letters were received; and the number of letters written and copied into the letter-book was 261, and postal card communications sent, 153.

The Treasurer's detailed and audited Statement hereto appended, shows the total receipts to have been $1,058.30; balance from the previous year $1,798.61—together $2,856.91; the total expenditure, $1,397.04; the balance in hand, $1,459.87; of which $1,000 is on deposit at interest, and $459.87 at call, in the Bank of Toronto.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG, *President.*
W. EDWARDS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

For the year ending September 19th, 1878.

1877.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
September 19.—	Special Deposit at Interest, Bank of Toronto	1000 00
	General Deposit at call	798 61
" 20.—	Port Elgin Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on grant for 1876	2 50
	Whitby " " " "	5 00
October 8.—	Brantford " " " 1877	20 00
	Thorold " " " "	20 00
	Seaforth " " " "	20 00
" 25.—	Wardsville " " " "	20 00
	Sarnia " " " "	20 00
	Mitchell " " " "	20 00
" 31.—	Peterboro' " " " "	20 00
	Strathroy " " " 1876	20 00
November 13.—	Stratford " " " 1877	20 00
" 14.—	Uxbridge " " " "	20 00
" 20.—	Brussels " " " "	5 00
	Elora " " " "	20 00
" 28.—	Collingwood " " " "	20 00
December 12.—	Port Elgin " " " "	6 00

							$ cts.
December	15.—Garden Island Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on grant for					1877...	20 00
"	17.—Milton	"	"	"	"	...	15 00
"	20.—Grimsby	"	"	"	"	..	10 00
"	27.—Hespeler	"	"	"	"	..	10 00
"	28.—Wroxeter	"	"	"	"	..	5 66
	Port Colborne	"	"	"	"	...	10 04
	Harriston	"	"	"	"	...	10 00
	Norwich	"	"	"	"	..	20 00
"	29.—Woodstock	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Durham	"	"	"	"	...	6 30
	Bradford	"	"	"	"	...	10 00
	Clinton	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Wingham	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Ayr	"	"	"	"	...	4 00
"	31. Newmarket	"	"	"	"	...	2 50
	Port Hope	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Paisley	"	"	"	"	...	8 80
	Walkerton	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Fergus	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Barrie	"	"	"	"	...	15 60
	Blyth	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	London	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Guelph	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Thunder Bay	"	"	"	"	..	20 00
	Waterdown	"	"	"	"	..	4 00
	Richmond Hill	"	"	"	"	..	3 00
1878.							
March	16.—Garden Island, balance for books over presentation value					.....	9 00
April	19.—Niagara Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on grant for					1877...	12 50
May	11.—St. Catharines	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	15.—Strathroy	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	16.—St. Mary's	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	18.—Dundas	"	"	"	1876..		20 00
	Do	"	"	"	1877..		20 00
"	20.—Aylmer	"	"	"	"	..	15 00
"	22.—Guelph, balance for books over presentation value					.....	7 80
"	23.—Parkhill Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on grant for 1877.....						19 45
June	8.—Seaforth, balance for books over presentation value						0 80
"	17.—Sarnia	"	"	.....			1 00
"	28. Bowmanville Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on grant for 1877 ...						12 50
August	21.—Paris	"	"	"	1878...		20 00
	Thorold	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	23. —Toronto	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	24. —Smith's Falls	"	"	"	1875...		7 50
	Do	"	"	"	1876...		10 00
	Do	"	"	"	1877...		7 50
September	2.—Preston	"	"	"	1878..		20 00
"	5.—Stratford	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Brampton	"	"	"	1877...		5 00
"	11.—Claude	"	"	"	1878...		10 60
	Peterboro'	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
	Woodstock	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	17.—Waterloo	"	"	"	"	...	20 00
"	19.—Interest on Special Bank Deposit, 1878					.....	50 00
	Bank Interest on Ordinary Deposits						16 25
	Total receipts						$2,856 91

Expenditure.	$ cts
Auditor's Fee, as per resolution of Annual Meeting for the year 1877	5 00
Expenses of Executive Committee attending Meeting, September, 1877	27 50
C. A. Harcourt's Printing Account	33 50
C. W. Bunting's Advertising Account	4 00
"Globe" Printing Co., Advertising Account	4 00
Clougher Bros. for 50 sets of Ure's Dictionary, as per contract	570 00
C. A. Harcourt's Printing Account	1 75
James Beaty's "	1 75
Willing & Williamson, for presentation books	24 00
A. Piddington "	113 60
G. Mercer Adam "	3 00
Expenses of Executive Committee attending Meetings on 5th and 9th of September, 1878	17 50
Brown Bros., account for binding 50 sets of Ure's Dictionary, lettering titles and presentation inscriptions, and lettering other presentation books	177 50
Prizes to Mechanics' Institute Evening Classes.	
Toronto	20 00
Hespeler (Com. on M. O.)	20 10
Hamilton "	20 10
Stratford "	20 10
Fergus "	20 10
Guelph "	20 05
Mitchell "	20 10
Port Hope "	20 10
Bradford "	20 10
Preston "	20 10
Peterboro' "	20 00
Woodstock "	20 00
Disbursements for postage, express charges, &c., &c.	23 09
Secretary-Treasurer's remuneration for the year, as per vote of the Executive Committee	150 00
Balance on Deposit at Interest $1,000 00	
" " at Call 459 87	
	1,459 87
Total	$2,856 91

Auditor's Report.

I certify that I have examined the Entries in this cash book for the year ending September 19th, 1878, and find them correct; and I have great pleasure in stating that the Secretary-Treasurer keeps his acknowledgements of moneys received and vouchers for sums paid in a very orderly and business-like manner.

(Signed) J. K. Macdonald.

Toronto, Sept. 24th, 1878.

It was moved by Mr. Otto Klotz, and seconded by the the Rev. V. Clementi,—

"That the Report just submitted and received, be now adopted."

Mr. Davison stated that he believed some of the Institutes named in the Report have no legal existence; or, at least, are not doing Institute work, and submitted a letter written to him to that effect.

The Secretary explained that under the Statute the several County School Inspectors are appointed the Official Inspectors and Auditors of the Accounts of the several Institutes asking for and receiving Legislative aid; and that based upon the Reports of the Inspectors, solely, are their claims for aid recognized by the Government. The Institutes embraced in

the Reports are from the Official Return of the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture and Arts; and the statistics are from the duplicates of Reports of the individual Institutes, sent to this Association, and duly certified by the respective School Inspectors.

The Resolution for the adoption of the Report was carried unanimously.

It was moved by the Rev. V. Clementi, seconded by Mr. Otto Klotz, and *resolved*—

"That, as suggested in the Report, one of the remaining sets of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines," be presented to each of the ten Institutes named in the Report as having failed to remit their affiliation fees in time to entitle them to copies last year; and to present to each Institute possessing the Dictionary, a free copy of the supplementary volume shortly to be published."

It was moved by Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. Sweetnam, and *resolved*—

"That the Executive Committe be requested to consider the propriety of holding a Convention of Representatives of affiliated Institutes, for the consideration of matters of interest to them, during the coming winter—if it shall be deemed practicable."

It was moved by H. L. Vercoe, M.D., seconded by Mr. Boyle, and *resolved*—

"That the Executive Committee, or the *proposed Convention*, be requested to consider the following resolution—'That this Association would recommend to the Ontario Government the desirability of so amending the Act relating to Mechanics' Institutes as to permit any Institute to expend an amount of money not exceeding ten per cent. of the Legislative Grant to said Institute, in the addition to its Library of works of Fiction, or in the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, or in the formation of a collection of objects of Natural History.'"

The *viva voce* nominations for Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then made, and the ballot being taken resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

President—James Young, Esq., Galt.
Vice-President—Otto Klotz, Esq., Preston.
Secretary-Treasurer—William Edwards, Esq., Toronto.

Executive Committee—Erastus Jackson, Esq., Newmarket; Thomas Davison, Esq., and Matthew Sweetnam, Esq, Toronto; and Col. John Walker, London.

Representative at the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association—David McCrae, Esq., Guelph.

Auditor—On motion of Mr. Davison, seconded by Mr. Sweetnam—John Taylor, Esq., Toronto.

It was moved by Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. Jackson, and *resolved*—"That the officers elected at this meeting shall take their places on the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association at its first meeting after the close of the Exhibition."

It was moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Klotz, and *resolved*—

"That the thanks of the Association be given to the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, for the use of its Reading Room for the present Annual Meeting."

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Note.—The general Act, cap. 72, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the incorporation of Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations, is now—as amended in Section 2, in respect to the "Registrar or the Deputy-Registrar"—numbered cap. 168 in the "Revised Statutes of Ontario."

ANALYSIS

OF

REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, 1877-8.

AILSA CRAIG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	200 15	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	189 37
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	14 80	Printing, Stationery and Postage	6 50
Donations	15 50	Furnishings	10 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	6 00
		Balance in hand	18 58
	230 45		230 45

Note.—This is a new Institute; members, 194; books in library, 228; 1 meeting for music and reading. Assets, $221.

AYLMER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	18 28	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	332 99
Members' Subscriptions	130 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	77 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	33 18	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	15 00
Legislative Grant	300 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	8 80
Balance due Treasurer	13 31	Fuel and Light	18 92
		Furnishings	23 30
		Insurance	8 76
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	10 00
	494 77		494 77

Note.—Members, 126; library, 794 vols.; 6 lectures on educational and scientific subjects; reading-room, 13 newspapers and 4 magazines. Assets, $976.

AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expendtiure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	90 09	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	84 75
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	13 28	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	4 00
Legislative Grant	80 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	81 97
		Printing	1 00
		Balance in hand	11 65
	183 37		183 37

Note.—Members, 103 ; books in library, 1,691 ; 1 lecture.

BELLEVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	30 80	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	269 69
Members' Subscriptions	625 69	Expenditure for Evening Classes	263 00
Fees from Classes	111 00	Expenditure on Reading-Room	147 49
Lectures and Entertainments	109 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	42 85
Donations	137 00	Fuel, Light and Water	100 05
		Repairs and Furnishings	65 33
		Insurance	8 75
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	123 20
		Salaries	146 00
		Rent	180 00
		Miscellaneous	22 79
		Balance in hand	24 34
	1,413 49		1,413 49

Note.—Members, 241 ; library, 913 vols.; reading-room, 21 newspapers, 9 magazines and 4 reviews ; evening classes, 27 pupils in arithmetic, book keeping and penmanship, 5 in architectural and mechanical drawing ; 4 lectures. Assets, $1,257.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	5 14	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	65 43
Members' Subscriptions	131 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	229 50
Fees from Classes	80 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	96 25
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Balance due Treasurer	11 12	Insurance	4 00
		Miscellaneous	2 08
		Salaries	20 00
	427 26		427 26

Note.—Members, 120 ; library, 626 vols. ; reading-room, 14 newspapers, 7 magazines and 4 reviews ; evening classes, 30 Pupils in arithmetic and mathematics ; 7 in book-keeping and penmanship ; 23 in architectural and mechanical Drawing, and 20 in English grammar and Composition. Assets, $620.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	30 73	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	440 43
Members' Subscriptions	215 88	Expenditure on Reading Room	145 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	124 05	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	65 34
Fines and Extra books	52 79	Newspapers and Magazines do	11 00
Interest	9 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	38 65
		Fuel, Light and Rent	40 00
		Salaries	60 00
		Balance in hand	12 03
	832 45		832 45

Note.—Members, 116 ; library, 2990 vols. ; reading-room, 8 magazines and 11 reviews ; 1 excursion. Assets, $3352.

BERLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	53 39	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	456 73
Members' Subscriptions	122 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	156 20
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	352 88	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	13 00
		Fuel and Light	36 33
		Repairs and Furnishing	18 00
		Insurance	12 00
		Salaries	158 00
		Miscellaneous	1 50
		Balance in hand	56 51
	928 27		928 27

Note.—Members, 123; library, 1339 vols.; reading room, 20 newspapers and 11 reviews and magazines. Assets, $1598.

BLYTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	31 85	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	215 09
Fees from Classes	27 25	Expenditure for Evening Classes	90 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	25 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	27 90
		Newspapers and Magazines, do	10 05
		Postage	76
		Furnishings	11 00
		Books ordered	95 78
		Balance in hand	13 52
	484 10		484 10

Note.—Members, 31; library 307 vols.; evening classes, 12 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics; 12 in book-keeping and penmanship; 11 in architectural and mechanical drawing. Assets, $809.

BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	132 93	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	285 83
Members' Subscriptions	28 50	Expenditure on Reading room	301 64
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	17 70	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	21 31
Rent of Room	6 50	Printing, Stationery and Postage	14 35
Balance due Treasurer	130 00	Fuel and Light	5 00
		Furnishings	4 00
		Insurance	13 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	2 00
		Salaries	48 00
	715 63		715 63

Note.—Members, 42; library, 899 vols.; reading-room, 13 newspapers and 7 magazines; 1 concert and readings. Assets, $885.

BRUSSELS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	55	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	145 00
Member's Subscriptions	39 95	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	5 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	128 50	Stationery and Postage	5 02
Legislative Grant	100 00	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	107 45
Donations	30 00	Salaries	27 00
		Balance in hand	9 53
	299 00		299 00

Note.—Members, 57; library, 887 vols.; 6 readings and entertainments.

CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	24 48	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	152 02
Members' Subscriptions	66 25	Expenditure for Evening Classes	331 00
Fees from Classes	76 50	Expenditure on Reading Room	107 88
Town Grant	75 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	6 50
Donations	12 50	Fuel and Light	16 70
Miscellaneous	8 00	Furnishings	3 63
		Balance in hand	25 00
	662 73		662 73

NOTE.—Members and subscribers, 215; library, 1,321 vols.; reading-room, 17 newspapers, 17 magazines, 5 reviews; evening classes, 12 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics; 9 in book-keeping and penmanship; 45 in drawing; 2 in English grammar and composition. Assets, $2,065.

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	268 75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	446 75
Rent of Rooms	15 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	153 75
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	50 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	36 09
Donations	31 45	Fuel and Light	23 79
Miscellaneous	67 79	Insurance	12 50
		Rent of Room	40 00
		Salaries	100 00
		Balance in hand	11
	832 99		832 99

NOTE.—Members, 222; library, 2,428 vols.; reading-room, 22 newspapers, 12 magazines, 6 reviews. Assets, $2,167.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	31 40	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	457 22
Members' Subscriptions	138 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	187 25
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	55 89	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association for 1876 and 1877	40 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	100 00
Sale of Catalogues	3 40	Binding books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	80 50
Donations	466 00	Fuel, Light and Water	36 68
Error in last account	20 00	Repairs and Furnishings	66 47
Miscellaneous	16 00	Insurance	17 50
		Rents	100 00
		Balance in hand	45 07
	1,130 69		1,130 69

NOTE.—Members, 109; library, 3,396 vols.; reading-room, 10 newspapers, 4 magazines; 4 readings. Assets, $6,568.

DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	3 95	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	76 06
Members' Subscriotions	52 50	Expenditure for Evening Classes	32 32
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	19 35	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	6 35
Legislative Grant	126 00	Stationery and Postage	1 00
Miscellaneous	6 80	Insurance	25 00
		Salaries	45 00
		Miscellaneous	18 74
		Balance in hand	4 13
	208 60		208 60

Note.—Members, 82 ; library, 1,029 vols. ; 1 concert. Assets, $953.

ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	4 66	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	576 86
Members' Subscriptions	153 25	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Fees from Exhibition	161 77	Books bought other than those under the Statute	5 25
Legislative Grant	400 00	Printing	9 10
Municipal Grant	50 00	Insurance	9 13
Miscellaneous	23 32	Cost of Exhibition	33 27
		Salaries	97 61
		Miscellaneous	5 63
		Balance in hand	36 15
	793 00		793 00

Note.—Members, 206 ; library, 3,740 vols. ; 1 exhibition of pictures, and 1 Christmas tree ; 5 concerts. Assets, $3,679.

FERGUS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	136 54	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	501 50
Members' Subscriptions	95 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	99 53
Fees from Classes	18 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	21 90
Donations	104 50	Fuel and Light	8 00
		Insurance	5 00
		Salaries	26 00
		Balance in hand	72 11
	754 04		754 04

NOTE.—Members, 139 ; library, 1,904 vols. ; evening classes, 22 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics ; also in book-keeping and penmanship ; and the same in English grammar and composition. Assets, $3,147.

GARDEN ISLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscription	263 00	Balance due Treasurer	440 01
Rent of rooms	10 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	444 73
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	55 00
Municipal Grant	235 62	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Donations	79 33	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	48 80	Fuel and Light	86 40
Balance due Treasurer	457 30	Rent and Furnishings	211 94
		Salaries	60 00
		Miscellaneous	25 97
	1494 05		1,494 05

NOTE.—Members, 84 ; library, 1,087 vols.; reading room, 26 newspapers, 7 magazines ; lectures, theatricals, reading and concert, total 12 ; 8 exhibitions of views, &c., by sterenoptican, with oxy-calcium light. Assets, $1,042. The reading-room is reported to be largely resorted to in the evenings. A new room has been added for chess, &c. This new Institute is already doing efficient work, with bright prospects for the future.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	268 30	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	368 75
Members' Subscription	181 97	Expenditure on Reading Room	212 20
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	28 54	Books bought other than those under the Statute	113 50
		Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	21 17
		Fuel and Light	7 89
		Insurance	8 00
		Salaries	127 00
		Miscellaneous	30
	878 81		878 81

NOTE.—Members, 62 ; subscribers, 139 ; library, 2,252 vols.; reading-room, 25 newspapers, 16 magazines and reviews. Assets, $4,530.

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	121 60	Books bought in accordance with condition of Grant	246 10
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	28 35	Expenditure on Reading Room	48 00
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Donations	37 16	Books bought other than those under the Statute	7 35
Balance due Treasurer	4 34	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery, and Postage	25 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments.	20 25
		Salaries	32 00
		Miscellaneous	2 25
	391 45		391 45

Note.—Members, 95 ; library, 1,420 vols.; reading-room, 9 magazines and reviews ; 2 lectures. Assets, $1,795.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts
Balance in hand	301 51	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	233 89
Members' Subscriptions	269 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	200 00
Fees from Classes	89 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Sale of papers and periodicals	41 88	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	16 25
		Fuel, Light and Water	48 83
		Furnishings	19 44
		Insurance	18 75
		Rent, &c.	95 00
		Salaries	205 00
		Balance in hand	94 23
	1,101 39		1,101 39

Note.—Members, 190 ; library, 2,228 vols.; reading-room, 17 newspapers, 12 magazines and 3 reviews. Evening classes, an average attendance of 25 pupils for 25 nights, in chemistry and natural philosophy, ornamental drawing, elocution, French, German, music, mutual instruction, phonography and telegraphy. Assets, $3,431.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	501 66	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	386 17
Members' Subscriptions	1,993 50	Expenditure for Evening Classes	189 85
Fees for Classes	95 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	100 00
Proceeds for Lectures and Entertainments	247 13	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	145 95
Rent of Hall	4,022 55	Newspapers and Magazines, do.	153 51
Rents of Shops	1,032 50	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery, and Postage	263 53
Sale of Newspapers	40 39	Fuel, Light, and Water	1,325 50
Extra Books issued	28 00	Buildings, Repairs, and Furnishings	1,434 43
Bills discounted	300 00	Insurance	237 35
		Salaries	1,688 87
		Interest	1,736 29
		Hall Licence	24 00
		Miscellaneous	207 38
		Bulance in hand	748 10
	8,660 73		8,660 73

NOTE.—Members, 1,006; Library, 6,351 vols.; Reading Room, 68 newspapers, 24 magazines, 5 reviews; Evening Classes, 20 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 46 in book-keeping and penmanship. Assets, $31,013.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Agricultural and Arts Act, passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1877, having enacted that the business years of Mechanics' Institutes, claiming a Legislative Grant under that Act, should end on the 1st May in each year, and that the annual meeting should be held during that month, it will be found that the accounts and statements now submitted to the members have been made up to that date, thus covering a period of fifteen months, from the 1st February, 1877, on which day the last annual meeting of the members of this Institute was held.

In what must necessarily be but a brief review of these accounts, the Board have much satisfaction in reporting a steady progress towards an improved condition of matters, so far as the financial interests of the Institute are concerned, than existed at the date of the last report.

In this respect the anticipations of the Directors, then expressed, have been fully verified by facts, as a careful comparison of figures in the last and in the present abstract of receipts and expenditure will fully evidence. The Directors also notice with pleasure the extended and constantly increasing use of the advantages offered both in the reading room and the library, now made by all classes of the public—the number of members having increased from 946 to over 1,006 *bona fide* subscribers, a larger number than is to be found on the roll of any other institute in Ontario, if not in the Dominion. A full list of papers and periodicals will be found appended to this report, comprising the leading British, American, and Canadian papers, and all magazines and periodicals of general interest. The crowded room shows how thoroughly it is appreciated.

Library.

As usual, this most important branch of the Institute has been a special object of care with the Board. During the past month all the outstanding volumes have been called in and inspected, and of the large number issued during the past fifteen months—over 33,000—but a very small proportion have been found to be lost or not restored. This is a favourable result when compared with the experience of other Institutes. The admirable system, probably as perfect as could be devised, under which the issuing and returning of books is managed, in a great measure accounts for this, but it also speaks well for the free access to the shelves of the library which is afforded to the members, showing that the privilege is enjoyed without being abused.

Five hundred and twenty-six volumes were added during the past term. With respect to the choice of works, so favourable are the circumstances and temper of the times to the diffusion of knowledge, and so abundamt are now the productions of the press, that books written in our own language, upon all subjects whatever, whether of general literature, science, taste or art, are constantly being published and quickly circulated throughout the whole empire.

From amongst these the most deliberate and mature consideration of the Board has been exercised in making a selection, and none have been omitted which were esteemed as likely to add to the standard excellence of the collection. As for novels, as few as possible appear on our lists, and such as were absolutely necessary to maintain this department, they will be found to be of the best character, and generally by the best English authors, to the exclusion of French and German romance. If we take the most superficial survey of circulating libraries, we may observe that the ingenuity of our own authors is sufficiently fertile in these flimsy and short-lived publications, and yet Germany and France contribute their aid to satisfy the craving appetite of the British public with such success, that some of their productions are as popular as our own. Of this latter class of fiction—filled as it is, with licentious descriptions, improbable incidents, false sentiments, snd such sophistical arguments as serve to justify the most improper actions, excite a romantic sensibility, pervert the judgment of the young and inexperienced, influence the passions and corrupt the heart—your Board have been careful to exclude all, excepting those of admitted moral excellence.

Reference to the very prevalent taste for novel reading, especially among the young, was made in the last report, with a few words of earnest advice to parents and guardians of such frequenting the library; but from the fact that of the number of works issued last year over 23,000 were fiction, but little fruit seems to have been borne by the remarks then made. The Board think it their duty to repeat these strictures. The objects of Mechanics' Institutes are of a higher and nobler nature than that of their being converted into mere circulating libraries for the indulgence of a perverted taste, and the Directors conceive that they would fail in their duties and responsibilities, did they not seriously urge upon those having the charge of very young persons, the propriety of, in some measure, guiding and directing their taste in the selection of books. * * * *

Classes.

In this department, another branch of usefulness has been opened to the Institute, and your Board have peculiar satisfaction in finding that their efforts in past years to establish a course of class instruction during the winter season have at length been crowned with complete success.

Classes under efficient teachers in book-keeping, writing, and arithmetic, with a large attendance in each branch, were opened early in the winter, and have been successfully carried out. In fact, the space afforded for the use of the classes was not sufficient for the accommodation of those desiring to enter, and many had to be dismissed on that account. Now that these classes have been successfully inaugurated, the Board doubt not but that their advantages will be eagerly sought for by the many not able to attend the Public Schools during the day. The prize money offered by the Mechanics' Association was duly paid, and the amount divided into nine prizes, given to the successful competitors, the examinations being conducted, at the request of the Directors, by Messrs. Macallum and Dickson.

The Mechanics' Institutes Association have presented to this Institute a handsomely

bound copy of Ure's Mechanical Dictionary, in 3 vols., with an appropriate inscription; a similar donation having been made to every Institute in affiliation with them. * *

HARRISTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	9 47	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	185 00
Members' Subscriptions	110 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	42 50
Fees from Classes	13 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	62 50
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	20 70	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Legislative Grant	200 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	2 00
Donations	15 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	16 60
Miscellaneous	84	Furnishings	10 02
		Insurance	5 00
		Salaries	10 00
		Balance in hand	25 39
	369 01		369 01

Note.—Members, 89; Library, 840 vols.; Reading Room, 17 newspapers, 3 magazines, 1 review; Evening Classes, 10 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 16 in book-keeping and penmanship, 2 in English grammar and composition. 2 lectures. Assets, $1050.

HESPELER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	52 36	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	71 45
Members' Subscriptions	88 25	Expenditure for Evening Classes	162 05
Fees from Classes	10 00	Expenditure for Reading Room	57 29
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Donations	61 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	4 92
		Fuel and Light	5 52
		Furnishings	11 00
		Salaries	9 50
		Miscellaneous	92
		Balance in hand	78 96
	411 61		411 61

Note.—Members, 94; Library, 984 vols.; Reading Room, 2 newspapers, 13 magazines and reviews; Evening Classes, 36 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, and 25 in book-keeping and penmanship. Assets, $1653.

KEMPTVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	173 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	261 01
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	55 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	16 20
Donations	90 00	Newspapers and Magazines do	7 50
		Stationery and Postage	5 50
		Fuel and Light	10 90
		Miscellaneous	2 10
		Balance in hand	14 79
	318 00		318 00

Note.—Members, 91 ; Library, 312 vols. ; Assets, 285. This new Institute, at the date of the report in May last, had received no Grant, and had not completed all the arrangements for a reading room.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	4 98	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	294 75
Members' Subscriptions	404 20	Expenditure for Evening Classes	170 40
Fees from Classes	93 75	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 15
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	85 90	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	40 25
Legislative Grant	399 50	Newspapers and Magazines do	46 68
Rent of Rooms	1,264 13	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery, and Postage Stamps	202 83
Donations to Building Fund	2,904 50	Fuel, Light, and Water	350 74
Sale of old Building	1,670 00	Buildings, Repairs, and Furnishings	121 84
Proceeds of Notes discounted	22,499 06	Insurance	250 14
Sale of old Building property	35 00	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	124 43
Sale of old Periodicals	61 30	Salaries	450 50
Collection in laying Corner Stone	56 59	Contractors	16,642 25
Loan on Mortgage	15,000 00	Purchase of Property and repayment of Mortgage	4,544 77
Interest	306 77	Licence for Hall	41 50
Miscellaneous	1 80	Miscellaneous	21,325 65
		Balance in hand	29 60
	44,786 48		44,786 48

Note.—Members, 376; library, 1,696 vols. ; reading room, 50 newspapers, 19 magazines, and 4 reviews ; evening classes, 50 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics; 30 in bookkeeping and penmanship ; 28 in drawing ; 25 in English grammar and composition ; 6 in French. 1 lecture. Assets, $12,904.

Annual Report.

Your Directors beg leave to submit the 8th annual report since the reorganization of the Institute in 1870, as follows:—We have to congratulate the members of the Institute

and the public generally on the continued prosperity of the Institute during the past year, and on the many additional advantages in the possession of the Institute to become a source of usefulness in the community. On the 21st day of September last the formal opening of the new and handsome building in the possession of the Institute was celebrated by a very large and enthusiastic public meeting, which was participated in by all classes of the community; and your Directors take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to those gentlemen representatives of the various professions and industries who so readily came forward, and by their presence and support so heartily endorsed the action of the Board in bringing this great work to a satisfactory completion. The new Institute comprises large hall, reading rooms, class and committee rooms and gymnasium, together with two large and commodious stores on the ground floor, and your Directors trust that it may prove to be one of the most useful, as it is one of the most handsome, of our public institutions. Owing to the length of time occupied in preparing for and removing to the new Institute, the work of the Institute has necessarily been interrupted to a large extent during the past year, but your Directors, while regretting this fact, trust that it will be more than compensated for in the immediate future by the arrangements which have been and are being made to carry on the educational work of the Institute, and to extend its influence generally. The library has received considerable additions of new and valuable books, both by purchase and donations from citizens, and has been utilised to its fullest extent by the members, full particulars of which, and of the great amount of work done in this department, appear in the report of the Library Committee hereto annexed. We also invite particular attention to the report of the Class Committee, also annexed, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the unavoidable interruption already alluded to, much and valuable instruction has been given. Your Directors have long recognized the necessity for the establishment of a School of Art and Design in this city, to afford instruction of a more full and complete nature than it could be in the power of the Institute to confer, and reference has been made from time to time to the constantly increasing claims of this city on the Government for aid in establishing such an institution. During the year special efforts have been put forth by the President and other members and prominent citizens to have this claim substantially recognized, and we have the gratifying result of the establishment of such a school, capable of affording a vast amount of instruction, and at the same time with the Government grant self-sustaining. While this withdraws from the Institute one of its most important classes, your Directors cannot but be grateful that such a powerful impetus has been given to so important a branch of higher education, and in the future must largely conduce to the benefit of the city and surrounding country.

Examinations of all the classes have been held, as will also appear from the report of the Class Committee, and your Directors will shortly appoint a day for the distribution of prizes.

* * * * * *

It will be observed that the Hall has been a large source of revenue during the time it has been available for use, and it is hoped will be more so in the future, its many advantages having already made it a favourite with the public.

Your Directors return their hearty thanks to the citizens generally for their very generous assistance during the year, and trust that the same measure of support will be accorded them in the future. A large amount of assistance is still required in order to extend the library, and place the Institute upon a better financial footing, and this we trust will be afforded as the merits of the Institute deserve.

Your Directors also beg to express their thanks to those citizens in particular who have donated valuable additions to the library, and to the conductors of the public press, who have furnished their papers to the reading room free of charge.

Accompanying this was a report of the Library Committee, stating that their portion of the Institute had been well patronized. The number of members shows an increase over last year. During the year a large number of books have been donated. There are at present in the library 1,696 books, an increase of 355.

The Class Committee also reported that they had just closed a successful season. Thanks were also given those who had assisted in teaching.

Mr. H. A. Wilkins' report of the drawing and modelling class showed that 32 had received instructions in drawing, modelling, geometrical, and mechanical and figure drawing. * *

MEAFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	46 68	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	56 50
Members' Subscriptions	32 95	Insurance	21 50
Rebate on Insurance	3 75	Rent	25 00
Insurance Company for damage to the Books	56 00	Miscellaneous	25
		Balance in hand	36 16
	139 38		138 98

Note.—Members, 52 ; Library, 500 vols. Assets, $1070. This Institute has now a brighter prospect, and is recovering from the damages which it sustained by fire.

MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ c
Members' Subscriptions	84 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	237 64
Fees from Classes	97 25	Expenditure for Evening Classes.	143 75
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	19 35	Expenditure on Reading Room	46 20
Legislative Grant	300 00	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	15 00
Donations	50 70	Books bought other than those under the Statute.	17 64
		Newspapers and Magazines do	5 92
		Stationery and postage	4 25
		Furnishings	30 00
		Catalogues	10 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	2 00
		Salaries	20 00
		Miscellaneous	45
		Balance in hand	18 45
	551 30		551 30

Note.—Members, 93 ; library, 1,996 vols. ; reading room ; 7 newspapers and 3 magazines ; 1 lecture ; evening class, 16 pupils in Instrumental Music. Assets, $3,518.

MITCHELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	76 12	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	305 71
Fees from Classes	19 50	Expenditure for Evening Classes	143 60
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	1 25	Expenditure on Reading Room	154 63
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	130 00	Newspapers and Magazines do	15 00
Miscellaneous	49 93	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	17 43
		Insurance	4 50
		Miscellaneous	5 75
		Balance in hand	10 18
	676 80		676 80

Note.—Members, 146, library, 1,271; reading room, 29 newspapers; 6 magazines; evening classes, 39 pupils in the classes for arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, English grammar and composition, 3 Lectures and entertainments. Assets, $1,745.

NEWMARKET MECAHNICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	32 00	To Balance due Treasurer	1 89
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	44 64	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	100 20
Legislative Grant	50 00	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	2 50
Fines	5 95	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	45 48
Borrowed	50 00	Fuel, Light and Rent	40 00
Proceeds of Note	122 00	Insurance	16 87
Discount on Books	26 86	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	49 90
Miscellaneous	1 05	Salaries	21 25
		Borrowed money and Interest	51 00
		Miscellaneous	1 05
		Balance in hand	2 36
	332 50		332 50

Note.—Members, 84; library, 973 vols.; 4 lectures and 2 musical and literary entertainments. Assets, $727. The prospects of the Institute are reported to be of a more encouraging character.

NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	106 69	To Balance due Treasurer	15 33
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	62 76	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	289 78
Legislative Grant	250 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	92 36
Donations	65 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	12 50
		Books bought other than those under the Statute	10 00
		Fuel and Light	15 00
		Repairs and Furnishings	20 40
		Balance in hand	29 08
	484 45		484 45

Note.—Members, 64; library, 2,658 vols.; reading room, 25 magazines and 4 reviews; 1 Concert and 1 reading. Assets, $3,529.

NORWICH.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	2 61	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	302 43
Members' Subscriptions	123 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	79 26
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	9 50	Books bought other than those under the Statute	68 02
Balance due Treasurer	25 02	Newspapers and Magazines do	50 00
		Printing, Stationary and Postage	14 25
		Fuel and Light	9 00
		Salaries	17 17
	560 13		560 13

Note.—Members, 68; library, 551 vols.; reading room, newspapers, 10; magazines 8; reviews, 3. Assets, $520.

PARIS.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	23 06	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	431 51
Members' Subscriptions	167 97	Expenditure on reading room	150 00
Proceeds from lectures and entertainments	29 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	2 00
Sale of periodicals	50 30	Printing, Stationery and Postage	6 10
Tickets sold in 1876	12 05	Insurance	25 00
Donations	100 00	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	24 00
		Salaries	120 00
		Miscellaneous	3 77
	782 38		782 38

Note.—Members, 162 ; library, 2,408 ; reading room, 10 newspapers ; 15 magazines ; 4 reviews ; 1 literary entertainment ; assets, $4,322.

PARKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	48 88	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	341 50
Members' Subscriptions	92 75	Expenditure on reading room	100 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	25 40	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	19 45
Legislative Grant	389 00	Newspapers and Magazines	38 99
Rent of rooms	16 00	Fuel and Light	20 33
Donations	62 24	Furnishings	1 25
		Insurance	10 00
		Miscellaneous	31 21
		Balance in hand	71 54
	634 27		634 27

Note.—Members, 100 ; library, 949 vols ; reading room, 4 newspapers, 5 magazines ; 2 debates, 1 lecture and 1 concert. Assets, $1,717.

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	146 89	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	278 59
Members' Subscriptions	274 00	Expenditure for evening classes	180 78
Fees from Classes	57 00	Expenditure on reading room	125 15
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	54 45
Interest	45 85	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	62 77
Miscellaneous	58 50	Fuel and light	19 32
		Insurance	19 00
		Rent and taxes	60 51
		Salaries	24 00
		Balance in hand	237 67
	1,082 24		1,082 24

Note.—Members, 251 ; library, 2,321 vols ; reading room, 19 newspapers, 9 magazines, 4 reviews ; evening classes, 10 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 14 in book-keeping and penmanship, 10 in architectural and mechanical drawing. Assets, $3,392.

The Institute is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, the library and reading room continue to increase in interest, and although the evening classes are not attended so well as could be desired, the returns show an increased number of pupils.

PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ ct
Balance in hand	46 32	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	415 27
Members' Subscriptions	137 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	32 38
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading-Room	139 89
Donations	165 95	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
		Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	8 00
		Fuel and Light	25 86
		Furnishings	19 00
		Insurance	2 82
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	6 37
		Salaries	50 00
		Balance in hand	29 68
	749 27		749 27

Note.—Members, 72 ; library, 2,282 vols.; reading room, 5 newspapers, 17 magazines, 2 reviews ; evening classes, 12 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics ; 1 lecture. Assets, $3,903.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

In compliance with the departmental instruction, the Preston Mechanics' Institute beg to report that its affairs continue in the same unabated condition of prosperity as has been the characteristic of the Institute since its commencement in 1871. The village numbers about 1,500 inhabitants, but a very large portion being of the labouring class, who do not read library books, hence the supporters of the Institute form a small portion of the inhabitants, it therefore requires more than ordinary exertion to sustain and continue in good operation this Mechanics' Institute ; yet with firm determination and the liberal legislative aid the Board of Directors feel assured that in course of time this Institute, with its excellent library, will be of general benefit to all the inhabitants. One of the chief aims of the Board being to induce the rising generation of this place to become readers of the library books, and in order to accomplish that desirable aim, various minors have been allowed the privilege read, though their parents were either too poor or too indifferent to become members.

The Board has constantly endeavoured to carry out the true spirit of the Statutes that created and by money grants assisted Mechanics' Institutes, and in so doing it has not expended any money in the purchase of novels or works of fiction, except such as occasionally appear in the magazines, the works of fiction in the library being received as donations. Out of 2,282 volumes now in the library, there are no more than 150 works of fiction, and these all standard works, a percentage smaller than any other Mechanics' Institute shows.

The Board is fully satisfied with the several conditions in the Statute relative to the Legislative Grant, and would not desire that works of fiction or novels be added to the list of authorised works for the library.

* * * * * * *

The Board is again, as in the preceeding years, enabled to inform the Members of this Institute that its affairs are in a flourishing condition ; again they have received liberal donations, and thereby the Library Committee have been enabled to add a large number of valuable standard works to the catalogue of books ; and, judging the future of the Institute by the past, the Board entertains the hope that the time is not far distant when the Library of the Preston Mechanics' Institute, except as regards works of Fiction, will rank among the first and best in Ontario. The Library Committee have not deemed it prudent to expend any of the Institute's funds in the purchase of works of Fiction or Novels: firstly, because the actual amount subscribed by the members does not warrant such an expenditure ; secondly, because there is contained in the Magazines furnished for the Reading Room a fair number of Novels, which ought to satisfy those inclined to that class of reading ; and thirdly, because Novels are not intended to form a prominent feature in a Mechanics' Institute Library.

The following statement will show the classes and number of Books at present in the Library :

Classes.	*English.*	*German.*	*Total.*
Agriculture	24	36	60
Architecture	29	26	55
Biographies	197	37	234
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	29	26	55
Education	48	23	71
Geography, Astronomy, &c	72	20	92
History	144	103	247
Jurisprudence	72	13	85
Literature, Poetry and Drama	144	343	487
Manufactures and Mechanics	63	52	115
Magazines	32	54	86
Novels	129	21	150
Natural History	51	51	102
Philosophy	38	49	87
Travels	266	90	356
Total	1,338	944	2,282

PORT COLBORNE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	1 07	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	291 42
Members' Subscriptions	68 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 04
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	16 20	Books bought other than those under the Statute	1 00
Legislative Grant	200 84	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	16 68
Subscriptions	100 42	Fuel and Light	85
Miscellaneous	6 01	Repairs & Furnishings	33 50
		Insurance	3 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	1 25
		Salaries	5 00
		Balance in hand	29 30
	392 51		392 51

Note.—Members, 71; library, 328 vols.; 2 literary and musical meetings. Assets, $371.

PORT ELGIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members's Subscriptions	85 95	Balance due Treasurer	8 27
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	123 70	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	180 00
Legislative Grant	120 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	6 00
		Insurance	7 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	25 36
		Salaries	12 55
		Miscellaneous	16 40
		Balance in hand	73 57
	329 65		329 65

Note.—Members, 91; library, 1,194 vols.; 1 literary and musical entertainment. Assets, $1,351.

PORT HOPE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	708 00	Balance due Treasurer	36 83
Rent of Rooms	40 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	97 60
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	340 75
Fines	13 05	Expenditure on Reading Room	449 80
Donations	30 00	Expenditure on Library	266 44
Sale of Periodicals	192 25	5 per cent. on Legislative Grants paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	40 00
		Books bought other than those under the Statute	89 45
		Furnishings	15 65
		Insurance	3 00
		Prizes	28 74
		Chess Room	8 20
		Balance in hand	6 84
	1,383 30		1,383 30

Note.—Members, 166; library, 6 9 vols.; reading room, 44 newspapers, magazines and reviews; evening classes, 23 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics; 28 in book-keeping and penmanship; 18 in architectural and mechanical drawing. Assets, $1,006.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	3 12	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	87 40
Members' Subscriptions	45 25	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	3 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	10 25	Printing, Stationery and Postage	3 75
Legislative Grant	60 00	Furnishings	25 00
Rent of Rooms	18 00	Rent of Piano	20 00
Donations	26 95	Salaries	12 00
Balance due Treasurer	12 58		
	176 15		176 15

Note.—Members, 50; library, 1,131 vols.; reading-room, 2 newspapers, 8 magazines, and reviews; 1 lecture, 3 debates and 1 musical entertainment

SARNIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	54 56	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	421 00
Members' Subscriptions	134 24	Expenditure for Evening Classes	9 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	79 60	Expenditure on Reading-Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Rent of Rooms	134 00	Newspapers and Magazines	33 58
Donations	24 00	Postage	65
Furniture Sold	163 00	Fuel and Light	56 34
Miscellaneous	40 06	Repairs and Furnishings	57 31
		Rent	120 84
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	17 00
		Salaries	85 00
		Miscellaneous	8 25
		Balance in hand	50 49
	1,029 46		1,029 46

Note.—Members, 207; library, 736 vols.; reading-room, 9 newspapers, 3 magazines; 3 lectures Assets, $1,925.

SEAFORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	13 95	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	320 78
Members' Subscriptions	218 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	114 00
Fees from Classes	57 00	Expenditure on Reading-Room	294 03
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	53 57
Donations	40 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	32 73
Sale of Newspapers	20 80	Fuel and Light	7 61
Miscellaneous	24 26	Repairs and Furnishings	19 15
Balance due Treasurer	151 98	Insurance	12 00
		Rent	50 00
		Salaries	100 00
		Miscellaneous	2 12
	1,025 99		1,025 99

Note.—Members, 225; library, 1,258 vols.; reading-room, 14 newspapers, 16 magazines, 5 reviews; evening classes, 9 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 9 in English grammar and composition, 16 in German, 6 in phonography. Assets, $1,715.

This Institute is reported as having been successful in its various operations, and the library and reading-room have been increasingly attractive, particularly to young men, who have largely availed themselves of the advantages offered.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	5 72	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	218 00
Members' Subscriptions	75 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	7 50
Legislative Grant	150 00	Balance in hand	5 22
	230 72		230 72

Note.—Members, 61 ; library, 2,370 vols. Assets, $3,600.

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ ct
Balance in hand	41 42	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	273 65
Members' Subscriptions	173 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	171 73
Prize Grant	20 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	147 00
Legislative Grant	409 00	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	44 00
Donations	10 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	79 93
Balance due Treasurer	88 69	Insurance	26 25
		Salaries	50 00
		Miscellaneous	20 55
	833 11		833 11

Note.—Members, 138 ; library, 2,316 vols ; reading-room, 9 newspapers, 20 magazines, and 6 reviews ; evening classes, 30 pupils in arithmetic, book-keeping and penmanship ; 30 in English grammar and composition Assets, $516.

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	74 37	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	450 00
Members' Subscriptions	103 25	Expenditure on Reading Room	130 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	140 58	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Newspapers and Magazines	21 40
Donations	153 20	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	26 40
Miscellaneous	21 00	Fuel and Light	28 10
		Furnishings	5 75
		Insurance	4 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	109 73
		Salaries	51 25
		Miscellaneous	5 80
		Balance in hand	39 97
	892 40		892 40

NOTE.—Members, 104; library, 1,779 vols.; reading-room, 15 newspapers; 7 magazines; 2 reviews; 7 lectures and penny readings. Assets, $2,087.

ST. CATHARINES' MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	159 37	Balance due Treasurer	72 07
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	437 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Balance due Treasurer	99 38	Books bought other than those under the Statute	5 28
		Fuel, Light and Water	29 80
		Repairs and Furnishings	99 00
		Insurance	12 50
		Salaries	78 50
		Miscellaneous	4 60
	753 75		758 75

NOTE.—Members, 157; library, 2,889 vols. Assets, $3,000.

ST. MARYS' MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	190 00	Balance due Treasurer	8 13
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	439 31
Donations	150 00	Expenditure on Reading-room	218 60
Rent of rooms	77 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	2 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	6 45
Balance due Treasurer	95 87	Fuel, Light and Water	88 15
		Repairs and Furnishings	21 23
		Insurance	30 00
		Rent	90 00
	912 87		912 87

NOTE.—Members, 191; library, 2,925; reading-room, 12 newspapers, 5 magazines Assets, $2,604.

THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	342 27	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	430 00
Members' Subscriptions	167 00	Expenditure of Reading-room	150 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	249 83	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	32 00
Rent of Rooms	60 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	27 28
Miscellaneous	42 80	Fuel and Light	25 50
		Rent	30 00
		Insurance	15 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	107 44
		Salaries	64 00
		Miscellaneous	2 11
		Balance in hand	358 57
	1,261 90		1,261 90

Note.—Members, 156; library, 2,532 vols.; reading-room, 9 newspapers, 10 magazines 1 review; 1 festival and 1 excursion. Assets, $5,408. Nothwithstanding the continued depression in business generally he Institute is reported to be in a prosperous condition, and its benefits extending. The libra continues to increase in attractiveness, nearly 80 volumes having been weekly issued. Th establishment of a reading-room has proved eminently successful.

THUNDER BAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	8 62	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	500 00
Members' Subscriptions	156 38	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	35 00	Postage	10
Legislative Grant	400 00	Caretaker	12 00
		Librarian	20 00
		Freight	70
		Balance in hand	47 20
	600 00		600 00

Note.—Members, 68; Library, 378 vols.; 1 concert. Assets, $773.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	12,407 69	Books bought in accordance with condition of Grant	303 46
Members' Subscriptions	2,385 91	Expenditure for Evening Classes	682 91
Fees from Classes	715 86	Expenditure on Reading Room	100 00
Rent of Rooms	692 75	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Fees and Fines	162 55	Books bought other than those under the Statute	99 07
Legislative Grant	400 00	Newspapers and Magazines, do	110 30
Old Newspapers	35 35	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	280 22
Donations	7 33	Fuel, Light and Water	654 30
Interest	247 10	Buildings, Repairs and Furnishings	11,664 83
Waste paper	18 00	Insurance	42 75
Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00	Cost of Entertainments	24 05
Recreation Room	1,440 43	Advertising	45 58
Miscellaneous	5 90	Salaries	1,717 98
		Interest	80 00
		House Requisites	20 32
		Taxes	61 35
		Commission	50 25
		Recreation Room, Furnishings, Repairs, Salaries, &c	1,906 76
		Miscellaneous	24 65
		Balance in hand	650 09
	18,538 87		18,538 87

Note.—Members, life, 65, honorary, 10, ordinary, 779; subscribers, 150; library, 9,082 vols.; reading-room, 79 newspapers, 38 magazines and 9 reviews; evening classes, 51 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 48 in book-keeping and penmanship, 15 in architectural and mechanical drawing, and 8 in ornamental; 76 in English grammar and composition; 31 in French, and 13 in phonography; 1 reunion, and 1 meeting for distribution of prizes. Assets, $25,721.

REPORT.

Your Board of Management, in resigning their trust for the past year, beg to present the following Annual Report for the year ending 30th April, 1878.

The Institute being now in possession of ample space for full development, has greatly extended its facilities, in the hope that very many of our citizens will come forward and assist the work by becoming members. Another new department has been successfully inaugurated in addition to the Recreation Room for young men, viz., a special Reading Room for ladies, which while tending to the progress and popularity of the Institute, will, it is hoped, be appreciated by our citizens.

The Membership, notwithstanding the continued depression of business, shows an increase of 53 above the last annual return. It is gratifying to observe that the increase is much larger in the more permanent section of the membership, the number of members proper being 779 against 640 last year, a large proportion of the increase having been obtained since the alterations were completed.

Membership.

Honorary Members	10
Life Members	65
Members (gentlemen)	755
" (ladies)	24
Half-yearly subscribers (gentlemen)	1
Quarterly " "	3
Yearly " (ladies)	95
Half yearly " "	13
Quarterly " "	17
Yearly " (youths)	8
Half-yearly " "	9
Quarterly " "	4
Total	1,004
Number of Members at the date of last Report was	951
Deduct withdrawals	382
	570
Added during the year	434
Present total	1,004

Finance.

It is gratifying to observe the increase in the receipts from membership, which, during the past year, amounted to $2,385.91, being the largest sum that has ever been received under that head, notwithstanding that 240 members pay reduced rates under the club system. The other items of revenue and expenditure are about the usual amounts, except the amounts received from advertisements, which has unfortunately disappeared from our returns. The cost of gas is also much greater, in consequence of the increased space to be lighted for the convenience of the members; it is to be hoped, however, that the improvements which have been effected will, with the return of better times, produce a considerable increase in the membership, and consequently in the means of meeting these increased expenses.

The sum of $10,000 has been paid to the Government on account of the repurchase of the building and lots.

The rooms now rented will produce a revenue of $1,300 per annum, and there are three fine rooms still to be let, two of which, it is believed, may soon be rented, the difficulty, which has hitherto existed, of obtaining separate access to each having been overcome. This revenue will meet the interest on the liability incurred by the repurchase of the building and lots.

Reading Room and Library.

During the past year very considerable improvements have been effected in these, the most important departments of a Mechanics' Institute. The Reading Room is probably the largest and best in the Dominion, having ample space for the proper arrangement of the various newspapers and periodicals with which the Room is amply furnished, and affording much greater sitting accommodation, combined with good light and proper ventilation.

The Ladies' Reading Room,

suggested in the last Annual Report, was opened on the completion of the alterations, with a toilet room in connection therewith; both have been very comfortably furnished, and have met with the hearty approbation of the ladies who frequent the library. Your Directors believe that this addition will be a great boon to the ladies of our city, and cannot fail to increase the popularity of the Institute.

The Library.

Your Directors have much pleasure in reporting a considerable reduction in the number of volumes missing at the last examination, which is doubtless to be attributed to the improved arrangement of the books, and they believe that few volumes have been taken out improperly since the completion of the alterations. They have also the pleasure to report that, of the 256 volumes missing at the examination last year, 121 volumes have been recovered.

The number of volumes issued during the past year has been less than during the preceding year, arising doubtless from the unavoidable annoyance occasioned to the members, especially the ladies, during the long period the alterations were in progress, which has, however, been more than compensated for by the increased facilities and comforts of the new library.

It has hitherto been the custom to deduct $100 each year for depreciation of the library. That amount your Directors believe to be totally insufficient, and they have this year deducted 10 per cent., which of course produces a corresponding decrease in the estimated value of the assets of the Institute.

* * * * * * *

No. of volumes issued during the year, 32,295 classified as under :—

Biography	735
Fiction	25,013
History	636
Miscellaneous	871
Poetry and the Drama	177
Periodicals	3,074
Science and Art	649
Voyages and Travels	927
Works of Reference	53
Religious	160
	32,295

Evening Classes, 19th Session.

Consequent on the repurchase of the building, the classes are now conducted in spacious and well ventilated rooms, a fact which is extremely gratifying to all who take an interest in the work of popular education carried out by the Mechanics' Institutes.

The total number of pupils during the past session has been 242, being one in excess of last year, which, considering the depressed condition of trade, and the fact of several other evening classes having been organized in the city, is very satisfactory.

Classes have been conducted in English grammar and composition, bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, and mensuration, French language, phonography, architectural and mechanical drawing, landscape, figure and ornamental drawing.

The various teachers have fulfilled their duties in a most satisfactory manner. In two cases the pupils testified their appreciation by presenting their teachers with testimonials and presents. The attention, and consequent attainments of the pupils, has been of a praiseworthy character.

From the pleasure evinced by the pupils at the two preceding distributions of prizes, ti was decided to continue the presentations of useful articles in lieu of books, and to present the prizes at a public reunion of the members and their friends. The large hall of the Institute not being available, which your Board much regretted, they availed themselves of the privilege kindly granted, to hold the reunion in the St. James' School house, which from its contiguity and size, fully met the requirements anticipated ; and it is pleasing to report that the reunion this season was a great success, a very large number from want of room, having been unable to obtain admission.

* * * * * * *

The importance of this department of the Institute is respectfully urged, as affording to young persons of both sexes, who are employed during the day, and who may wish to acquire a knowledge of certain subjects, the opportunity to gratify a noble desire. In this way recreation from labour is admirably united with solid improvement of the mind, and nothing within the power of the Institute should be left undone, which promises to increase the efficiency, and extend the usefulness, of the evening classes.

Return of the Evening Classes for the Session, commencing Oct. 22, 1877, and terminating March 2, 1878:—

	No. of Lessons.	No. of Pupils. M.	F.	Total.	Average Attendance.
Grammar and Writing	33	65	11	76	45
Book-keeping	33	46	2	48	25
Arithmetic	30	49	2	51	36
Architectural and Mechanical Drawing	33	15	...	15	9
Freehand Drswing	33	6	2	8	6
Shorthand	15	13	..	13	10
French	30	21	10	31	15
	207	215	27	242	146

Ages of the pupils attending the Evening Classes, session 1877-78.

No.	Years.
2	12
3	13
20	14
35	15
26	16
35	17
18	18
14	19
24	20
7	21
11	22
11	23
5	24
10	25
9	26
2	28
1	29
4	30
1	32
1	34
2	35
1	40
242	

One half the pupils were 17 years of age and under. * * *

Recreation Room.

This new department of the Institute has been so successful during the past year as to warrant an increased expenditure in the purchase in February last of three additional billiard tables, making nine tables with which the room is now furnished, all of which have been fully occupied. The revenue received from the tables during the past year has been $1,157.73.

A considerable addition to that sum would have been obtained if the additional tables had been purchased earlier in the season, but it was felt desirable to ascertain if the increased demand would continue.

The number of subscribers to the room is 190, and 1,039 visitors have been introduced since the 8th of November last. This department of the Institute is becoming extremely popular among our young citizens, and has been the means of attracting a number of new members to the Institute. * * * * *

UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
By Balance in hand	6 58	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	487 39
Members' Subscriptions	165 50	Expenditure for Evening Classes	97 22
Fees from Classes	42 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	168 20	Books bought other than those under the Statute	92 14
Legislative Grant	400 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	7 35
Rent of rooms	41 00	Fuel and Light	11 21
		Furnishings	17 80
		Insurance	10 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	45 00
		Salaries	25 00
		Miscellaneous	6 76
		Balance in hand	3 41
	823 28		823 28

Note.—Members, 148; library, 1,542 volumes; reading room, 4 magazine; evening classes, 17 pupils in architectural and mechanical drawing, and 8 in ornamental. 6 readings, and 2 musical entertainments. Assets, $2,002.

The Institute although suffering from a temporary dimination of members, owing to removals and the depression of business, continues to make healthy progress. The country members are increasing, who with those in the village largely avail themselves of the library, which has received an addition of nearly 500 volumes during the past year.

WALKERTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts
Balance in hand	118 01	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	271 68
Members' Subscriptions	30 50	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	8 25
Furniture Sold	26 45	Salaries	62 00
		Miscellaneous	42 71
		Balance in hand	170 32
	574 96		574 96

Note.—Members, 3[illegible]; library, 547 vols. Assets, $720

WATERLOO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	8 91	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	549 22
Members' Subscriptions	218 50	Expenditure for Evening Classes	36 00
Fees from Classes	36 00	5 per cent. of Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments	37 75	Books bought other than those under the Statute	33 90
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	57 88
Donations	65 00	Fuel and Light	7 45
Miscellaneous	9 85	Furnishings	15 88
		Insurance	7 50
		Salaries	20 00
		Miscellaneous	14 59
		Balance in hand	13 59
	776 01		776 01

Note.—Members, 110; library, 1,129 vols.; evening classes, 5 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship; 6 in chemistry and natural philosophy; 2 literary and musical entertainments. Assets, $1,397.

WARDSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	179 75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	576 26
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	61 63	Expenditure for Evening Classes	5 40
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	8 00
Donations	130 80	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 01
		Books bought other than those under the Statute	32 00
		Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	27 66
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	52 50
		Miscellaneous	6 90
		Balance in hand	43 46
	772 18		772 18

Note.—Members, 41; library, 687 vols.; evening classes, 12 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics; 12 in book-keeping and penmanship; 5 lectures, and 5 readings. Assets, $660.

WATERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	72 48	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	130 15
Members' Subscriptions	7 00	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	4 00
Legislative Grant	80 00	Care-taker	2 20
Donations	22 50	Balance in hand	45 63
	181 98		181 98

Note.—Members, 16; library, 1,250 vols. Assets, $1,545.

WELLAND MECHANI 'S' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	53 31	Books for Library	34 66
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	3 13	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	10 00
		Fuel and Light	2 00
		Furnishings	1 05
		Miscellaneous	5 60
		Balance in hand	3 13
	56 44		56 44

Note.—Members, 64; library, 495 vols. Assets, $379.

WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	749 38	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	198 56
Members' Subscriptions	58 25	5 per cent. on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	5 00
Interest	31 70	Books bought other than those under the Statute	25 00
Miscellaneous	12 44	Stationery and Postage	2 00
		Fuel and Light	20 00
		Repairs and Furnishings	48 00
		Salaries	52 00
		Balance in hand	501 21
	851 77		851 77

Note.—Members, 100; library, 1,232 vols; reading room, 6 magazines and 4 reviews. Assets, $260.

WINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	326 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	463 15
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	22 72	Expenditure on Reading Room	116 95
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00
Donations	60 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	7 50
Miscellaneous	25 65	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	27 26
		Fuel and Light	10 15
		Repairs and Furnishings	14 36
		Rent	60 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	8 25
		Salaries	53 19
		Balance in hand	54 01
	834 82		834 82

Note.--Members, 126; library, 483 vols; reading room, 20 newspapers and 5 magazines. Assets, $704.

WOODBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	37 50	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	143 16
Donations	109 96	Balance in hand	4 30
	147 46		147 46

Note.—Members, 35; library, 177 vols; Assets, $148. This is a new Institute, which at the time of making the report had not received a grant.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	408 59	Balance due Treasurer	11 46
Fees from Classes	60 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	317 70
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	16 30	Expenditure for Evening Classes	138 44
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
		5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00
		Books bought other than those under the Statute	55 65
		Fuel and Light	23 52
		Insurance	6 00
		Salaries	144 00
		Balance in hand	18 12
	884 89		884 89

NOTE.—Members, 297; library, 2,567 vols; reading room, 12 newspapers, 21 magazines, 5 reviews; evening classes, 25 pupils in arithmetic, book-keeping and penmanship; natural philosophy and English grammar. 3 lectures and readings. Assets, $3,018.

WROXETER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	65 49	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	14 65
Members' Subscriptions	48 66	5 per cent on Legislative Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	5 66
Legislative Grant	113 20	Postage	28
		Insurance	53
		Balance in hand	206 23
	227 35		227 35

NOTE.—Members, 64; library, 664 vols. Assets, $915.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (D.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR 1878.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1878.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the current year.

You will be gratified to perceive that the Association continues its work with unabated zeal, and that it is improving every means within its power for the gathering and disseminating of useful information concerning the cultivation, gathering, preserving and marketing of the Fruits of Ontario.

The Directors have this year ventured to carry out a long contemplated and much cherished purpose which they have been fully persuaded would be most conducive, nay, absolutely necessary, to the highest efficiency of this Association, namely, the issuing of a monthly, which would bring interesting intelligence or instructive hints more promptly to the knowledge of our fruit growers and horticulturists, and serve as a medium of communication between the members. There is reason to believe that this action has been very acceptable, and that the Little Monthly, which has been designated by the title of The Canadian Horticulturist, has been most heartily welcomed.

It has been found that the system adopted by the Legislature enjoining the election of a Director from among the members resident within each Agricultural division, has very materially increased the expense of holding the Directors' meetings, and that in consequence of this and of the expense incurred in publishing the Horticulturist, the Association has exhausted its revenues and is very considerably in debt. The Directors therefore hope that you will request Government to recommend to the Legislature at its present Session to grant a further sum in aid of the objects of this Association.

The past year has not been on the whole an unfavourable one to the fruit interests of this Province. The crops of small fruits, though somewhat injured by the late spring frosts, proved to be bountiful, and the apples sufficiently abundant and of excellent quality. Canadian apples have compared favourably in the home markets with those from the United States, and have brought remunerative prices to shippers who have made careful selections

and put up strictly first-class samples. Orchards that have come into bearing have generally yielded such satisfactory returns that more trees have been planted, and such has been the increased planting of orchards for commercial purposes that it is apparent our fruits will soon become an important part of our products, a source of wealth to the Province, and a valuable item of export.

Thanking you for the interest you have ever manifested in the welfare of this Association and the liberal and enlightened encouragement given to all its efforts to promote the fruit growing interests of Ontario.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
D. W. BEADLE,
Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Agricultural Hall, Yonge Street, Toronto, on the Evening of the 23rd day of September, 1878.

The President took the Chair and called the meeting to order. The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

The Directors submitted their annual Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors take much pleasure in being able to state that during the past year there has been continued interest manifested in the operations of the Association by the members, and that the meetings have been very interesting and, we believe, productive of good results. The winter meeting was held at Hamilton, in February, the summer meeting at St. Catharines, and the autumn meeting at Sarnia.

This year has been marked by a new feature in the work of the Association. It has for a long time seemed to be very desirable that we should have some medium of intercourse between the members on horticultural subjects, more frequent than the annual Report, something that would present as often as once a month topics of interest to our membership, and become a record of our progress. After careful deliberation your Directors decided to issue a monthly serial of sixteen pages, devoted to the interests of this Association. The ninth number is already in your hands, and we hope you have found this publication a welcome visitor at your homes. It is not intended to supply fully the place of the annual Report, but to place more promptly before you information that has hitherto been obliged to remain until the close of the year.

In the spring we caused the Burnet Grape to be sent to all the members, and have reason to believe that the plants were carefully put up and mailed, and trust that this variety will prove a decided acquisition to our list of grapes.

This has been the first year of our history under the provisions of the Act confoming our representation in the directorship to that of the Agricultural Association. As was to be expected this change has added to the expense of attendance upon the meetings of the board, and this, together with the increased expenditure incident to the publication of our monthly, has more than absorbed the means at our command. (We trust that in as much as this increased expense is largely due to the passage of the new Act our Lgislators will see the propriety of soon adding to our annual grant.)

We have to lament the death of one of the members of the board. Francis Hansford Hora, died at his residence, near Kingston, on the 4th of May last. Deeply interested in promoting the objects of this Association, it was a pleasure to him to do all that he could to help on the work of gathering and disseminating information on the subject of fruit culture.

His seat at the board became thus vacant before the expiration of his term, and his colleagues have been compellled to finish the year without his excellent counsel and assistance.

Another prominent member and former Director, Mr. John Freed, of Hamilton, has been called away by death. Of his many services in the cause of Pomology and Horticulture there is not time to speak. His works live after him. We can only close up our broken ranks and press on; time flies, "and soon the night cometh in which no man can work."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. BURNET,
President.

The Treasurer submitted his Report which was received and it having been duly audited, was referred to the Directors.

The President then read his annual address, which, like its predecessors, is replete with useful information. It was received with thanks, and ordered to be printed in the annual Report.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers for the year. On motion of P. C. Dempsey, seconded by W. McKenzie Ross, Rev. R. Burnet was unanimously chosen President

On motion of W. Saunders, seconded by P. E. Bucke, Wm. Roy, Esq., of Owen Sound, was unanimously elected Vice-President.

A Committee having been struck to nominate a Director from each Agricultural Division, on the bringing in of their report the meeting proceeded to consider it by divisions, and elected the following gentlemen to serve as Directors for the year, namely :—

No. 1. John Croil, Aultsville; No. 2, P. E. Bucke, Ottawa; No. 3, R. J. Cartwright, Kingston; No. 4, P. C. Dempsey, Albury; No. 5, Thos. Beal, Lindsay; No. 6, Geo. Leslie, Jr., Leslie; No. 7, Wm. Haskins, Hamilton; No. 8, A. M. Smith, Drummondville; No. 9, Chas. Arnold, Paris; No. 10, A. McD. Allan, Goderich; No. 11, W. Saunders, London; No. 12, Joshua Adams, Sarnia; No. 13, Henry Robertson, Collingwood.

On motion of W. Holton, seconded by Col. John McGill, Robert Roy and Angus Sutherland, of Hamilton, were appointed Auditors.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	$ 332 56	
Members fees from London, less commission, in 1877	8 10	
Members fees in 1878	1,497 00	
Advertising in Canadian Horticulturist	20 00	
Government Grant	1,000 00	
Total		$ 2,857 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Auditors	$ 20 00
Directors and Committees	628 00
Postage	70 79
Prizes	165 00
Printing	252 08
Binding and mailing	196 00
Grape vine distribution	515 75
Paper	199 36
Advertising	120 70
Commissions	45 25
Duties	5 30
Coloured Lithograph	150 00
Caretaker of rooms	4 00

Guarantee premium	$20 00	
Clerk	83 00	
Freight and Express	9 01	
Secretary and Treasurer	200 00	
Editor, Canadian Horticulturist	300 00	
		$2,984 24
Balance due Treasurer		126 58
Total		$2,857 66

September 23rd, 1878.

The balance due Treasurer	$ 126 58
Due on account Burnet Grape	530 00
Total	$ 656 58

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the foregoing receipts and disbursements and found them correct, which shows a balance due the Treasurer of $126.58.

(Signed) ROBERT ROY, } *Auditors.*
ANGUS SUTHERLAND, }

Dated Hamilton, 23rd September, 1878.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN :—To me, in the capacity of President of your Association, the great event of the year has again come round, and I find myself in the position of again addressing you on the fruit interests.

The subject is a wide and attractive one, and I wish that I could do it justice. Had I the ability and the practical knowledge of many now hearing me, the picture would be better, because better painted. Your indulgence, however, has been so long extended to me, and to my efforts, that I am emboldened to pass in review before you matters deeply affecting fruit-growers, and fruit interests in the Province.

Like all other commercial interests in the country, fruit interests have been passing through a time of trial. Season has succeeded season, and the hopes of the husbandman have been deferred, if not disappointed. As a rule, the present is a poor fruit year, though here and there, owing to local causes, and the great extent of our country, several varieties have succeeded, and made a good return. The great staple—apples—is everywhere almost a poor crop, the samples, however, being singularly fine.

After the most abundant promise of fruit ever witnessed in Ontario, three nights of frost well nigh annihilated the entire yield. This event occurred just at the most critical period, from the 12th to the 15th of May. The apple, pear, and cherry buds were just developing the pollen—the first, and finest berries on the strawberry—the whole of the cherry crop, and the early shoots of the vine were cut down as if they had never appeared. Currants, black and red, though the latter were more severely handled than the former, were entirely despoiled.

The feelings of the amateur and professional can be better imagined than portrayed. One gardener, in the neighbourhood of London, estimated his loss alone on his small fruits at $1,000. The fruit which was not wholly destroyed was severely injured. Those blotches on many specimens of fruits have doubtless been caused by the frost.

Strawberries were gnarled, apples, in many cases, were covered with rough, russetted patches, indicative of the severity of the frost, and even plums had an injured side, thickened and blackened, where the early varieties had made sufficient progress to be exposed to the visitation.

With all said and done, however, some fine samples have been produced. Sparse crops have enabled the trees and vines to put forth greater efforts in wood production, and the remaining fruit is fine and largely developed.

Late grapes have done well. There are sections in which nothing in the shape of grapes have been left. Plums are about half a crop, in some places abundant, and realizing good prices. Mr. Woolverton, Grimsby, says that in his district, the apples are not much touched. Peaches largely escaped, but owing to another evil, not less terrible than the frost—the Yellows—are but an indifferent crop, and of very poor quality where this disease has prevailed.

The difficulties attending fruit-growing are steadily on the increase. We had supposed that, as the country progressed in its material advancement, as clearances became more numerous, and the land better cultivated, our culture would make correspondingly rapid strides. This, however, in our experience is not found to be the case. Innumerable evils and trials beset the path of the horticulturist. Last year, in my address, I directed attention to the drawbacks to our cultivation, caused by the terrible depredations of insect pests. Their name is legion, and many of them unpronounceable. Thoughtful individuals amongst us have begun to consider what are the best means for lessening, if not for the removal of these evils. It will be a happy day for the fruit-grower when adequate methods are devised, and universally carried out, for the total destruction of all noxious insects, or at least their being brought under the control of the fruit-grower.

In the case of frosts, even much can be done to alleviate, if not obviate its sad ravages. One man of my acquintance had a large number of chip piles through his orchard, and on the appearance of a clear sky, indicative of frost, fired them. Whether a sheltered locality, or the means he employed, favoured him, true it is, that his orchard is loaded with fruit.

We are persuaded that insect pests can only be got rid of by legislation. It is not until the whole country is aroused to the loss entailed on the community by the attacks of insect pests, not until a well enforced law to destroy fallen and stung fruit be carried out, will our fruit-growers reap the full reward of their labours.

Surely it is a matter of regret that year after year passes, annual meetings of the F. G. A. of Ontario come and go, without active and practical plans being broached and executed for the protection of our own members.

Perhaps the habit of lecturing is so engrained in the nature of your presiding officer, that his address would be scarcely *sui generis* unless it contained an earnest inculcation to immediate action. There are so many drags on the wheels of action, that there is no fear of any sudden catastrophe from our stepping down and out.

Why should we not appoint an active committee to draft such a bill for the protection of fruit interests as would meet with favour in the eyes of our legislators at Ottawa, who might pass it into a permanent enactment? Such a bill might embrace two or three paragraphs on statistics.

The importance and advantage of such immediate action can scarcely be denied. I have sometimes thought, that an Executive Committee formed from our direction would effect great results, if armed with the necessary power to originate and carry out plans for the better working of our associational efforts.

Another subject, and pressing, demanding the immediate and prompt attention of our members, is, the ravages of "the Yellows" in our peach orchards Mr. A. M. Smith, nurseryman, Drummondville, deserves well of our Association in that he has been sounding the trumpet of warning in reference to this destructive agent. In a recent communication to me, he says: "The peach growers of Grimsby, and, I might say, of Ontario, are in trouble, and are in danger of a great calamity, and not only peach-growers, but all lovers of this delicious fruit as well." It is spreading with fearful rapidity in Western New York, nearly all the orchards, in what was formerly the best peach section being more or less affected. Some orchards are entirely ruined by it. Mr. Smith further says, that he and others, have been examining the orchards in and around Grimsby, and traces of the disease are found in several places. "The Committee of investigation found out this fact, that in all the orchards where there were symptoms of the disease, there were more or less trees which had been imported from the States, and where the trees were all home grown, there was not one as yet affected. The disease is no doubt disseminated in diseased pips, buds, and young trees, and fruit of the present year. There have been hundreds of baskets of diseased peaches, shipped from Western New York to Canada, and you will hear the universal verdict wherever it has been sold, that it is tasteless and almost worthless."

The cry is for the proper remedy. We must help ourselves. We must be up and doing. We must get the means to aid us in our beneficent projects.

I am old-fogy enough to think that good laws, well executed, are the characteristics of good government, and the instrumentalities of great benefits. When the Short-horn class of cattle, and other breeds, were threatened with Pleuro-pneumonia, what did the Government do? Why, they at once, on the advice of leading agriculturists, issued an order in Council to stop the importation of cattle. What was necessary in the case of cattle, seems to me equally urgent in the case of importation of diseased fruit and fruit trees. We must protect ourselves and our interests. Representation should at once be made to the Privy Council, consultation held, and action urged.

To us, in conclave, as we are, interesting queries arise in regard to "the Yellows." I am persuaded the disease is not new. I cultivated peaches some years ago, before I fell into the pear fancy. The facts noted by me then, may be of some service now. I found in all cases of Yellows, that the pith had been injured. In examining peach buds hurt by the frost, one can always tell the degree of cold that has been endured. If the core be green, then the intensity of cold has been under 12° Fahrenheit. If *brown*, the evil has been accomplished, but by a degree of cold not less than 14° or 16° Fahrenheit. Trees affected with Yellows have the pith as brown as a nut, which has led me to conclude after a deal of observation and thought, that the root of these, and kindred evils is to be found in the injury done by *cold*, and in being allowed to overbear. Tender shoots of the peach, especially those in shade are first to show symptoms of Yellows. In late fall these shoots are found growing vigorously—they cannot resist the cold—the sap vessels are burst, the sap becomes frozen, the due elaboration of the juices is prevented, and disease is the consequence. Trees propagated from these diseased stocks propagate the disease. Fruit grown from such diseased trees bear marks, as Mr. Smith says, of the ravages of the evil, in its tastelessness, and worthlessness.

Let our future Executive Committee take another note for another paragraph in their incipient bill to form the basis of future legislation.

It might justly be noted here that premature and diseased fruit from Ohio, and other States, anticipates our Canadian markets. These introductions lower the price of our Canadian horticultural products. Our fruit-growers are thus deprived of the benefit accruing from being first in the market. Buyers will not give, a fortnight after the season has begun, the prices obtained easily at the opening. Our horticulturists are thus placed in the position of being unable, in some instances, to meet their rents when due, in other, not able to meet their liabilities, and general depression is the consequence. You are well aware, gentlemen, that this is no imaginary picture.

Elemental nature, insect pests, and disease, while they rank among the most potent evils with which we have to contend, are by no means the only obstructions to successful fruit-growing. We have to contend against the thievish propensities of men and boys, who, perhaps, destroy more by the damage they do to the trees and vines, than by the amount they steal. It is provocative of bad thoughts, words, and actions, to find, after all our care, that our trees are sufferers as well as we ourselves. A better and a finer feeling prevails on the other side of the lines. We have been in different parts of the States, where without fences, or guards of any kind, the fruit was respected, and perfectly safe from passers-by. To remedy the wonderfully natural propensity for fruit stealing, which is a very old story, I suggest, that our efforts be put forth to make fruit-growing universal. Remove the temptation to steal by having everyone cultivate his own fruit, and such a plan once carried out will do more to preserve fruit, and your equanimity of mind, than the best coercive means that could be devised.

Perhaps, however, there is no greater drawback to our culture than the want of appreciation of the advantages of fruit culture among our own people. Notwithstanding all that has been said, written, and done, by our Association, much remains to be done, to enlighten, and urge our people to cultivate fruits. In the past, there has been, probably, some excuse for our yeomanry. I feel, however, that the time is past for excuse making. In how many districts of our Province of Ontario, do we find most miserably stunted and ill-cared-for orchards? It's cheaper to grow good trees than bad, just as it is as cheap to have cattle in good than in poor condition. Local Associations are greatly needed to give an impetus to fruit-growing. Last year at the Northern Fair at Walkerton, I found, that a certain pippin had

borne a wrong name for seventeen or eighteen years. Would it be believed, that the grower, who had annually carried off prizes for his apple bearing a wrong name, was greatly annoyed, that it was ruled out of competition, because it was wrongly named, and entered for competition in the wrong section. Local efforts to raise our culture into its proper place, and to the enjoyment of its true dignity, must be made in every quarter, and then, and then only, shall the want of due appreciation for fruit-growing be exploded, from our townships and towns.

The ennobling pleasures of fruit-growing are yet to be commended to our artisans and tradesmen. Once an individual has been launched upon the Pacific ocean of tree culture and fruit-growing, he forsakes and considers mean, former debasing attractions. Elevating delights are to be found around the family circle at the first exhibition of the first dish of plums, peaches or pears. How the commendations of the approving wife, and the expressed appreciation of the younger children over some toothsome grapes, gratifies, and is ample reward for the time spent, and the labour bestowed in the cultivation.

An esteemed correspondent, Mr. Adamson, of Hamilton, has been urging me to give greater attention to the enlisting of the hard-working villagers, townspeople, and citizens in fruit-culture. Amateur fruit and flower-growing associations affiliated to our Provincial Association would have a beneficial effect in developing fruit tastes, and bringing out the desire to cultivate fruits and flowers.

I wonder, if I should provoke hostile criticism, if I extended my remarks on the want of appreciation of the benefits accruing from fruit culture, to the individual members of our Association? How much of the labour is undertaken by a very few? Let the contributors to our periodical, the *Horticulturist*, testify to the truthfulness of this remark. It is where all, or, at least, a large proportion of the membership of any society lend a helping hand in forwarding its interests, that success attends the efforts. We need a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and there is no fear of failure. What we want is more concentrated and united purposes among fruit growers professionally. Earnest discussions on the best fruit markets—on the best methods of preserving our markets from being over-glutted, either by the home or the American producer. We have powerful rivals across the lines, men possessed of brains, as well as abundance of pecuniary means, who are continually scheming in the good sense, and carrying out almost invariably their plans to successful issues. A barrier to the difficulty we have for years had in accomplishing these results has been lately removed by the establishing of the *Horticulturist*. I must say, however, candidly and truthfully, that advantage has not been taken of this mode of ventilating the remedies for our difficulties. That great difficulties do exist is undeniable. How best are they to be removed? They are not likely to rectify themselves. Determination and action are necessary and pressing. I am certain our editor, Mr. Beadle, would open his pages to a temperate and full discussion of these and kindred topics.

When the best, however, has been devised and done, and the fruit raised, we have still difficulties to contend with. From our peculiar position, a few degrees further north than our more southern neighbours, our markets are permanently flooded with foreign fruit before ours is ready. The problem how best to meet this state of things is arduous and almost embarrassing. The American grower ought not, and cannot be excluded from our markets. How then are we to be protected? I suggest that reciprocity in fruits become the order of the day. If our energetic neighbours and cousins anticipate our fruits in our own markets, what hinders that we lengthen out theirs by carrying the war into Africa? Our own supineness alone prevents our supplying Buffalo, Detroit, Rochester, and Ogdensburgh with our late small fruits. If separating tariff views and notions hurtful to commerce prevail, as we believe they do prevail, let us by all means urge on a better state of things. We require, we need reciprocity in fruit interests. What is true in regard to fruit is equally true with regard to fruit trees. It is a fact that any quantity of nursery produce can be introduced into Canada from New York State and Ohio, but that similar Canadian productions have to pay a differential duty!

Then let politics be laid aside, and let us demand equal advantages. Let us have a fair field and no favour. Our manhood will enable us to hold our own. What we need is adequate legal protection. Place Canadian and American growers on the same platform. Should climate and skill and go-aheadativeness favour our rivals, then let the patient, steady industry of our people, act as a counterweight. *Nil desperandum.* Our F. G. A. of Ontario must

become the vanguard of the host that leads to victory. It must become more intensely Provincial, and assume the reins of direction. Perhaps, I ought to have said, it must become national. Fruit-raising must characterize all our districts. Our climate is, on the whole, favourable to fruit-raising— our soil in several large sections of the Province is singularly adapted for the purpose. Yet, alas ! what stagnation reigns from Amherstburg to Fort Erie. A district capable of supplying half a continent with delicious fruit given up to a hand-to mouth way of doing things. These capabilities are admitted, nay proved. Should any doubt remain on the mind of any man, let the fruit shown at the Guelph Central Fair last week by James McCrone, Normandale; G. J. Miller, Virgil; D. N. Broderick, and Jno. McLaren, St. Catharines, and on exhibition here to-day, demonstrate the fruit producing power of our soil and climate. We greatly need determined and united action. Give us, get us laws for the suppression of pests—enactments for the enfranchisement of the commerce in fruits and fruit trees—Agricultural and Arts' Acts for the better encouragement of agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

In looking over the governmental estimates for the encouragement of various industries, I find horticulture enriched and overburdened with the munificent sum of a thousand dollars. Think of the amount! A thousand dollars! What can the direction of the F. G. A. do with such a large sum? I was told at the time of the increase of the last grant—an increase of $250—that the members of our Legislative Assembly were all alive to the importance of so large an increase. Little do many of our legislators think of the straits to which we are put. Straits to meet the demands for the publication of our infantile periodical, the *Horticulturist*—the expense connected with the important illustrations of the annual Report to the Government—difficulties in meeting the ordinary outlay in the shape of paying for practical essays on agricultural and horticultural pursuits and subjects—the money needed to call forth to public notice new seedlings of all varieties of fruits—our tree dissemination—our advertisements, postage, papaterie, and the needful travelling expenses of the Directors—all these have to be met from the members' fees and from the munificent contribution of a thousand dollars.

When the public are made aware that the amended Agricultural and Arts' Act makes provision for thirteen Directors from the thirteen agricultural electoral divisions, and that a resident Director must be chosen from each of these, it will be seen how economical and careful our outlay must of necessity be. We question if $5,000 annually were too large a sum to be judiciously spent on the fruit interests in the Province of Ontario. In fact, I know I am only uttering the opinion of every member of this Association, when I say that our means of usefulness in advancing fruit interests are only limited by our scanty means—with more means we might become the instrumentality of much good.

Indications at present point to the propriety of fostering grape culture in Canada. In France, Spain, and Portugal, and also in Germany, the Phylloxera is working immense havoc among the vines. Nor are the ravages of this insect confined to the old and settled countries of Europe. Through the kindness of Mr. John McLean, of Owen Sound, I have been favoured with the Fruit Report of the Government of South Australia. The Phylloxera is making equally dreadful inroads upon the vines in that, and in the neighbouring Australian Colonies, as well as in America. On the principle that it is a bad wind that blows nobody good, I would have our Canadian fruit-growers prosecute with unflagging assiduity the cultivation of the grape. With hardy grapes so adapted to our soil and climate, there is no sufficient reason why our grapes and wines should not become the staple of the world. Mr. Peter C. Dempsey may live long enough to see what a mighty impulse he has given to vine culture by the introduction of "the Burnet" grape to the notice of fruit-growers. We are satisfied that it is destined to work a mighty revolution in Canadian grape-growing. We long to see his other hybrids, and as some say varieties superior to "the Burnet," especially his No. 18, disseminated. Might I be pardoned in saying, that I would like to remain in good company, and that Mr. Dempsey could not do better than name his 18 after Beadle, our worthy Secretary; his 22 after Arnold; 25 after Saunders, another after Roy; and signalize another member by giving to the world "a Bucke," to roam on the rich pastures of another "Leslie."

Mr. B. Gott, our eminent horticulturist and nurseryman, at Arkona, writes me in reference to grape-growing, and says, that it will prove an important lesson if we profit by the last spring's frost, and learn "to select and to plant for profit only those vines that are "*iron-*

clad." How true is it that necessity is the mother of invention. Practical men of judgment and discernment are the authors of profitable ideas. We must encourage the production of hardy varieties, the rigour of our climate demands, as Mr. Gott says, the *ironclad* among apples, pears, peaches, and grapes. All success to the pioneers in this desirable field for the aggrandisement of human happiness and human comfort.

To those of you, who anticipate evils to our own grape growing from the Phylloxera, and its introduction and propagation, by the means taken to induce the planting of a larger acreage, and that by the very suggestions made in this paper, I would merely say, that there is a margin for the cultivation of the grape in Canada. Our summers are shorter than those in more southern climes, and in the countries named,—less time is therefore allowed for its ravages,—the temperature is cooler,—and hence its exertions are less active. Our very position may yet give us the command of one of the most profitable of the commercial interests of the world—the fruit market. Ontario is yet destined to take a foremost place in fruit-growing and if her cultivators are true to themselves, they may yet derive the profit and advantages connected with the most extensive fruit operations.

I'll run the risk of being thought an annexationist, and urge upon our people, the study of the Americans at home. What push and dexterity they show in carrying on their commercial operations. What did not Longworth do for Cincinnati? What are not speculators doing for the vine-growing islands in Lake Erie? We want a few of such men, men of push. There is no reason why we should not go and do likewise. Grape-growing encounters no difficulties in Canada, that have not been equally prevalent in the States.

At the risk of repetition, I would again urge upon our Association to secure and disseminate the white raisin grape raised by Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie. It is, and has been to me, a subject of wonder, that a berry so promising should have been allowed to remain under a bushel, or a bed for that matter, for the last ten years. I fear something is wrong either with the producer, Mr. Reid, or with the Association, or with both. What is true of Mr Reid's grape is equally true of the Fellenberg plum. Mr. William Roy, of Owen Sound, has again and again called attention to this important fruit, so admirably adapted for drying, but the call has fallen on inattentive ears, and the merits of the plum are left to do honour to the few who appreciate it themselves, but who find it exceedingly difficult to innoculate others with their furor. I do wish that somebody would fire a thirty-ton gun on these and kindred matters from that good piece of ordinance the *Horticulturist*, and awaken our members and outsiders to the importance of giving a lift forward, and upward, to those fruits, that are of first-class merit and value. We do require a few strong men – weaklings are no avail.

It were unpardonable were I to omit mention of the improvements recently made in exhibiting our fruits. We have long submitted to the incubus of "this is how it has been," and "this is how it is to be" It is impossible satisfactorily to view and judge of fruit packed as close as peas on our show tables, with scarcely a space separating the individual's specimens, and, if separated, parted with a piece of dirty "Globe," or "Mail."

Through the intelligent action of Colonel Shanly, and the admirable executive ability of Aldermen Withrow, Close, and their able colleagues, we have a Hall, for our purposes, containing fruits and flowers alone.

I am vain of this triumph. For years I have striven to attain this consummation. When at Ottawa, the mere mention of the propriety of such an arrangement to Col. Shanly was enough to secure its accomplishment. To him, gentlemen, you are indebted for your fruit and flower Hall at this Exhibition at Toronto. We only trust, that other places seeing and appreciating the advantages, will go and do likewise. In speaking of this Exhibition, it seems befitting that I should notice how admirably things have been appointed. The means of classification which have been afforded us, and our agricultural confreres, have tended to give a prominence to exhibits, which never before has been the case in our Provincial Show.

Let me say that what has been done in your department in your fruit Exhibition is very marked in other departments.

Stoves have been separated from the Babel generally found in all central buildings—cheese with its wholesome flavours, and living freight, has been relegated to a house appropriated for the sole purpose of its exhibition. Elsewhere we had it in close proximity to our beautiful grapes. This is a mighty improvement on the delightfully blended smells of cabbage leaves, turnips, beets and onions, with those of butter and cheese. Thanks to the unstinted liberality of the Corporation of Toronto led by the broad and popular views of a Mor-

rison, and by the enlightened and 19th century views of Mr. Withrow, Chairman, and the members of the Exhibition Committee.

Now that we stand on our own bottom, the question may with propriety be asked, how can we best improve our longed for pleasant circumstances?

We must look for the display of increased taste. Better arrangement must become the order of the day. Attention must be called to the finer exhibition of fruits and flowers, and, if possible photographs should appear in the *Horticulturist* of the fruit exhibits that have taken the leading prizes.

What a happy day would that be for our present and future exhibitors, if our Judges would transfer to paper, thence to the publisher, the facts and reasons for their preferences. What a curious record it would be, and how instructive. Many a tyro would rejoice in the information, and be encouraged to enter the competition with old stagers distinguished for their triumphs and astuteness.

As yet, little is definitely known as to the criteria that guide different Judges in their different decisions as to fruit excellencies. We see no reason why these criteria should not be reduced to the niceties marking the exact sciences. Values ought invariably to be given to different varieties, which should be known as A 1, A 2, A 3, &c., &c., and then the value given according to size, shape, and colour.

It is admitted, I think, that all that might be is not made of our Exhibitions. Why papers should not be prepared and read on the different products in the different classes baffles my comprehension. It is not sufficient to say, that everybody is busy, and too tired in the discharge of duty on such occasions. Parties not thus engaged should be enlisted to do the work, and publication made of their views. Even wrong views might be made the vehicle of right ones, if only known, and disseminated.

A felt want among many fruit-growers is the absence of discussion on kindred subjects. If our Association is to fill the place of a thorough Provincial guide to Horticulture, and allied topics, then flowers and forestry, must be added to our plans and efforts. These two branches, in particular, are so closely allied to our cherished culture, that their omission in our discussions gives rise to reflections suggestive of additions to our contemplated objects. Our worthy Secretary has given us a touch of his poetical fancies and cultivated taste in recent articles on roses and their culture. His lucubrations have only to be implemented by a perusal of the Rev. Mr. Hole's Book on Roses, and a domestic Rosarium at every residence would start into existence at once.

A truce, however, to these pencillings, important considerations yet demand our attention. A little digression on lighter subjects may only whet our appetites for the severer.

It would be an oversight, on such an occasion as the present, were I to omit due and particular mention and give that meed of praise which Alderman Withrow and his noble Exhibition Committee so justly deserve for their admirable arrangements in the new Exhibition Buildings, erected at such expense on the Garrison Common. The City of Toronto has acted in no niggardly fashion, but in a way worthy of itself. Every requirement has been met, and the plans for the exhibition all but perfectly carried out. Nothing is more noticeable in this respect, we have already said, than the facilities for classification. The Province, and Toronto in particular, will be vast gainers by it. The example, so nobly set, will soon be followed. Exhibitions are so multiplied all over, that the excellencies of one sooner or later become the excellencies of others. Nor will this improved classification alone mark the Provincial, Western, Central, Hamilton and Northern Fairs, it will find its way down into the regular gradation of shows, through the village, township and county exhibitions.

The interest in these exhibitions is certainly gaining ground every year. Under the healthy and stimulating efforts of the annual Provincial competition, there has been, it is true, a gradual, but steady improvement of the quality of the articles placed on exhibition. People are beginning to enquire how results so interesting and beneficial, are brought about, and how best to be realized. Enquiry leads to experiment, and experiment to greater enterprise. This desire to excel is marvellously shown in the production of new and superior articles, both in agricultural, horticultural and manufactured goods. This has been especially the case in late years. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, for instance, has several hybrids equal, if not superior, to "the Burnet" grape, though there be a difficulty in supposing that "the Burnet" could be beat. Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, follows at no great distance with his highly flavoured varieties, which, in the opinion of many, have as piquant a flavour as any

variety grown under glass. This line of discovery is being prosecuted with increased ardour in the United States.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly head of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, George Ellwanger, Esq., for specimen plants of "the Sharpless strawberry." A brief description of this new plant may be acceptable to at least a number of the members of our Association, who, not being in the trade, are not in the way of hearing of recent novelties in fruits Size, large to very large, an average specimen measuring one and a half inches in diameter either way. A specimen exhibited at the Nurserymen's Convention, held in Rochester, June 20, 1878, weighed one and a half ounces, and measured seven inches in circumference. The Stump apple and the Red Bietigheimer are new, of rare excellence and high flavour. The Lady Washington grape of J. H. Ricketts, of Newburgh, N. Y., and similar productions of his, may be instanced as examples of what is doing, and what can be done. in the production of first-class fruits. The like may be said of André Desportes and Bonne Du Puits Ansault pears, the latter of which I have fruited. The Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder speaks in equally laudatory terms of the Frederick Clapp, a pear of first excellence.

It is true, too true, that often worthless varieties have been presented for the reception of the public. These annual exhibitions soon try their merit, and a season or two, at the utmost, tests their estimation in public opinion, and, as a consequence, their position in the well-considered catalogue of the improving nurseryman. Ill effects have not been invariably the consequence of premature issues. Failure in such cases has only stimulated to greater success in others. Pre-eminent in recording valuable and successful varieties newly introduced stands the firm of Ellwanger & Barry. We may implicitly rely on the catalogue descriptions of fruits presented by these professional men. In few, or no cases, do they issue to the public fruit trees which have not been thoroughly tested in their experimental nurseries. Progress and the benefits resulting from our exhibitions are marked and distinctive. What progress horticulture has made within the last few years! Nothing that industry and skill can accomplish has been left untried, and it is more than likely that, in the light of future exhibitions at our Provincial fairs, the record of horticultural progress will appear more fascinating and romantic than the most advanced horticulturist now present could dream of.

This is particularly shown by the advances made in grape-growing by Mr. Henry Paffard, of Niagara. A strong impression exists on the other side of the Atlantic in regard to our Canadian winters, that their severity is well calculated to stagger the intending emigrant from seeking a home upon our shores. Mr. Paffard can, and has practically demonstrated that we are not living within the Arctic Circle, and that however severe our climate may be, it does not injure vegetation. As a proof of the average mildness of our climate, reference may be made to the experiment of growing and ripening many of the exotic grapes heretofore only cultivated under glass.

Mr. Paffard, on a recent visit which I made to Niagara, showed me in his garden several exotic varieties, and among them a vine of Black Hamburgs, which has been in full bearing for six years, and produces yearly a heavy crop. It may not be generally known that Mr. Paffard secured a bronze medal for these grapes at the Centennial. The bunch weighed 16½ ounces. An esteemed correspondent writes of these grape vines, and says: "The protection in winter consists merely in laying down the vine and covering it with a little garden mould, and the growth is as rapid and vigorous, and the bearing as full as any of the hardier kinds, while the shape, size, colour and flavour of the clusters and fruit will compare favourably with the best specimens produced under glass."

Demonstation of our favourable climate has thus been made, and the continuance of effort and experiment will aid in the work of national development and human refinement until these beneficial triumphs of human genius receive encouragement from all classes of the community.

In the contemplation of this advancement, we have sometimes thought that the objects of our society are rather limited. Nor are we singular in this view. In a communication of a recent date from Geo. Mill, a veteran and accomplished horticulturist of Warwick Township, he asks: "By the way, do you think that we have enough of the right kind of material in Canada to form a botanical society?" Such a society might be well affiliated to our Fruit Growers' Association. It seems to me that the time is not distant when trees, flowers and fruits ought to form the objects of our associational efforts. The needs of the country seem to demand it, and parties interested in all rural matters feel it

a necessity. Our *Horticulturist* also seems to have made a strike on this line. The rose has received a memorable notice, why not the pine? The lettuce and other vegetables have come in for attention, why not the osage, thorn and maple?

Who is to give the initiative in the new departure? What strong man to stand forth and take the lead? Who is to gather up the threads of all these requirements for our country's good? I look to the members of our Fruit Growers' Association. They have done much in the past, and they may do much in the time to come.

I have just returned from fulfilling an invitation to the New York State Fair at Elmira. The Horticultural Society of Western New York take all kindred subjects under their wing. I may say that the members of this Society greatly bulk at this Annual State Fair. The courtesies of Mr. Ellwanger, Mr. Barry, Mr. Hoffman, President, of Mr. Harrison, the efficient Secretary, to your President will not be soon forgotten.

The machinery, which facilitates the working of the New York State Fair, runs very smoothly. Every thing is well appointed. We were much struck at the entrance fee being fifty cents. The usual amount of agricultural and horticultural implements were on exhibition—Syracuse chilled ploughs—reapers, which are self-binders with string—potato diggers—separators, and a countless host of nostrums for facilitating the labours of the husbandman. The samples of fruit and flowers were good. Ellwanger & Barry, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, exhibited a fine collection of apples, grapes, pears and quinces. Mr. Vick was there, as he is here, with his grand display of flowers. J. H. Ricketts, and his splendid hybrids, was conspicuous—in a recherché collection like that of the Newburg exhibitor, it was difficult to distinguish his best varieties. To our taste and that of my well-known colleague, Mr. Fuller, of New York, Rickett's Lady Washington was *facile princeps*. A seedling peach shown by a Mrs. Bliss was greatly superior in flesh and quality to the Crawford Early, and is a peach which, we are satisfied, will yet make a noise in the world.

A horticulturist of Elmira showed a dozen samples of Tompkin's County King. They were the king of apples. One was 23 ounces weight and measured $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference any way. The twelve together weighed 13 pounds 13 ounces.

Cattle—Short-horns, Ayrshires and Jerseys—sheep and pigs made a good show, and Mr. Joe Jardine, of our Province, did not come off second best with his Ayrshires. Horses, however, are the grand staple at the New York State Fair, and they were splendid.

But I digress. There is a mighty difference between horses, sheep and pigs, and apples, pears and grapes.

I would suggest to the F. G. Association, as I have already suggested to the Board of Agriculture, that we would be doing ourselves infinite credit by inviting a limited number of the foremost fruit-growers in the Northern States of the Union, such as those of New York, Ohio and Michigan, to come over and be our judges of fruit at one of our Provincial shows. Much benefit would result to us and them. Ellwanger, Barry; Robert J. Swan, of Geneva, Fuller, of New York; Thomas, of Union Springs; Quinn, of New Jersey; Bateham and Campbell, of Ohio, are each and all eminent in their profession in their own country, and would lend a lustre to ours if they came amongst us as invited guests to judge of our Provincial fruit productions. Such a suggestion is well worthy of the best consideration of our Association, and I have little fear, if recommended by you to the enlightened Board of Agriculture and Arts, they would at once see and appreciate the propriety and advantage of the step.

I am nearly done. I have merely to say further in reference to the means to be employed for the furtherance of the interests of our Association in the future, that, whenever the funds permit of it, we should diligently add to our appliances, a technical library on horticulture, floriculture and forestry. I trust our members are not forgetful of the donation which we received a number of years ago from Sir William Young, of Nova Scotia, of his late father's work on agriculture, issued to the world under the *nom de plume* of "Agricola;" of the liberal contribution of the Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder of the transactions, in eight volumes, of the American Pomological Society. I would further take the liberty of suggesting to you, gentlemen, on this occasion, that the Secretary be impowered to collect and bind all periodicals, either received in exchange or bought, illustrative of our chosen culture.

In conclusion, should some effort not be made by us to occupy Manitoba, and British

Columbia with the best products of Pomona. Former members of our Association now reside in Manitoba, and our Pacific Province, and would it not be well to stir them up to the propriety of advancing fruit interests in their respective Provinces? The least we can do is to see that the leaders of the public in horticultural matters are furnished with our Reports to our own Government. In trying to benefit them, we would certainly be doing no injury to ourselves.

What is true of the Provinces now named is equally true of the Maritime Provinces. A closer correspondence than has yet existed between us, might be of advantage to them and to us. I am well satisfied, that Dr. C. C. Hamilton, of Wolfville, would cordially enter into such arrangement, and would be ably seconded by such enthusiastic horticulturists as J. H. Starr, and Mr. Brown of Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen, our present Exhibition will be long remembered in connection with the name of His Excellency, Earl Dufferin. Before there is occasion again to erect new buildings for holding the Provincial Fair at Toronto, most of the present actors will have passed from this scene of mortal interests. Let us strive as diligent workers to leave behind us a record, somewhat of the nature of that which will remain in the history of our country, of the beneficent Government, and the thoughtful patronage of every good work of the retiring Governor-General of Canada, of whom it may be justly and truly said, that he never made a wrong step, and always said and did, in his official intercourse with us, the right and true, at the proper time and place.

We are sowers, and others are the reapers. This is our sowing season—let us sow well—in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. With so much to encourage and reward faithful labourers, let us strive each in his sphere, and as he has opportunity, so to acquit himself in the great struggle of life, that the plaudits of our fellow creatures—the approvings of our consciences, and at last, the "well done" of the Great Master may reward all our toil.

One of our Directors, the late Mr. Hora, of Kingston, has since our last annual gathering entered into the fruition of his labours. Our harvest-time, like his, will soon be over. The sun is fading now; the ripened fruits of the earth remind us of God's glorious promises; the fall is gradually tinging the scene; grey hairs begin here and there to appear upon us; nature looks more sterile and sombre every day after the golden tints of autumn; the air is getting chilly; the winter is coming,—freezing, furious, bleak winter is coming—we, while others are taken, are left to the burden and heat of the day—when our day is finished, and the winter of death has come, may those who survive us, utter with joy, he has finished his work.

"While man is growing, life is in decrease;
And cradles rock us nearer to the tomb,
Our birth is nothing but our death begun
As tapers in that instant they take fire."

ROBERT BURNET,
President.

REPORTS OF DISCUSSIONS.

WINTER MEETING.

The Winter Meeting was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Hamilton, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1878.

President Burnet took the chair, and, after the reading and adoption of the minutes, introduced to the meeting John R. Craig, Esq., Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and heartily welcomed him to our discussions. Mr. Craig responded to the effect that it was a great pleasure to him to be present, to make the acquaintance of the members, and become familiar with the working and work of the Association. The

President also introduced to the meeting Mr. Jones, of Rochester, a member of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and delegate from that body. Mr. Jones thanked the President for his very complimentary introduction, and presented his credentials, which were read to the meeting by the Secretary.

Charles Arnold, of Paris, read his report of the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, to which he had been sent as our delegate, which was received with thanks to Mr. Arnold, and ordered to be printed in the annual Report.

REPORT OF DELEGATION TO WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 23RD AND 24TH, 1878.

Your delegate appointed to attend the Winter Meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society begs to report that he met that Society at Rochester, on the 23rd and 24th of January.

The meeting was held in the new Common Council Chamber, a room capable of holding some 500 people. The average attendance during the 23rd and 24th was about 150 intelligent fruit growers from all parts of New York and adjoining States, Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, and your humble servant being the only persons observed from Ontario.

The following are some of the subjects discussed :—

1st. The Quince.—On what soils and by what treatment does the orchard culture of the quince prove most profitable, and what variety is best for general cultivation for market purposes.

But little information was elicited ; no two persons seemed to be of the same opinion as to the best kinds, or the best mode of cultivation.

2nd. Insect Enemies.—What discoveries or improvements have been made during the past year in the manner of exterminating the codlin moth worm, and what methods have proved most effective in preventing the depredations of the canker worm, etc.

Nearly the whole of the evening session of 23rd was occupied in discussing the codlin moth and the best means of destroying it. One person spoke for nearly two hours in advocating the claims of what he called his invention, and for which he had applied for a patent. This contrivance consisted only of a piece of water-proof paper or pasteboard, lined with cotton batting, forming a band of from two to three inches wide around the trunk of each tree, the cotton batting to be put next to the tree, and occasionally taken off and the larva found lodged therein destroyed.

Another person had applied for a patent for the same thing, only in this case the cardboard was punched full of holes, and the cotton batting pressed into the holes.

Other persons had used several folds of common paper with good results.

All parties agreed that war ought to be at once declared against this pest, and that every person who owned an apple or pear tree should be enlisted into this service.

Scraping the rough bark from the trunk of the tree in the spring and washing the tree with good strong soapsuds, thus destroying the larva and softening the bark was recommended.

Thursday morning's session was occupied in reading the following essays, some of them containing much valuable information ;

J. J. Thomas—Our Public Roads.

Prof. Lazenby—Gathering, Marketing and Preserving Apples.

Charles A. Green—Small Fruits.

Geo. Ellwanger—Spring Flowering Shrubs.

P. C. Reynolds—The Kitchen Garden.

Geo. T. Fish—Horticultural Botany.

H. B. Ellwanger—On Roses.

W. C. Barry—Weeping or Drooping Trees.

A short essay, read by Prof. C. H. Dann, on Chemistry, containing the statement that 95 per cent. of the fruit and wood of the apple tree was supplied by the air, somewhat taxed the credulity of your delegate.

3rd. The Peach Tree Worm—Is the worm that destroys the young shoots of the

peach, a new enemy, and is there any way of preventing its attack? How are the Yellows introduced and how exterminated?

The debate on this subject was very brief and but little information gained.

4th. Timber Protection for Peach Orchards.—Is timber protection for peachorchards more important than elevated sites or northern slopes?

The opinions expressed on this subject were almost as various as the persons who took part in the discussion.

5th. Irrigation.—Is irrigation for gardens and fruits practicable? What are its uses and methods?

No person spoke from experience and the subject was soon dismissed.

There were but very few fruits on exhibition; the following is a list of the pears:—Columbia, Princess St. Germain, Beurre Gris d'Hiver, Doyenne Goubault, Haddington, Herricart de Thury, Beurre Langlier.

A plate of the Columbia pears was the finest plate of winter pears I ever saw, as far as appearance goes, of the flavour I had no means of judging.

A few plates of the well-known old varieties of apples completed the list of fruit on exhibition.

Reports from different parts of the State, as to the quantity of apples grown and shipped last year, showed an immense revenue to the State and profit to the growers: $300,000 worth were reported from Niagara County alone. Other counties reported as high as $500,000 worth, besides a large amount for pears and other fruits.

Before closing his report, your delegate would beg to remark, that when these statements were made as to the large amount of money realized from so comparatively small quantity of ground, that he inwardly expressed the hope, that the day was not far distant, when through the enterprise and far seeing policy of some of our intelligent land owners, aided by the well directed efforts of this Association, reports similar to those just mentioned will come from numerous counties in Ontario, where soil and climate are certainly equal to any portion of New York State.

And when we consider that *Our Ontario* is the best fruit-growing section of this great Dominion; and remember the large number of our people, and people from less favoured lands, who are emigrating to the rich fertile plains of the "Great North Land" of Manitoba, who must always cherish a desire for our delicious red and golden cheeked apples; and when we take into account also, the yearly increasing facilities for shipping in every direction, surely it is quite safe to predict, that growing first-class fruit in Ontario must be profitable for many years to come.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your humble servant,

CHARLES ARNOLD,

After the reading of this report a discussion arose on the subject of statistics of fruit culture.

Mr. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., stated that their method of collecting statistics is to appoint a committee from each county, consisting of one person, who corresponds with the shippers of fruit and ascertains the amount each has shipped during the season.

President Burnet suggested that we need authority from the proper source to ask for and procure these statistics, and that it be made obligatory on parties to give this information: many shippers do not care to have it known how much they handle.

Mr. Jones suggested that the railways will willingly give information of the quantity of fruit shipped from their several stations.

A. M. Smith moved, seconded by E. Morden, that a Committee be appointed by this meeting to interview the Government and devise means for obtaining reliable statistics in regard to the amount and value of the fruit annually raised and exported from this Province, and that the Committee consist of Messrs. Burnet, Beadle and Bucke, which resolution was carried unanimously.

It was also moved by Mr. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Bucke, that the Grand Trunk, Great Western and the other railways be requested to include in their annual reports on the crops he condition of the apple crop.

It appeared from the reports made to the Western New York Horticultural Society that the quantity of fruit shipped and worked up in Niagara County was :—

Apples, 100,000 barrels sold and in store in the county at an average of $2.75 per bbl.	$ 275 000
Apples, 55,000 bushels at 20c.	11 000
Pears, 5,000 bbls at $4.00 per bbl.	20 000
Quinces, 2,000 bbls at $4.00 per bbl	8 000
Cherries, 160,000 pounds at 3c per lb.	4 800
Peaches, 85,000 cases at 75c per case,	65 750
Plums, 1,800 bushels at $1.75 per bushel.	3 150
Grapes, 300,000 pounds, at an average of 4c per lb.	12 000
Making a total of	$399 700

In Genesee County the report stated that the number of bbls of apples purchased in Batavia was	20 449
Number of bbls of apples purchased in Leroy was	18 500
Do do do Corfu do	4 800
Do do do Other points	1 600
Making a total aggregate of barrels shipped from the county	45 349
A low estimate of quantity yet held by growers	5 000
Making the total quantity marketed outside the county	50 349 bbls.

which as the average price paid per bbl was $2.30, makes the apple crop net the county the sum of $115,702.70.

The total quantity of pears shipped from the county is 5,640 bbls, costing $3.50 per bbl., or a total sum of $16,240.

The total sale of quinces was 800 bbls., at $4.50 per bbl., equal to a total of $3,600.

Thus the total income to this county from these fruits was the significant sum of $135,-542.70.

In Erie County it was stated the amount of apples of No. 1 quality was equal to 500,-000 bbls., and that the average price per bbl was $2.00, equal $ 1,000,000

Pears, first quality, 50,000 bbls., average price $3.50 per bbl., equal to 165,000

Making a total of $1,165,000

Besides what has been received for cherries, which brought an average price of $2.50 per bushel, and from grapes which brought an average of 3¾c per lb.

It was stated also that the total shipments of apples from Chautaque County had amounted to about 200,000 barrels.

The meeting proceeded to the discussion of the

CANKER WORM.

The insect has made its appearance in some places in great numbers, doing great damage to the orchards by eating the leaves, often stripping the trees entirely, so that they are as destitute of foliage as in the winter.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, had no experience.

J. J. Bowman, Hamilton, had quite too much experience, having suffered severely from their depredations. The female moth is wingless, comes out of the ground in November, crawls up the trunk of the tree and lays her eggs. From these eggs the worms hatch out in the spring, devour the leaves, and disappear about the middle of June, going into the ground, when they undergo their transformations and come forth again as moths in the autumn. He had tried Paris green in water, sprinkled upon the leaves and it had killed them,

The followingdescription of these insects is taken from the Entomological Report of 1875, page 25, it having been ascertained that there are two species of this insect. The one is called *Anisopteryx Vernata*, The egg of this species is not unlike in form a miniature hen's egg, but is of a very delicate texture and pearly lustre, with irregular impressions on its surface. The eggs are laid in masses without any regularity or order in their arrangement, often as many as a hundred together, and secreted in the crevices of the bark of the trees. The eggs are usually hatched between the first and middle of May, about the time when the young leaves of the apple tree begin to push from the bud. The little canker-worms, on making their escape from the egg, cluster upon and consume the tender leaves, and on the approach of cold or wet weather creep for shelter into the bosom of the expanding bud, or into the opening flowers. The newly hatched caterpillar is of a dark olive green or brown colour, with a black, shining head, and a horny plate of the same colour, on the second segment. When full grown they measure about an inch in length. The colour of the body varies from greenish yellow to dusky or even dark brown. The head is mottled and spotted, and has two pale transverse lines in front; the body is longitudinally striped with many narrow pale lines; along the sides the body becomes deeper in colour, and down the middle of the back are some blackish spots. When not eating they remain stretched out at full length, and resting on their fore and hind legs under the leaves. When full grown they leave the trees, either by creeping down the trunk or by letting themselves down by silken threads from the branches. When thus suspended in great numbers, as is frequently the case, under the limbs of trees overhanging roads and sidewalks, they become a great annoyance. Having reached the ground, they soon begin to burrow into it, and having penetrated from two to six inches, a simple earthen cell is formed by compressing the earth, and lining it with a few silken threads; this makes but a fragile home for the chrysalis, and is easily broken to pieces. The chrysalis, which is about five lines long, and one and a half in diameter, is of a pale grayish brown colour, with a greenish tint on the wing-sheaths in the male; that of the female is more robust than the male, and both are sparingly fitted with shallow dots over their surface. Sometimes the chrysalis produces the perfect insect late in the autumn, in other cases it remains quiescent during the fall and winter months, emerging during the first warm days of early spring. The female moths of both species of canker-worm are wingless, and present a very odd, spider-like appearance. With a body distended with eggs, she drags her weary way along in a most ungainly manner, until she reaches the base of a suitable tree, up which she climbs, and there awaits the arrival of the male. The male is active, although a delicate and slender looking creature. Its fore wings are ash-coloured, or brownish-grey, of a silky, semi-transparent appearance, with a broken whitish band crossing the wings near the outer margin, and three interrupted brownish lines between that and the base. There is an oblique black dash near the tip of the fore wings, and a nearly continuous black line before the fringe. The hind wings are plain pale ash-coloured, or very light gray with a dusky dot about the middle of each.

The other is called Anisopteryx pometaria. This species, although closely resembling the preceding, has many points of difference. The eggs are flattened above, have a central puncture and a brown circle near the border, and are laid side by side in regular and compact masses, and are usually deposited in exposed situations. The newly hatched caterpillar is pale olive green, with the head and horny covering of the upper part of the second segment of a very pale hue. The full-grown caterpillar is also differently marked, the longitudinal lines being fewer in number, but broader and more distinct. The chrysalis is much tougher than that of the former species, being formed of densely spun silk of a buff colour, interwoven on the outside with particles of earth. In the male moth the antennæ have a greater number of joints, there being fifty or more in this species, whereas in Vernata there are not quite forty. The wings are less transparent but more glossy, the fore wings brownish gray, but of a darker hue than on the other species, and are crossed by two more regular whitish bands, the outer one enlarging near the apex, where it forms a large pale spot. The hind wings are greyish-brown, with a faint central blackish dot, and usually a more or less distinct white band crossing them. Both of these species are very destructive, when numerous, to apple and other trees.

Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, had considerable experience with these canker-worms, and tried three ways of combatting them. Had found the use of bandages, smeared with tar, pitch tar, not coal tar, the easiest and very successful. After a few days the tar hardens and

it becomes necessary to make a fresh application. Had also used Paris-green mixed with water, applying it with a garden pump. This must be put on very early in the season, as soon as the buds burst, else the mischief will have been done. Had also tried fall ploughing, say in the end of October, with a view of breaking up and exposing the chrysalids, and thought this had a beneficial effect.

Mr. Smith, of Glanford, said that a very sticky substance was made from a mixture of castor-oil and resin, which is the material which was used in the manufacture of the sticky Fly-paper; though in cold weather it might become too hard. Molasses mixed with tar will make it keep soft longer, unless there should be rain, which would wash the tar out.

D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines, stated that in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, he had seen the elm trees, which are the beauty and glory of the place, encircled with a leaden trough, made to fit so snugly to the tree that nothing can creep up between the trough and the tree, and the trough filled with cheap fish oil. These trees were visited every day or two, the troughs cleaned out if found, as they often were, filled with the bodies of these wingless moths, and a fresh supply of oil put in.

The meeting next proceeded to the consideration of the

CODLIN MOTH.

This moth is destructive to our apples, feeding on the pulp of the fruit, making unsightly caverns and galleries, and causing the affected specimens to ripen prematurely. Every one that eats apples has sometimes found this insect in the larva state within the fruit. The great question with fruit-growers is to find some convenient method of destroying them, or, at least, of so lessening their numbers as to diminish considerably the present quantity of wormy fruit.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, recommends tying strips of cotton or flannel around the trunks of the trees, into which the larvæ may crawl to pass into the chrysalis state. They seem to prefer the soft bit of cotton or woollen to the paper.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, had noticed that those orchards which were thoroughly tilled every season were comparatively exempt from these insects, while those that were not tilled had them in abundance.

S. T. Carver, Peterboro, writes to the Secretary that he and one of his neighbours, Mr. Allum, put strips of cloth around the trunks of their apple trees last spring and caught several hundred of the larvæ of some kinds of moths; they seemed to be of two kinds, one all brown, the other yellow and green. He thinks they thinned out the codlin moth some, but says that all the neighbours must do the same or it will be of no use.

THE APPLE TREE BORER.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, said that when this grub has once obtained a lodgment in the tree, the only way is to cut it out or punch it to death with a wire thrust into its burrows, which it makes into the wood. If lye or soap be painted on to the trunk of the tree the first week in June it will destroy the eggs. There is also a borer that infests the peach tree, which he keeps out by tying a rag around the tree at the collar early in spring.

Mr. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., said that he heaped coal ashes around the tree at the collar, and had found this useful in preventing the borer from attacking the trees. Also that Mr. R. J. Swan spread coal ashes under his currant and gooseberry bushes, and believed that the application saved them from the attacks of the sawfly.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, applied coal ashes which had been used as an absorbent of night-soil to the surface of the ground under his currant and gooseberry bushes and had not been troubled with the sawfly.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, put a barrel of coal ashes under his gooseberry bushes, but the sawfly remained and was as troublesome as ever.

P. E. Bucke read a paper on irrigation, as follows :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Last year at this time I read a paper on water as applied to land for the purpose of increasing its productiveness, which excited so many enquiries from a variety of correspondents (who, I presume, read it after it appeared in the press), that I make no apology for taking the same text for a few remarks to-day. Permit

me first to say that my last address was principally theoretical, or rather as showing what other countries had done in this direction, and how, from the remotest ages of which we had any records, this branch of agriculture has been practised with marked success, not in one quarter of the globe only, but in all the four corners of the world; I propose now to give a few practical methods of applying water, and the general result of such application. From my own experience I find that however expensive it may be for individuals to provide themselves with their own source of supply, I am quite convinced with regard to the utility of irrigation for the fruit and vegetable garden, and that no garden in this climate can be considered perfect without a good quantity of water laid on in iron pipes. I have never yet known a season when water is not required, and it is often a question in this country, of either watering or having no crops at all, especially in those gardens where the soil is sandy or gravelly. To irrigate small gardens in cities or towns of from two to four lots, where the water-works are available, is a very simple matter, the water should be brought from the street, and a turn-off cock placed below the frost line, which may be opened and closed through a wooden tube by raising and lowering a handle. Beyond this shut-off a lead pipe should be brought to within a foot of the surface, and connected there with an iron one, which may be let down below the cut of a spade, having suitable branches coming to the surface for attaching a fifty feet rubber hose at one hundred feet intervals. It will thus be seen that for watering a strip of ground 66 by 198 feet, the first hydrant would be fifty feet from the street, and the next one hundred feet farther up the pipe, which should be so laid as to drain down to the shut-off tap, thereby emptying itself into the ground so as to avoid all danger of freezing and bursting it. An iron pipe of three-quarters of an inch aperture would cost six cents per foot, or $9 for 150 feet, and fifty feet of rubber hose and couplings, $6 more. I find it a good plan to have raised supports from three to four feet high to run the hose over, so that it can be moved here and there without dragging it over bushes, plants and vegetables. Of course, for watering lawns this arrangement is not wanted. The fruits requiring water the most are raspberries and strawberries. The former revel in moist soil, which swells the berries and prolongs the season of ripening; the latter are benefited in the same way, and the setting out of runners may be indulged in at any time during the hottest weather if a liberal supply of water is at hand to give the plants a start. From present experience I believe, with an abundance of water, it will pay to set out plants in the early part of July, take one crop off them next spring, turn the plants under and plant again in the same place so soon as runners can be obtained from the old plants for their reproduction. This method would give plants eleven months' growth to the fruiting season, and would completely euchre the May beetle where he is most destructive, as I have found, so far as I am concerned, that he only attacks the old plants. With regard to transplanting currant bushes, they may be moved from one part of the garden to the other at any time after the fruit is gathered. Young plants not yet in bearing may be moved at any time, even when in full leaf, when care is taken and plenty of water used; the same may be said of young grape vines, or any young trees or shrubs; a good supply of the limpid element is invaluable for the transplanting of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, etc., and lettuce grown by means of frequent waterings are very delicious and crisp. One of the most useful applications of water is for the starting of seeds, for late crops, during the hot summer months; and by this means, with frequent waterings, a succession of green peas, spinach, beans, etc., may be kept up all the growing season. When a good pressure of water is had it may be applied, if warm enough, during evenings or cloudy weather by sprinkling; but it should only be run between the rows of plants on the ground during bright sunny days. The watering of transplanted plants should be done with the hose without any nozel or sprinkler attached. If the water is required at a high part of the garden which the hose will not reach, it may be conveyed in V shaped troughs set on the ends of notched slabs, due regard being had to a good fall at the lower end. These V shaped troughs may sometimes be bought at the mills where they are sold as eavetroughs, but if they cannot be procured, nail two strips of inch board three and four inches wide together, and if they leak throw in a handful of fine sand and the cracks will soon fill up. For irrigating field or garden crops the most inexpensive methods of raising water are by rams, windmills and water-wheels, and in some countries oxen, horses and mules are used for this purpose. Amongst the points chiefly to be considered by persons about to irrigate, the first in im-

portance is drainage. A well drained soil is seldom injured by too copious a supply of water, but one that is imperfectly drained may easily be made into a quagmire. Good drainage therefore should be the first thing provided for. The only soils which do not require draining are those which overlay sandy or gravelly beds. If the soil be drained with tiles, these should be laid three feet deep so as not to be choked with the roots of plants; drains made of gravel or wood should be laid below the frost line. The second is, that no soil should be disturbed when wet, the work of sowing, weeding, cultivating and gathering the mature crops, should be so arranged in reference to watering, or the watering should be so arranged in reference to them, that they may be performed when the soil is dry. If the soil is liable to bake it should be so worked before the surface becomes too hard that the crust may be broken. The third point to be considered is the time of applying the water, which should not be put off at any time during the season until the ground is very dry; water should be applied by sprinkling a day or two before the seed is sown, or transplanting is performed. After sowing or transplanting, water very moderately and do not allow it to run over the ground so as to wash the plants or seeds; moderate and frequent waterings are the best for young growing plants, these waterings should be done by sprinkling, or, if this be impossible, have the beds made quite level with a raised edge, and allow the water to flow over them. Water thus used should be of the same or a higher temperature than the soil. No watering should be done during the clear, sunny or windy days. The effect of wind is to produce evaporation, and thus lower the temperature of the soil. For garden crops frequent and moderate waterings are preferred, and should be given every five days or oftener, as required, due regard being had to the variety of soil and its general appearance. The frequency of watering may be learned by practice, as one soil will require water at shorter intervals than another, and the rainfall will also have to be taken into consideration, so that no fixed rule can be laid down. Many people believe that, though annual vegetable plants require water, the small fruit-garden is capable of withstanding any amount of drought; this is a mistake, as they require a sufficient supply of moisture to enable them to assimilate the manure or life-giving properties of the soil quite as much as do other vegetable products; and when we see, as was the case in 1876, the small size and general blotched appearance of the apples, occasioned, as it was stated at the Centennial by the most experienced pomologists present, from drought, which statement I have never seen contradicted but supported by the various pomological reports from different States, which I have examined, it becomes evident that irrigation properly applied would have remedied the whole difficulty and have given an ample crop of handsome fruit. It is stated that apple trees grown near a body of water never have an "off year" in the way of fruit, but bear regularly every year. I rather doubt this statement, but perhaps some of our Prince Edward County friends may be able to enlighten the meeting on this subject. Every orchardist and gardener is aware that insects are most numerous during dry seasons. Irrigation, it is claimed, would give vigour of growth to the tree and its productive capacity, and greatly mitigate the ravages of these pests. It is hardly necessary to insist on irrigation for orchards and vineyards; the utility has been proved in moister countries than ours—such as France, Italy and Southern Europe, where the olive, orange, lime, almond, fig and other orchard trees come in for their share of a systematic water supply. The Israelites, during their possession of Palestine—the humidity of which climate is very similar to ours, with probably about the same rainfall - though the winters are not near so cold—maintained their gardens and fields in a high state of verdure and fertility by a suitable application of water. There, as here, the rainfall was sufficient for a partial crop, but they found the practice of a *li*beral supply of water artificially bestowed at stated intervals essential to luxuriance in growth. For my own part I have not come to the conclusion that open air grapes in this climate require water after the fruit is well formed, as it might prolong the time of ripening and thus prove of disadvantage to the crop, but the wild vines, whose fruit turns black in August, principally grow along the banks of streams where the moisture is abundant, and I have not yet found that the fruit on these ripen any later than those grown in my own arid sand. The quantity of water required for irrigating an acre is one half pint per second continually flowing, or 5,400 pints per twenty-four hours, or 86 cubic feet per day. It will readily be seen that so large a supply of water as the above cannot be obtained from any natural spring where a large area is to be irrigated, though these may be

made to do good service for small gardens or moderate sized pieces of ground. It is seldom artesian wells can be relied on for irrigating purposes, as they do not supply a sufficient volume of water. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. At the Asylum for the Insane, of London, Ontario, a well was sunk 80 feet deep, 8 feet across; but no water being secured at that depth, the Ontario Government concluded to bore down until water was obtained. After drilling 70 feet farther with a drill of 20 inches in diameter, a gravelly bed was reached at 150 feet below the surface, which filled the shaft and large well to within 30 feet of the top with excellent water. A thirty-horse power steam pump has been fitted to it, and the Superintendent of the Asylum informs me that he can pump 1,000,000 gallons of water per day, which would be a sufficient supply for only 200 acres of land. The deepest artesian well in the world is the one now being sunk at Pesth, a city of Hungary; it has already reached a depth of 3,130 feet, and the water rises 35 feet above the surface of the ground, and is 160° F. It is the intention of the city to continue boring until water at a temperature of 178° is obtained for the use of public baths, and it is expected it can be so utilized as to convert the surrounding region into a tropical garden. The present quantity of water obtained is 175,000 gallons per day, and the cost of the works is $200,000. My own supply is forty pints per minute, and, as I have only two-thirds of an acre to cultivate, I find I have enough to drown out everything in the garden if the water was left running all the time. If water has to be raised a height, the cheapest motive power is, perhaps, the windmill. A self-regulating one of the smallest size costs about $100, and, when the wind is favourable, will raise two quarts of water per second to a height of 25 feet; but much cheaper ones may be made by any ordinary mechanic at a cost of from $10 to $25, which will answer very well. Water raised from cold spring wells must be run into a tank to warm it, from which pipes and hose will be required to distribute it to the various parts of the grounds. Where streams are available the supply of water will be found more plentiful and its application more economical. It will not require storage tanks, as it will always be sufficiently warm to apply at once directly to the soil. Where only a low dam of two or three feet can be constructed the water must be elevated by an under-shot wheel, but where from four to six feet fall can be secured a breast wheel may be employed. If the stream is four feet wide and six inches deep, and the current runs at the rate of two miles per hour, it would give sufficient power to elevate eleven gallons of water per second thirty feet high, or a sufficient supply for about 24 acres of land. Many acres of our soil now supposed to be almost barren, if irrigated would make good the words of promise found in Scripture records, that "seed time and harvest should never more fail," whilst at the present day only a partial or accidental crop is realized. Man is at present at the mercy of the winds and the clouds, and when the rainfall is short and fortune is fickle in providing the needful moisture, the farmer loses his labour and his crops, or only gets a minimum return for his year's toil, whereas, if his exertions had been supplemented by an abundant supply of water, his efforts would have been crowned with success. It is true that large works could only be constructed by communities, but in almost any part of Canada such works could be built at a much less cost than it took to clear the lands originally from the primeval forest, and which the fore-runners of the present generation performed without a tithe of the capital now at the command of the farming population. The actual cost of irrigating works of a permanent character ranges from $1 per acre when extended over large areas; and when from 10,000 to 50,000 acres are watered total cost will not exceed $5, if soil and surface are favourable. To clear an average acre of timber land costs from $12 to $25, and the damage accruing from stumps, sticks and stones before these rot out or are gathered off, amounts to considerably more. In Europe land is dear; the cost of waterways for canals and ditches are exceedingly heavy; the countries are hilly and uneven, requiring expensive aqueducts to cross valleys and depressions, and there from $5 to $10 per acre is annually paid for water alone, besides the rents of the land. The numerous settlements which dot the States and Territories of California, Colorado, Utah and other localities, and the success which has attended the pioneer efforts in these outlying districts, where there have been so many drawbacks incidental to a want of knowledge in irrigation and the requirements of the climate and soil, will tend to attract our rural population towards new enterprises in this direction, and I venture to predict that before the next century turns a half revolution, the desirability of the fertilizing effects of water will be ad-

mitted and acted upon. Thanking you for your patient hearing of this paper I take my seat.

The meeting proceeded to the consideration of the

YELLOWS IN THE PEACH.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, said that this disease was making its appearance among us. That he had noticed it first on the ridge-road north of Lockport, N. Y., and the past year had seen some diseased trees about Niagara Falls, and a few at Grimsby. The only remedy, he believed, was cutting out all diseased trees and giving good cultivation to those that remained.

Chas. Arnold, Paris, thought that this disease was caused by the winter's frost, which, when severe, injured the tree, made it sickly, and caused the symptoms of disease known as the Yellows.

W. Holton, Hamilton, was inclined to believe that it was owing to impoverishment of the soil.

PROTECTION TO PEACH ORCHARDS.

Mr. Honsberger, Grimsby, has been in the habit of planting his peach trees in the spaces among the apple trees, and letting the peach trees take their chances with the apple, but he was now growing a hedge of Norway spruce to protect his peach trees from the south-west winds.

E. Morden, Drummondville, would protect peach orchards especially on the west and north.

W. Haskins, Hamilton, said that he had fifty acres of peach orchard, and found that those trees did best which were protected from the west, and also had found that good cultivation was very important.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, would put protection on the west, south-west, and south sides, and thought protection preferable to planting on an elevated site.

W. Holton, Hamilton, had noticed that about Bradford those peach trees did best which were on a rather poor soil and protected, and gave better results than those in the rich hollows.

L. Woolverton, Grimsby, had found elevated knolls very well adapted to peach trees.

THE BEST TREES TO PLANT FOR PROTECTION.

Chief Johnson, of the Six Nation Indians, advocated the sugar maple.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, would plant the bass-wood, because it would afford not only shelter, but would also supply the bees with most beautiful honey.

W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham, was in favour of the Scotch pine, because it grew very fast.

John Croil, Aultsville, mentioned the Norway spruce ; it could be procured at reasonable prices, in large quantities, grew rapidly, could be transplanted safely, and retaining its branches to the very ground, made a most excellent wind-break in winter.

W. Roy, Owen Sound, favoured the Austrian pine, Norway spruce, and Scotch pine.

W. Haskins, Hamilton, suggested the Lombardy poplar.

W. Holton, Hamilton, mentioned the arbor-vitæ, or, as it is commonly called, the white cedar, and the white pine, which, being both natives, could be easily procured by every one.

Mr. Jones, Rochester, N. Y., spoke in favour of the Norway spruce as possessing more good qualities for shelter belts than any other one tree. The European larch was also a very rapid growing tree, and the native white pine had been planted with very good results.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, thought well of our native balsam spruce for such purposes.

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Robertson, of Oakville, had found a liberal application of clay around trees growing in sandy soil very beneficial.

L. Woolverton, Grimsby, had tried this plan also with very good results.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, would apply mineral phosphates.

John McGill, Oshawa, prefers wood ashes.

Chas. Arnold, Paris, thought nothing better than barn-yard manure.

Mr. Jones, Rochester, N. Y., would use lime and ashes on heavy soils; had found great benefit from green crops ploughed under, and from barn-yard manure.

Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, presented the report of the Fruit Committee appointed to examine and report upon the fruit on exhibition, which was as follows:—

REPORT OF FRUIT COMMITTEE.

Your Fruit Committee beg to report that:—

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, shows samples of the Mann Apple, a kind not much cultivated in Canada. It is an apple very irregular in size, of a not very desirable flavour, but said to be hardy. Also, fair specimens of the Northern Spy and Cranberry Pippin.

Mr. Geo. A. Weese, of Albury, shows specimens of the Ben Davis, an apple which is destined to become valuable on account of its hardy and prolific habits.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, shows some very fine specimens of the Josephine de Malines Pear, in good condition. It has a rich luscious flavour, and a rose coloured flesh; some fair specimens of the Beurre D'Anjou, of the Vicar of Winkfield, and of the Beurre Grise D'Hiver.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LINUS WOOLVERTON,
P. C. DEMPSEY,
WM. ROY.

On motion to receive and adopt the report, Mr. Holton, Hamilton, desired to express his opinion of the Ben Davis Apple, that while the tree was hardy and productive, the fruit was not of that good quality which planters would be led to expect, that he feared people would be disappointed in the quality.

Chas. Arnold, Paris, expressed the same opinion.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, stated that one of his neighbours had found the Ben Davis a very profitable market fruit.

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the Seedling Fruits exhibited, presented the following

REPORT ON SEEDLING FRUITS.

The Hastings is a handsome red apple blotched with darker red spots or stripes, and the stem is set in a deep cavity. It is rather over the average size, white juicy flesh, a little over-ripe, slightly aromatic flavour, would recommend it for future general cultivation. Its handsome appearance and size and general good qualities, would make it a favourite market variety. Gives a good crop every year.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, exhibited two Seedling Apples. No. 1, a dull yellow, of unattractive appearance, and not up to many varieties now in cultivation, resembling in appearance the Mann apple, but quite unlike it in crispness and flavour. No. 2, from the grounds of G. J. Burrows, a pleasant looking yellow apple with a bight red cheek, but of no special qualification.

P.E. BUCKE,
J. J. BOWMAN,
GEO. ANDERSON.

The following communication was received from B. Gott:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario :—

I regret very much that I shall not be able to be present at your Winter meeting held in the City of Hamilton, on the 6th of February next; but I should like to make a suggestion or two that, if made practicable, might very much encourage and assist the fruit in-

terests of this country. A few days ago I received a copy of the report of the Western New York Horticultural Society for the year 1876, and I must say there is much to be learned from it. I was astonished at the amount of real serviceable work they are doing in the matter of gathering up fruit statistics or the statements of the fruit products and fruit values in the several counties over which they predominate. In these matters, we have been very negligent, and the consequence is in these matters we are in total darkness, and much of the legitimate stimulus and encouragement to a large and national fruit product is consequently wtihheld from our people. I would therefore respectfully suggest that at the coming meeting of the fruit men of this country, there be an earnest discussion as to the advisability and practicability of gathering up the fruit statistics of this country, and the best method in which it could be done. These statistics should, if possible, contain the number of acres in orchard or garden culture, with the number of trees of apple, pear, plum and cherry, with the amount in bushels annually produced, and the total values of each for the counties in which they were produced. The number of square rods or acres of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, with the amounts of the fruit of each in quarts, with their total approximate value, and the area devoted to the culture of nursery stock also, arranged by the counties in which they are produced and located. I intend to send a form and a sample herewith. Allow me still further to suggest, that as we have not County Horticultural Societies generally established, in my humble opinion the work could be best and most advantageously done through the instrumentality of our Agricultural County Societies by means of the influence of our Minister of Agriculture. This I consider practicable in two ways—First by inculcating the matter upon the several County Agricultural Societies, and they by Committees formed for the purpose ; or, second, by instructions and printed forms in the hands of the several municipal assessors. This last I consider the most practicable and the most thorough, and would, doubtless, be the most satisfactory. If it be impracticable to do this work with respect to the several fruits it is our privilege to grow, I would still suggest that at least it be done for apples, and that the work be done at least, twice every decade.

W. Brown Smith, of Syracuse, sent the following report. Below please find an estimate of the various fruits grown in Onondaga, during the year 1876 ; also, their average market values. Our pear crop has beeu unusally light ; apples were abundant, but of very inferior quality and low prices ; quinces, very light crop.

From Onondaga County.

275,000 bushels Apples, best, at 30 cents	$82,500 00
550,000 " cider, at 15 cents	82,500 00
10,000 bushels Pears, at $2	20,000 00
6,000 bushels Plums, at $2	12,000 00
10,000 bushels Cherries, at $2	20,000 00
Quinces, small crop	
300,000 lbs. Grapes, at 6 cents	18,000 00
1100,000 quarts Strawberries, at 6 cents	66,000 00
100,000 quarts Raspberries, at 8 cents	8,000 00
60,000 lbs. Currants, at 6 cents	3,600 00
16,000 quarts Gooseberries, at 6 cents	960 00
Blackberries, few.	
Total	$313,560 00

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, very truly,
B. Gott.

Arkona Nurseries, Jan. 16, 1878.

SUMMER MEETING.

The Summer Meeting was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, St. Catharines, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1878.

President Burnet being in the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

The following questions were submitted for discussion :

Subjects for Discussion.

1. How far have the recent frosts injured the fruit crops throughout Ontario.
2. What are the prospects with regard to the crop of apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes ?
3. What new varieties of strawberries are promising well ?
4. What methods of cultivation are best adapted for the successful growing of small fruits ?
5. What varieties of Raspberries are succeeding well ?
6 Miscellaneous discussion.
7. Is the Robin beneficial or injurious to fruit-growers ?

The first question was then taken up and discussed at considerable length.

Chief Johnson, Tuscarora, remarked that his grapes were very badly hurt, that he would not have half a dozen bunches.

Mr. Taylor, Hamilton—My grapes will be a medium crop ; further back from the lake, near the mountain, they are injured more than mine, the water saved mine.

P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, said his crops of strawberries and grapes were badly damaged by frosts, but his plums were most abundant. He said his Flemish Beauty pear had mildewed badly, strawberry crop had turned out fair ; the apple crop was rather thin.

L. Woolverton, Grimsby, said apples and pears in his neighbourhood were not injured. Peaches had suffered considerably. The cherry crop was almost a total failure. Currants are abundant ; grapes have not been injured.

A. Morse, Smithville. said peaches had suffered considerably ; plums were much injured ; pears half a crop; Glout Morceaux all killed; White Doyenne tolerably good; stood frost well; Louise Bonne de Jersey half a crop; the Sheldons not hurt at all; Seckels were good ; raspberries generally good, Red Antwerp especially being very good ; apples half a crop.

W. Saunders, London, said the frosts of May 12th and 13th had been very destructive in his neighbourhood. Cherries are almost a total failure, except the Maydukes, which gave a fair crop. The injury to apples was only sectional, but that to pears and grapes was general. Crab apples suffered worse than any others. His grape vines looked luxuriant in foliage, but little or no fruit. Apples had not suffered so much from codlin moth as from drought.

W. H. Read, Port Dalhousie, said the frost had not done so much injury on his farm, but the wet weather and damp, raw, east winds had caused much dropping of fruit. Grapes were well advanced, and fair crops. The gooseberries had been nipped by frost, yet still the crop was good and free from disease. Cherries a failure. Plums tolerably fair ; the curculio, as usual, was on hand. Mr. Gribble, his neighbour, smoked them with coal tar, which he claimed to be a perfect remedy. He set fire to the tar early in the morning and produced a dense smoke through the foliage of the trees. This remedy, like others, required diligence and industry. He found the method of jarring the trees and catching them in a sheet fairly successful. Pear crop a failure, owing to cold, damp weather, rather than frost. The heavy rains had washed off the pollen so that the fruit could not be perfected. In dry weather the air is full of yellow particles, which some people called sulphur, but which in reality was pollen.

Chas. Arnold, of Paris, attributed the damage done to fruit mainly to frost. Early blooming plums had been killed, but some where the fruit had set, escaped. Late varieties had not suffered. Pear trees showed but few blossoms. Apples would be an immense crop. There was not a perfect raspberry in his section, especially Black Caps. Black

currants poor. Gooseberries free from mildew, moderate crop, with fewer insects. Late cherries a failure.

Wm. Roy, Owen Sound—Strawberry crop bad; about one-fourth crop of plums; apples materially injured either by rains or frost, or both—an average crop. No injury to pears, grapes or peaches.

W. McK. Ross, Chatham, spoke of ravages to strawberries and English cherries, but the common red cherry good. Peaches particularly good; also a good yield of pears. Apples good around Lake Erie. Grapes failed.

Jonas Neff, Port Colborne—Pears promised well before the frost. In less than three weeks not a pear was left except here and there one on the Flemish Beauty. Apples a failure. No plums or peaches of any account. An abundance of gooseberries and currants. Took only six quarts of strawberries off a quarter acre patch. They were of the New Dominion variety. Cherries a failure. Grapes were frozen to last year's wood. A plum tree which had been smoked with coal tar and sulphur, was loaded with fruit, while other trees in the same garden failed to perfect any fruit.

The President introduced Mr. Werden, a vetern fruit grower, who made some general observations on fruit culture. He recommended Lee's prolific black currants. He found no advantage in binding his plum trees with bandages smeared with coal tar; he had not tried smoking the trees.

Joseph Laing, of St. Thomas, corroborated generally the statements of previous speakers in reference to damage by frosts. A friend of his had used with complete success for three years, smoking pans with coal tar, in destroying curculio.

Geo. Leslie, of Toronto, gave an equally discouraging account of fruit prospects. In pears, Flemish Beauty had fared the best.

A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, said every discription of fruit had suffered with him, and none would average more than half a crop.

J. Honsberger, of Jordan, reported apples, especially Northern Spy, a good yield. Peaches not more than half a crop. Crawford's and Foster's most injured by frost. The early Beatrice well loaded.

Col. Magill, Oshawa—Pear crop a failure; plums only one-third of a crop. Grapes good; apples half a crop.

Gage J. Miller, Niagara—Grapes completely cut down, after making six inches of wood; had fruited since from second wood; apples had escaped pretty well, but would not have more than half a crop. Pears injured, but promised fairly. Had a pear tree 100 years old, which he had grafted. Near the ground, owing to shelter of foliage above, they had escaped well, while his younger trees would not yield much. His plum trees never showed better; had not seen a curculio on his trees this year. He used last year the sheet and mallet. Had never smoked them. Peaches, light crop, currants good.

Messrs. Leslie, Werden, Roy and Dempsey, were appointed a committee to report on seedling fruit on exhibition.

The second question having been fully answered by the discussion on the First, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the Third question.

What New Varieties of Strawberries are Promising Well?

Mr. Biggar, of Drummondville, said the Great American promised well. He said the New Dominion was an excellent berry.

J. Laing, St. Thomas, says that the Monarch of the West is doing well.

Mr. Taylor cultivated only the Wilson.

A. Morse had some new varieties, but not sufficiently tested to report.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, had several new varieties, one known as Arnold's 40 promised well. Among the most promising he had fruited was one from Ohio, known as the Cumberland Triumph. It yielded better than the Wilson. Had fruited some plants of the Great American. It was a fair variety, large size, and a little later than the Wilson. The Monarch of the West had good qualities, but was a little soft and did not ripen evenly. The Stirling bore sparingly this year, but was of fine flavour. The Late

Cone was of fine flavour, but not very productive. The Dominion did not do very well with him.

E. Morden, of Drummondville, said there was a new variety known as Long John. It seemed wonderfully productive. He could not speak as to its quality. Boyden's 30 he recommended for home use, but not good on sandy soil. On rich, loamy soil, it might be profitable for market.

Dr. Watt, of Niagara, could not recommend Boyden's 30. He did not care much for Wilson's Albany, which was beaten by several other well-known varieties. Captain Jack was a nice fruit, but fruited too near the ground. He liked the Col. Cheney. The Late Kentucky was so delicate that it would hardly bear handling.

Jonas Neff, Port Colborne, cultivated only the Dominion, which did well with him.

Col. Magill, Oshawa, recommended Arnold's No. 1. The New Dominion has not done as well with me as I expected.

Mr. Stewart, Virgil.—His favourites were the Duchess and Crescent Seedling. The first was medium sized, quality good, and produced almost equal to the Wilson. The Crescent Seedling was very productive, fair size, and good quality. He also recommended Green Prolific, and Col. Cheney, the latter as productive as the Wilson, but fruit not always perfect. The Capt. Jack was of small size, very productive, and of good quality. The Great American, he thought, would fail, the plant being weak and sickly. He could get no runners from it. Green Prolific had done well with him. He thought the Crescent Seedling the most promising he had tested.

Mr. Gilchrist, of Guelph, said Arnold's No. 7 did not do well with him. The New Dominion sold well on account of its looks, but was too soft to ship. Col. Cheney has done well.

Allen Moyer, of Jordan Station, did not think much of the Monarch. The Monarch was soft, and by no means prolific.

Mr. Honsberger, Jordan, was cultivating about a dozen varieties. He had shipped New Dominion to Montreal and Ottawa ; had no complaints of it. This year the berries were small, due probably to rust. He preferred the Wilson and the Dominion. He grew berries for profit and not for pleasure only.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, had sent a few of the New Dominion to Hamilton, and a few to Toronto ; for these he got 15 cents per quart, while the Wilson only brought 10 cents.

The Fourth Question.—What Methods of Cultivation are best Adapted for the Successful Growing of Small Fruits ?

Linus Woolverton, Grimbsy, spoke of blackberries and currants. He found it best to cut blackberry bushes at this season of the year to about 4 feet, which made the fruit larger in size and better in quality. He believed in high cultivation for the currant, and plenty of manure.

Mr. Stewart, Virgil, near Niagara, thought it well to keep the ground stirred for small fruits, and plenty of fertilizers. He also believed in cutting back.

A. Morse, Smithville, did not believe in too much fertilization. It gave too much growth to the wood and too little fruit. In strawberries the runners should be kept cut, unless where it was intended to propagate. He planted 18 inches apart both ways. He tried mulching with spent hops on his vines and came near destroying them.

C. Arnold, Paris, had an idea of water and straw as his fertilizer for strawberries. He tried strong manure, which killed them. On a poor soil he had a fair crop. For raspberries, loose soil, tan bark and water. Salt improved his raspberries, but killed his strawberries. His blackberries were always winter killed. Gooseberries require a rich soil.

Geo. Leslie, Toronto, said after a raspberry patch had fruited four or five years it paid to dig up the vines and plant them afresh. He found advantage in mulching. Ground could not be made too rich.

[The President, Mr. Burnett, had to leave by train at this time, and Mr. Roy, of Owen Sound, took his place.]

Geo. Leslie believed in the Whitesmith gooseberry, which was advantaged by being well watered and the ground enriched.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, said he removed the old canes as soon as the fruit was gathered so as to give air and light to the young canes. He cultivated strawberries on a sandy soil. He did not approve of too much water in their culture. It tended to soften the berries, which would not bear shipment. His experience on sandy soil was against the use of rotten stable manure the same year as plants were put out. The land should be prepared the previous year. He believed in keeping the strawberry patch clear of weeds. He ploughed deep for small fruits. He found staking raspberries necessary, especially Black Caps.

W. Saunders, London, would renew plantations of raspberries as well as of strawberries, and would mulch them liberally. He would manure strawberries heavily. The English gooseberries are very subject to mildew; it was a fungus which attacked both fruit and leaves. A grower in London cultivates the Whitesmith, and uses water freely, those abundantly watered were free from mildew.

E. Morden, Drummondville, thins out the new canes of raspberry also, when too numerous. He grows strawberries for market; had too much water on his strawberries this year; during the picking season it spoiled the fruit. Raw manure on strawberries on sandy land kills the plants; would plow deep for all small fruits. Grow only the Houghton Seedling gooseberry; they are very fine.

Dr. Watt, Niagara, said coal ashes mixed with night soil and sulphuric acid made a good fertilizer for strawberries. He don't believe in spading raspberries; would give only surface cultivation. He plants red raspberries five feet apart each way, and leaves a roadway every five or six rows, and gives them a heavy dressing of salt. Would cut down every second plant and grow only new canes on that stool for next year's fruit, thus alternating each year so as not to grow canes for next year, and fruit the same season from the same plant. It is not possible to manure too much on the surface.

W. McK. Ross, Chatham.—Currants should be highly manured.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, would cultivate strawberries thoroughly, stopping the cultivation only during the picking season. Barn-yard manure affords a refuge for insects; think water enough without manure; would use superphosphates.

Col. John McGill, Oshawa, advocated plenty of manure, mulching with short straw, frequent stirring of the soil and a plentiful supply of water, leaving three to four canes in a hill.

FIFTH QUESTION—WHAT VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES ARE SUCCEEDING WELL.

Chief Johnson, Tuscarora.—I have grown the Mammoth Cluster, but the fruit is not equal to that on exhibition to-day. The Philadelphia gives me the best satisfaction of any, as yet. I have had it some six years, it is excellent for canning. The Clarke and Brandywine grow vigorous and give good fruit.

Mr. Honsberger, Jordan.—For Black Caps I grew the Davison's Thornless and Mammoth Cluster. Davison's Thornless is not good for shipping, and the plant is not hardy. I value the Highland Hardy on account of its earliness, though the fruit is only of medium size. The Clarke comes next; it is very productive; berries large, bright red. The Philadelphia is so dark in colour that it does not sell as well as the Clarke, and is a softer berry. I cannot recommend the Brandywine, it is not prolific. The Herstine is a fine large berry, but not as prolific as some others. I prefer Highland Hardy and Clarke.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, said:—I cannot get on without Davison's Thornless, it is a week earlier than the other Black Caps, and hardy enough with me. The Highland Hardy is a valuable berry, coming in before the strawberries are gone, and harvested by the time other sorts are ripe. Am pleased with the Clarke for a home market, it is hardy, and, though not as prolific a bearer as the Philadelphia, sells better on account of its brighter colour. The Philadelphia is the most prolific of all; the Herstine is soft; the Brandywine suckers badly, yet it is a good shipper, though not as heavy a cropper as some; the Franconia is too tender.

R. B. Werden, St. Catharines.—The Fastolff is an excellent bearer, and sells best in a near market; the Clarke comes next, though I do not like it as well as I do the Franconia. The soil should be stirred frequently and not very deep.

W H. Reed, Port Dalhousie.—I find the Black Caps subject to borers and tree crickets. Read's Hybrid is a fine near market sort; it will command two cents per quart more than any other in this market; it is hardy and productive.

Chas. Arnold, Paris.— We do not seem to have made any progress in the quality of our raspberries during the past twenty years, but we have raised some that are more hardy, and therefore better suited to our climate. I am not fond of the Black Caps. It does not pay to grow raspberries for market in Paris. Brinckle's Orange is too tender; the Diadem is good in quality and hardy; the Clarke is good. The best shipping raspberry is my Number Seven, it is large. The Saunders' raspberry has given very poor satisfaction; the Philadelphia gives large crops. In point of flavour, the Diadem is one of the best.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury.—The Black Caps succeed well with us, and are more profitable than the red. Some are partial to the Doolittle. The Philadelphia is the most productive of all the raspberries.

Col. John McGill, Oshawa.—The Philadelphia is the most prolific of the red varieties, and most profitable by two to one.

E. Morden, Drummondville.—The Philadelphia is in raspberries what the Wilson is among strawberries.

The Committee appointed to examine the fruits on exhibition, brought in the following report:—

REPORT OF FRUIT COMMITTEE.

St. Catharines, July 10th, 1878.

Your Committee beg to report that they find fruit exhibited as follows:—

Geo. Leslie and Son, Toronto Nurseries, show Franconia, Brinckle's Orange and Kirtland raspberries; Golden Lion, Sulphur Yellow and Downing gooseberries; and Napoleon Bigarreau cherries.

Mr. Chas. Scott, Melville Mills, shows a seedling gooseberry of good size, resembling the Whitesmith, of considerable promise. Mr. Scott states that the bush is hardy, productive and has been free from mildew for ten years.

Mr. W. H. Read, of Port Dalhousie, shows Brinckle's Orange and a Red Hybrid raspberry; and twenty varieties of seedling gooseberries, mostly of the English type, all of which, Mr. Read states, have proved with him perfectly free from mildew on a sandy-loam soil. One of these varieties, of large size, he names the "Gem," and another the "Gibraltar," also the Golden Ball, "Hiawatha" and Minnehaha, all extra fine berries, of largest size. As none of the berries are ripe, we can say nothing of quality, but look upon these berries as an advance in the growing of this *fine* fruit, and very encouraging to the production of new varieties and the more extended cultivation of this fruit; he also shows two kinds of gooseberries, with a large strain of native blood, and they are fully double the size of the Downing, of much the same colour, and extremely productive. This we can say, as the berries are shown upon the branch. We think they would prove very valuable for general cultivation.

Mr. A. M. Smith, Grimsby, shows two kinds of seedling Black Cap raspberries, also Mammoth Cluster, Ganargua and Golden Thornless Cap raspberries. As for the seedlings, we notice no distinguishing characteristics. Mr. Smith also shows an interesting collection of seven varieties of raspberries, as follows:—Brandywine, Naomi, Clarke, Herstine, Highland Hardy, Philadelphia, Diadem.

Mr. Moyer, of Jordan Station, places on exhibition the following established varieties, all of very creditable production, viz.:—Red Victoria and Red Cherry currants; Amazon, Highland Hardy, Philadelphia and Clarke raspberries; Mammoth Cluster and Doolittle raspberries; and Black Naples currants, this latter of great excellence.

W. H. Read shows a remarkably large cane of blackberry, a Hybrid, between the Lawton and the Boston High Bush, larger and more prolific that either parent.

While the exhibition of fruits is excellent so far as it goes, your Committee cannot refrain expressing their regret that the quantity shown is so small, there being only four exhibitors at this meeting, which is held right in the heart of the leading fruit-growing section of Canada.

GEO. LESLIE, JR.,
P. C. DEMPSEY,
WM. ROY,
R. P. WERDEN.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at Sarnia, in September.

AUTUMN MEETING.

This meeting was held in the Town Hall, Sarnia, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1878.

The President being absent, Mr. Chas. Arnold was chosen Chairman of the meeting. The minutes of the summer meeting were read and approved. Messrs. Ebenezer Watson, George Mill, and Townsend G. Vidal, were appointed a Committee to examine the seedling fruits exhibited; and Messrs. Joshua Adams, Hugh Smith, and Charles Duncan, a Committee to prepare a list of subjects for discussion.

While the Committee was engaged in the consideration of desirable topics for the meeting to discuss, it was suggested that the subject of pear culture and pear blight be taken up.

Mr. Mowbray had not seen pear blight, but was troubled with the frost. Soil, heavy clay; some sorts winter killed. The Flemish Beauty is the most hardy.

E. Watson succeeded in getting some fine pears, but his trees had always, sooner or later, been destroyed by blight. The frost this season has injured the fruit crop on farms away from the lake shore, but near the water the crop is good. My soil is a clay, so also is Mr. Mowbray's. My farm is not near the water, not as near as his. The land is well drained.

James Watson—The pear blight had not injured my trees much until lately. My soil is clay, and situate on the banks of a creek. The Flemish Beauty has not suffered in any way, in the Township of Moore. I have applied a mixture of clay, lime, and sulphur, wrapped around the trunk of the tree, over the spots affected with blight. The Bartlett is too tender, the Beurre d'Anjou has stood the winter. The Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening Apple trees have suffered from the cold. The Doyenne d'Ete and Beurre Clairgeau Pears stood well. The Doyenne d'Ete ripened in the end of July. Clapp's Favourite does well, is hardy and good.

Wm. Saunders asked about Eliot's Early Pear, but none present were acquainted with it.

Charles Duncan, Moore Township—The Flemish Beauty and Clapp's Favourite promise to be hardy, and suited to this locality. There has not been any blight on them in my grounds. Have found leached ashes very beneficial to trees. The frost has injured the fruit this year.

Thomas Watson, Sarnia—I find that the Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favourite, and all other sorts of pears lose their leaves, and spot and curl up. Soil, sandy loam.

Joseph Watson hoes and digs around his pear trees, and believes it to be very beneficial to them.

Joshua Payne neither digs nor ploughs around his pear trees. The Flemish Beauty does well, some of the trees, however, blight. His soil is clay. He sometimes spreads a little manure on the ground around his trees. The Bartlett does well, and the Seckel, Clapp's Favourite, and Beurre Clairgeau. Thinks they do best without cultivation, and that the manure serves as a mulch, and keeps the ground from cracking in a drouth.

Thomas Watson—I put sawdust and chips around my trees, and I find they are infested with the borer. Is this mulch the cause?

Wm. Saunders, London—No, the sawdust, chips, &c., are not the cause of the presence of the borer, it was only a coincidence. Ashes are a good fertilizer for fruit trees, and will

prevent the borer from attacking them if applied to the trees. Soap or any alkaline wash, as a solution of potash, will prevent the beetles from laying their eggs, and will kill them if laid, though it will not kill the grubs if they have bored into the wood of the tree.

E. Watson—I never mulched my trees with chips or sawdust, but I have had plenty of borers. I think a thin coating of pine tar useful in keeping out the borer.

James Dougall, Windsor—I understand that inquiry has been made concerning Eliot's Early Pear, and may say that last year all my trees of this variety blighted, and this year they have not produced any fruit. It is a larger pear and ripens a week earlier than the Doyenne d' Ete; it is also a strong grower, very hardy, and of superior quality.

The committee on subjects for discussion submitted their report, which was received and adopted, and the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the first question, namely:

What varieties of fruit are successfully cultivated in the district along the shore of Lake Huron, and the river St. Clair, and how far has the fruit crop in that district been injured by the spring frosts this year?

Thomas C. Wheatley, Sarnia, on the lake shore, said that he cultivates only apples and peaches. He grows the Early Harvest Apple and the Red Astracan. The Early Harvest is subject to spot badly, the Red Astracan is the most profitable. The Porter yields well, does not spot, but is not so marketable as the red apples. I want a red apple to come in just after the Red Astracan, and have just planted the Benoni, in the hope that it will supply the deficiency. The Rhode Island Greening fruits abundantly, has a very good reputation and is much inquired for. The Baldwin is not as even in size as the Greening, but it keeps until May. The Cayuga Red Streak bears young and heavily, but the fruit is too large. The Spitzenburg spots and cracks badly on very sandy soil. The Peewaukee has just fruited with me.

Of peaches I have planted the Early Crawford largely, but do not find it to be a good bearer, it never yields more than a quarter crop Hale's Early did not rot at first, but as the trees grew older the fruit rotted badly. The Crawford's Late generally ripens with me, but it is not much more prolific than the Early Crawford. The Serrate Early York does well with me, and am pleased with the Amsden. The Large Early York is unproductive. Old Mixon succeeds well, it is large, attractive and profitable.

The frost did little injury to the large fruits, but it hurt the strawberries. Raspberries were a fine crop. Peaches were not hurt by the frost last May, though we had from two to five degrees of frost.

D. Nesbit, Plympton—With me the peaches usually winter kill. I am five miles from the lake shore. I notice that the seedling peaches were not injured by the frost last May, but it killed all the grape vines. My Oswego Beurre pear has a fine crop, but the other pear trees have no fruit. My soil is clay mixed with gravel.

James Watson—My soil is stiff clay, and my peach trees are killed out, they will not stand the winter.

James Johnson, Bosanquet—I grow chiefly apples and peaches, on the lake shore. Apples do well, we do not have any summer frosts to hurt anything. I have the Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Red Astracan, Fall Pippin, St. Lawrence, Autumn Strawberry, and Dutchess of Oldenburg. I have a good crop this year, but back from the lake the frost of last May injured the crop very much. In the winters of '72, '73, '74 and '75 the Hale's Early Peach and the Early Crawford were seriously hurt. The Old Mixon being more hardy was not hurt. We are not subject to summer frosts within a mile of the lake. I lost a few pear trees last year with blight, this spring I whitewashed the trunks with lime, and so far this season have not had any blight. The Baldwin Apple bears well, also the Rhode Island Greening. The Spitzenberg bears well, but is a shorter lived tree than the others. I have a tree called the Winesap that will yield thirty bushels this year; the tree is thirty years old. The Concord, Isabella, Salem, and Adirondac grapes ripen well. Plums do well, and good crops can be secured by jarring the trees and catching the curculio.

John Carr, Sarnia township—In our section peach trees can not be grown well, they winter kill. My land is sheltered on three sides by bush, shall have a good crop of apples

this year. Pear trees and cherry trees do well. Plums do not fruit well, the fruit rots badly.

James Dougall, Windsor, advised that the rotting plums be carefully gathered and taken away, for the rot spreads if they are allowed to remain.

T. D. Watson, Sarnia Township—With us peach trees all die down to the ground. Neither the English cherry trees nor the Maydukes will bear any fruit, they do not blossom, the trees grow well. Seedling peaches grow and bear fruit. The fruit in my section was killed this year by a late spring frost. Close to the lake and river they escape these late frosts.

James Watson—The Cherry does not thrive on the clay soil with us, but on the sandy soil it does well, but on the clay even the Mayduke and Kentish will not thrive.

Chas. Duncan, Moore.—Cherry trees gum and die on clay soil. Summer frosts usually injure all of our fruit crops, we are very subject to summer frosts. The apples all fell off after the late frost this year.

Hugh Smith, Sarnia—The Kentish cherry is usually grown from suckers. It is a red cherry, the tree is hardy and productive.

Thomas D. Watson, Sarnia Township—I cannot grow any quinces, I have tried manuring them with salt, ashes, &c., &c., but cannot get any fruit.

BORER IN THE PEACH.

The meeting proceeded to discuss the question to what extent the Peach trees have been injured by the borer or other insects affecting the root or the collar of the trees.

James Dougall, Windsor, said he was not troubled with the borer.

T. C. Wheatley had seen a few, but had not been much troubled by them.

D. Nesbit had no borer.

James Watson had no peach trees and therefore no borer.

W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham, had plenty of borers, had taken forty-seven out of one tree. He had also found a snapping beetle about half an inch long laying its eggs in the crevices of the bark of peach trees at the collar.

W. Saunders, London—The larva of the click beetles, do not bore into trees, but in the beetle state they are fond of the gum of fruit trees and come to eat the gum. There is also often found in the gum exuding from our fruit trees many hundreds or it may be thousands of the larva of a small fly, these also feed on the gum but do not harm the tree. The peach-tree borer is the larva of a moth, one of the Sphingidæ, it is a dark blue moth of a wasp-like form, the male has all the wings transparent, but bordered and veined with steel-blue, the female has the fore wings opaque blue, and the hind wings only transparent and bordered with blue like the wings of the male, and the middle of the abdomen encircled by a broad orange-coloured belt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. A. Vidal asked whether there was any ground for the statement he had frequently heard, but which he did not credit, that driving nails into peach trees would keep off the borer. Mr. Saunders replied that it did no good whatever.

T. O. Watson asked whether boring a hole into plum trees, filling with sulphur, and then plugging, had any effect in killing off the curculio? James Dougall replied, no, none at all.

Hon. A. Vidal said that he had applied boiling water to the collar of a peach tree infested with the borer, and it seemed to kill them.

John Bartlett, Warwick, inquired about the Utah Hybrid Cherry, which was being sold by the pedlars through the country. James Dougall, Windsor, replied that it is not a cherry at all, it is more nearly allied to the plum. The tree is only a small bush, and the fruit is worthless.

REMEDIES FOR THE CURCULIO.

Chas. Arnold, Paris, the best way is to jar the tree, catch the bug, and pinch his head off.

James Dougall, Windsor, I find that a hen and chickens cooped under the tree devour a great many curculios, and secure me a crop of plums.

Hon. A Vidal, Sarnia, said that Mr. Baubee made a hen yard around his plum trees, and had no more trouble with the curculio.

James Lambert, Sarnia, tried the jarring plan with three trees, and these are breaking down with fruit.

Townsend G. Vidal, Sarnia, tried a coating of mortar under one tree out of nine with good results. Also recommends burning raw petroleum under the trees.

D. Nesbit thought the coal smoke from a forge had saved his plums.

T. C. Wheatley—Can Paris-green be of any use? Can they feed on plum leaves?

Mr. Saunders—No, it is of no use, chickens are useful in picking up the curculio as far as they are able; but a plum orchard of four hundred trees is too much for the chickens. The jarring method is the best, it is easier done than smoking with petroleum, and more pleasant. Have tried smoking alternate rows in my plum orchard, and had fruit on those trees which were smoked, but prefer the jarring. I begin to jar early, before the blossoms fall, keep up the jarring every day for a week, then every other day for the next week, then two or three times a week. It is necessary to use a buffer and a mallet to prevent bruising the trees, or else saw off a limb, leaving a stub, and strike upon the stub, or else strike upon an iron spike driven into the trunk of the tree.

Hon. A. Vidal tried putting a shouldered piece of wood into a hole in the trunk of the tree, and striking upon that, and found it better than mallet and buffer, the buffer deadened the blow. In order to be most effective, the blow needs to be sharp.

James Dougall said that one of his neighbours had tried smoking and failed to keep off the curculio.

W. Saunders caught a number of curculios and put them in a box with a glass top, and on looking at them in the night by lamp-light, found them flying about, and therefore concludes that they fly at night as well as during the day.

Joshua Adams asked if they were local. There were none, he believed, at Mitchell, Owen Sound, and many other places.

James Dougall replied that to some extent they were local.

W. Saunders said it is local as much as the potato-bug is local, but extends its limits. A few years ago there were no curculios at Goderich, now they are there in full force, and plum growers were discouraged. It is not yet at Owen Sound, but will be bye and bye. Our Secretary remembers when there were none in the Niagara Distict. I can remember when it was not known about London. The rot in the plum is caused by a fungus; wet and warm weather favour the spread of this fungus.

James Dougall—I advise the careful picking off of all rotten plums. In older times we had no curculio, then one could raise not only plums, but plenty of apricots and nectarines.

T. C. Wheatley—We are now troubled with curculio in our peaches, and they are increasing. We must jar to save our peaches.

Hugh Smith, Sarnia, explained to the meeting his plan of changing dwarf trees to Standards by inserting the top of a seedling under the bark of the tree and planting the seedling root in the soil.

TREES BEST ADAPTED FOR HEDGES AND SHELTER

Chas. Arnold preferred the Norway Spruce.

D. W. Beadle said that the Norway Spruce, if planted out when it was from one to two feet high, was the most economical tree to plant for shelter.

W. Saunders desired to called attention to what Mr. Beadle had just said. My neighbour, in his anxiety to have a shelter belt immediately, planted out some fine Norway Spruce, fully four feet high; those that I planted were not over eighteen inches high. Now mine are from ten to twelve feet high, and his are not much higher than when he planted them.

W. McKenzie Ross named also the Arbor-vitæ, Scotch Pine and Austrian Pine.

James Dougall said that the Norway Spruce was the fastest grower, adapted to all soils, and the best tree to plant for shelter, as it retained its branches quite to the ground

while the Balsam, Spruce and Pine get bare. Those Norways transplanted from sandy soil should not be over eighteen inches high, if taken from clay soil they may be larger. It is a wise plan to plant the shelter from six to ten years before the orchard is planted.

W. Saunders remarked that he planted his young evergreens eighteen inches high at the same time that he planted his orchard and now they are as high as any of the orchard trees.

T. C. Wheatley said the yellow willow grows very rapidly and makes a good shelter. The trees planted for shelter help to retain the snow which he thought important.

SCRAPING FRUIT TREES.

James Dougall, thought the scraping injurious to the trunks of the trees, but that an alkaline wash would keep them smooth and was beneficial. Soap is better than lime for this purpose. It can be rubbed on with a coarse cloth.

T. C. Wheatley—Healthy trees will not need scraping, the rough back will drop off. Moss on the trees is caused by bad drainage.

W. Saunders, scraping off the rough bark will kill the insects that take shelter under it, such as the codlin-moth, and will not hurt the tree.

The Committee on seedling fruits presented the following

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to examine Seedling fruits beg leave to report as follows:

1. Seedling Summer Apple sent by Seth C. Wilson, of Whitby, is now rather out of season—size medium, flavour, good. We think this apple quite equal to the Early Harvest, and for the table superior.

2. Russet, No. 7, belonging to the same—nothing special in its favour.

3. " " " " " " "

4. Mr. Wilson also sends 4 varieties of seedling crab, the best of which is No. 4., though we do not consider it equal to several of the present known varieties.

5. Seedling from Northern Spy, crossed with pollen of Spitzenberg and Wagner, from Charles Arnold, Esq., of Paris. Apple good, but not specially commended.

6. Mr. Lambert's seedling—medium size, very handsome—but not otherwise to be commended.

7. T. C. Wheatley—Handsome winter apple—size, medium, very late and consequently harsh at present—said to keep till April, and supposed to be a good apple after it is matured.

8. Russet seedling—no special merit.

9. Major Anderson's Yellow fall—fair size—flavour good—commended.

10. Stead's seedling—Handsome red apple—now quite ripe—rather small—good table apple—commended.

11. Autumn apple—middling.

12. Shaw seedling—Like the Porter in appearance and size, but quality greatly inferior.

13. Red seedling—handsome, good size, but flavour very poor.

14. Mrs. Galloway's seedling—rather small—quality fair.

15. Sweet crab—shown by Samuel Carr—not commended.

16. Small crab, marked 264—not commended.

17. Fine, large and handsome crab, marked 260—raised by T. G. Vidal, of Sarnia highly commended.

Respectfully submitted,

EBENEZER WATSON,
TOWNSEND G. VIDAL,
GEORGE MILL,
WILLIAM CARRICK.

REPORTS OF TREES AND PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

Report from A. Ramsay, Brantford.

I have been a member for five years, and this is my first Report. The Beurre D'Anjou is growing well but has not fruited yet.

The Othello Grape grew well, and fruited two years, but the vine was too tender; it froze back to the ground twice, the second and fourth years, and I then dug it up.

The Grimes' Golden Pippin did not grow.

The Swayzie Pomme Grise would have done well, but I had not a proper place to set it out, so the sheep destroyed it the second year.

The raspberries which I received last spring started nicely, but a black grub gnawed off the new shoot, which was near the ground. The strawberries threw out a few runners.

The Downing Gooseberry has made a good growth, and is free from mildew; it fruited last year, and about half of the berries died when nearly full grown, from the effects of insects.

The Clapp's F. Pear is making a good growth; no fruit yet.

The Flemish Beauty Pear Tree is doing well. I might say that I have 73 Flemish Beauty Pear Trees, planted at the same time, and they have all made fine growth, but four of them blighted last year. I have also 30 Clapp's Favourites, and none of them blighted last year, but two years ago one died from it. I have 217 pear trees in all. The blight was worse here last year than I have ever known it: it was worse on the old trees than it was on the young.

The Glass Seedling Plum is doing well. I have some trees of them that have been transplanted three years, and they have made vigorous growth and had fruit on last year, which has good keeping qualities, and the trees are free from black-knot, while the Lombard alongside of it was affected.

The Salem Grape is a vigorous grower and very hardy, as it has stood the winter for five years with me without protection, and the grapes are my favourites.

Report from Wm. J. Mansell, Toronto.

The Glass Plum has grown into a beautiful tree, eight or nine feet high; it has not fruited yet, I expect it will in the coming year. The Diadem Raspberry has made a strong growth and bore a good crop of fruit, and the seedling strawberries received from Mr. Arnold proved very productive, the two original plants bearing over one hundred and fifty berries at one time. The Burnet Grape, received in the spring of the present year, has grown into a nice vine, with well ripened wood, and will, I doubt not, fruit in 1879.

Report from Adrian H. Abbott, Warwick.

The Salem Grape grew well the first summer, but the frost killed the new growth; the second year it started again from the root, but the frost killed it as before. Downing's Gooseberry was dead when I got it. By some means or other I got no pear. The raspberry died, the strawberries are doing well. The Glass Plum is making vigorous growth; it is a fine large tree, it blossomed last year, but did not have any fruit. My land is a sandy loam.

Report from John McIntyre, Appin.

All the trees, &c., that I got from the Association have done well except the Beurre Clairgeau Pear, and it is sprouting out from the roots again. I never had any luck with vines. The Burnet vine was growing nicely until the frost in May last year nipped it. You will please send on the Report for 1878 as soon as printed.

Report from A. Milne, Langford.

Having been admitted a member of the Association in 1874, I received a Salem Grape and Downing Gooseberry, which reached me in good order. I immediately planted them,

and that Downing Gooseberry turns off good crops of the Houghton seedling species of no great merit.

The grape commenced to leaf in June, and grew with vigour till October, when it was checked by an early frost. I covered it up and over with straw to protect it from the chilly blasts of winter; next spring all the top was dead, which I cut off, and during the summer of 1875 two shoots started, but did not grow ten inches in length. I cut them back, and in 1876 two shoots grew three and four feet respectively; cut them back, and 1877 have grown about ten feet long. I have cut them back and covered them over with straw as usual, and expect to get some fruit this season, 1878. The soil is clay loam and perfectly drained. Other grapes grow luxuriously without even the protection of the straw in winter. On that account I think the Salem too tender for our section, but I shall still persevere in the hopes that I can send in a good report of its merits.

The Swayzie Pomme Grise Apple, received 1875, was all but dead on receipt, any vitality that was in it vamoused perceptibly every day till it was as dead as a door-nail.

The Flemish Beauty Pear took rather poorly in its new quarters in 1875 and 1876, but in 1877 its vitality was renewed, and now it grows vigorously.

The Glass Seedling Plum of 1876 reached in good order, and settled down to business at once, and promises to be a fine tree.

The Hybrid Raspberry of 1877 grows rather slender, but in another season will be able to better judge of its merits.

Report from A. Bridge, Esq., P.M., West Brook, County Frontenac, near Kingston.

I received the Grape Vine in the spring in good order; it has made a good growth this year; grew about 8 or 9 feet; I cut it back to three buds this fall, and covered it up for winter. I killed the Glass Seedling Plum tree last winter by covering it with a barrel; it never leafed out in the spring; it sprouted again a few inches from the ground I am living in hopes of getting a tree from it yet. The two pear trees, Clapp's Favourite, and Flemish Beauty are growing fine.

The two apple trees, Grime's Golden Pippin and Swayzie Pomme Grise are also doing well. Only one of the strawberries received last year grew. I put out a bed of seventy plants from that one, the 1st of September this year; the fall here has been very wet and warm, and the plants have made a remarkable growth. I expect they will all bear fruit next year. The raspberry received in '77 is a fine bush; it has quite a number of branches from four to five feet high. I am expecting a large show of fruit on this bush next season. I laid it down this fall.

Report of W. Ross, Owen Sound.

The tree of Glass Seedling Plum arrived in very bad order, being barked and split in several places, but has made splendid growth this year, growing over seven feet. The Flemish Beauty Pear has gone wild with growth, being four times the size of the Swayzie Pomme Grise; but no keeping it in shape. The Burnet Grape is doing well with me, making a growth of over seven feet, after bad luck in the spring, the buds being rubbed off twice.

Report from Andrew Dickson, Galt.

The Grape Vine for 1878 which I received, is growing nicely, and I am well pleased with it.

Report from Jonas Neff, Port Colborne.

The Goodale Pear is a fine grower; it has the finest shaped top of all the pears in my garden. No sign of blight. Glass Seedling Plum continues its healthy growth. No appearance of black-knot. Burnet Grape appears to be quite at home, it made a growth of over three feet. My fruit crop this season was a total failure, except that the Baldwin was all that could be desired.

I have a certain remedy to destroy ant nests, if any of our members are troubled with these pests let them cover them four or five inches deep with drift sand and watch the result.

Report from Sandford White.

1873. Clapp's Favourite Pear and Grimes' Pippin are growing well, but have borne no fruit yet.

1874. The Downing Gooseberry and Salem Grape have borne fruit for two years. The gooseberries are of good size and free from mildew. A worm injured the berries some by eating into them before they were ripe. I gathered from the vine about two quarts of grapes last fall, of good size and quality.

1876. The packages of Glass Seedling Plums sent to my care arrived in good order, and nearly all grew. I put a graft of that plum into a blue plum stock and the graft grew up last summer five feet and eleven inches.

1877. The strawberries grew, the raspberries all failed as far as I know.

Report from Wm. Gohn, Thornhill.

Last spring received a rootless raspberry cane and two strawberry plants; neither of them grew.

The Glass Seedling Plum that I received in 1876 is doing well. The Swayzie Pomme Grise and Flemish Beauty Pear that I received in 1875 are growing nicely. The Salem Grape and Downing Gooseberry that I received in 1874, both have fruited.

Report from D. B. Hoover, Almira P. O.

I beg leave to report to the Fruit Growers' Association the condition of the fruit trees and fruit in the neighbourhood of Almira, Markham Township, for the summer of 1878.

First, I am happy to say that our fruit trees have done remarkably well this past season, no sign of any new diseases. I never saw a larger growth of wood to my knowledge before, not one case of blight on the pear trees on my grounds, neither a fresh black knot on the plum.

Second, the crop of fruit this year was light, apples not more than half the quantity that might have been, but in quality they are excellent, both in form, colour, and flavour. Very few pears, plums, and cherries, hardly worth speaking of, though I had some very fine Lombard plums which escaped the frost of May 13th. The red cherries have nearly gone out of existence on my ground, the black knot did not miss a single tree. Our small fruits bore abundantly, grapes excepted; strawberries a good crop, also the gooseberries and black raspberries were a good crop.

The Salem Grape is an extreme grower, bore last year for the first time, the fruit ripened well. The gooseberry is doing well. The F. Beauty Pear Tree grows well, did not bear fr u yet. The Pomme Grise Apple is dead.

The Glass seedling plum tree don't grow fast but I have this year fruited one of the grafts that came with the tree when received, just the second year after the grafting; I must say that the fruit will be a credit to anyone's garden. The fruit on the graft was very large, ripe the 12th September—it grows on a greengage.

The raspberries for the year 1877 had no appearance of life when received, did not grow at all. The strawberries grow well, but did not bare well yet.

The Burnet Grape came to hand in splendid condition, it grew five feet; wood ripened well for the winter.

D. B. Hoover,

Report from Burnham Mallory, Frankford.

The Burnet Grape Vine arrived safely and made a fine growth.

Report from W. P. Taylor, Fitzroy Harbour.

The only trees I have been able to save of those received from the Association, are one pear and the Glass Plum, the latter received by mail. The Canada, Salem, and Burnet Grapes, are alive, only the Canada has yet been fruited.

Report from George Winslow, Millbrook.

None of the trees have borne any fruit as yet, but from the appearance of the Wagner and Grimes Golden Apples, Clapp's Favourite Pear, and the Diadem Raspberry, I think I may expect fruit next year. The Burnet Grape did not grow much last season, but looks healthy. The McLaughlin Plum, and Swayzie Pomme Grise Apple are dead.

Report from Alfred Hoskin, Toronto.

My Burnet has made a good start.

THE PHYLLOXERA.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

In the *Australasian*, published at Melbourne, on the 15th of Dec. last, is to be found an interesting article on this pest, exhibiting the views and aims of our countrymen at the antipodes as to the mode in which they are to rid themselves of the evil. The editor twits the fruit-growers of Geelong with their ignorance in allowing the insect to exist without notice for the past five years, though their vines were showing every symptom of its presence. Its ravages were discovered by what is called mere chance. The important question is discussed, What is to be done? We notice that a deputation of grape-growers, who are styled by the appropriate name of "Vignerons," waited upon the Government, and suggested that they should acquire the power by Act of Parliament to adopt measures to stamp out the disease. The energy and judgment of our kinsfolk on the other side of the Equator cannot be too soon imitated by ourselves in ridding ourselves of the multitudinous evils that afflict fruit-culturists. They set to work with a good will that is refreshing, which is a sure index of their success in future. The article urges the expediency of the stamping out process. Vine culture, it is affirmed, has become part and parcel of the husbandry of the farm. "Farmers have learnt to grow grapes as inexpensively as other crops, and to sell them to the wine-maker just as they do their wheat to the miller." Vine-growing is gradually acquiring a position amongst the great staple industries of the continent, and it would be sad indeed were its progress marred by such a misfortune as the spread of phylloxera. The practice of France and Switzerland is adduced as that which alone can avail to get rid of the disease. In France the system adopted is to lift the vines and their roots as completely as possible, sprinkle them with tar and burn them. In Neufchatel the law requires clearing and burning of the vines in whatever vineyards phylloxera make their appearance, and it is enacted that no vines be replanted on the ground for ten years. Such powers are pled for in the Australian Act. "It appears to us that anything short of an absolute power to do this would negative the most conscientious administration of the Act. The bill is objected to because it makes no provision for compensation. "This appears likely to inflict hardship on some of the growers." The admirable reflection is added: "It seems questionable whether, in the interests of justice, owners of infected vineyards ought not to be compelled to prevent them being a source of injury to their neighbours." After all, this is touching the matter with a needle. In a state, citizenship demands that trades and professions ought to be so carried on that no detriment accrues to one's neighbour. Compensation ought to be given where healthy vines, in close contact with diseased roots, are destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease.

This matter, as regards ourselves, is parallel to the case of the Shorthorn importation. Diseased cattle are prevented from being introduced either from Britain or the United States, so ought diseased vines be debarred from entering our country on the same principles.

Should our brethren at the antipodes stir us up by the vigour of their action in preventing the spread of the phylloxera, our little but important monthly, *The Canadian Horticulturist*, will serve a most important purpose.

By way of *addendum*, it may be mentioned that the paper, which contains a leading article on the phylloxera, is composed of 32 pages of five columns each, with a supplement in addition of eight pages. Verily, giant sheets are issued on the other side of the line. For the copy of Dec. 15, 1877, we are greatly indebted to our distinguished member and fruit-grower, Mr. John McLean, Owen Sound.

NOTES OF THE YEAR.

By B. Gott, Arkona.

Believing firmly as I do in the ultimate usefulness of our popular Society to the present progress and future development of this great and promising country, I feel it a duty devolving upon me to do whatever lies within the range of my abilities for our encouragement and advancement. My time at the present being so wholly and so urgently taken up in the daily routine of my increasing business, I feel myself unable to do much that may be interesting to my fellow fruit growers by way of contribution to the pages of our instructive and valuable Annual Report. However I have at length concluded to beg indulgence for a short space while I make a statement of a few "Notes of the Year" just now so nearly closing upon us. Indeed the fact of the matter is, this is a very fitting and convenient time for circumspection and reflection. It is doubtless well for us frequently to look over the mysterious way in which we have been so safely led by our indulgent, kind and heavenly Father. It is clearly profitable to review the mercies and many providential blessings bestowed, and thus to acquire fresh inspiration of zeal and courage for the work that still lies before us. We further firmly believe in the deep and broad sympathy of all engaged in the ennobling work of horticultural progress, though they may be in remote of parts our wide and great country. I have noticed again and again that in no class of artisans in the various industries of our promising land is there a deeper and broader sympathy and a kindlier fellow feeling than those most surely developed among honest, practical fruit growers. Although the representatives may be natives of the gorgeous, sunny south, or of the forbidding and frigid north; at home in the wide and ever green fields of the Golden State on the Pacific coast, or stationed on the rugged cliffs of the Atlantic seaboard, the actuations of their natures are responsive, and they instantly feel the grasp of a brother's hand. This, my dear sir, is one of the brightest and most precious advantages of our arduous and trying avocation. It is an immediate outgrowth from the very nature of the business, and one of the many valuable fruits of the profession, even far more valuable and far more lasting than those fruits found hanging on the trees. Fruit is ameliorating, and fruit is ennobling, and none can taste and eat but (if not live for ever) are most decidely influenced and bettered thereby. But to the subject proposed; I may at once characterize this season as a distinctively outlined and remarkable one from the beginning to the end, and, first, from its extreme earliness and, second, from its bountiful fruitfulness, that is, all things considered. The season opened with us more than a month in advance of the usual time for such displays, so that on the 6th day of March we had the brightest sunshining and spring-like weather, several small insects were on the wing, and honey bees were swiftly buzzing across our fields. Certainly we all thought this was too much, it would not long continue; but it did continue, and on the 9th of the same usually snow covered and frozen month of March, in Canada, we found ourselves surrounded by the gladdening signs of balmy spring, and several fine moths of what we supposed to be *Phalena Vernata*, and others were caught, and we captured the first fine Canadian mosquito on the wing. This has scarcely ever been so here before even in the recollection of the *oldest inhabitant*. This season we commenced digging and working in the nursery earlier than ever before, so that on the 8th of March we were moving and packing nursery stock for the market; and the blossoms of our fruit trees and shrubs appeared also unusually early. But as we are ever made to feel that we are earthly and dependent, being in no season left without tuition, some disappointments and many mystifications; so also in this decaying season, on the 15th of the beautiful month of May and the two following days, or rather nights, when we fondly supposed all external danger was over, and we were advancing under the brightest prospects of one of the most remarkable fruit crops ever witnessed, just as the little apples and cherries were setting in myriads on the trees, lo! a frost came and at once rudely blighted our hopes. Alas! for human calculation, it's hard for the time but it may be best in the long run. As one of the results of this visitation the strawberry crop was almost a total failure, and many of our growers sustained heavy losses thereby. The apple and cherry crops especially were in a bad condition for frost, and they consequently sustained heavy losses, the young fruit falling like hail, and in some localities the crop was made worthles and ruined. Our supply of apples

now in the market, at least in this section of our country, is not sufficient to meet the demand, and the consequence is our cellars are in no way crowded by our winter supply, and many not having any at all. But as ever the all pervading and benevolent law of compensation was found to hold good, though the strawberries were a failure the raspberry crop was most general and plentiful, and were our planters only in a good condition to reap a good harvest all might have been well; but here's the rub! we have scarcely any planted to supply a need in time of scarcity; as our fruit growers have not yet taken the matter of raspberries in hand in good earnest, from the fear that the market will not warrant it. Our observation in this matter, however, is, that in fruit culture as in grain culture there is no position safer or better on the whole than a mixed and varied crop. Specialities are well enough in their place and if they happen to do well; but if not! if frost or insect takes that, all is lost,and you have nothing to fall back upon to encourage and help you on. Let us learn from these failures some good lessons—it is at least one good use to make of them. Gooseberries and currants have become a losing and vexatious business, made so only by the insect enemies of these fine and savoury fruits. The currant leaf worm *Nematus Ventricosus* and the gooseberry fruit worm *Pembelia Grossularia* are each of them far more than an equal match for us, and where we attempt these fruits on a large scale they baffle our best efforts at success. We usually raise fine and beautiful cherries in this region, but this season the crop was injured fully 50 per cent. by the frosts of May; and so also was our crop of pears. The grape vines too were just then in a very bad condition for frost visitation, as the buds had expanded fully two feet or more. These young shoots and the whole wealth of fruit buds upon them were at once scorched, shrivelled and dead, and our fond hopes of luscious and beautiful grapes were at one stroke dashed to the ground. Alas for human hopes! How fragile are their texture! How deceptive are their promises. However, notwithstanding this calamity, we clipped a tolerably good crop of medium fine fruit for which we were very thankful as it was unexpected and far better than our fears. The plum and peach crops of this county were encouraging exceptions. These fine acceptable fruits are becoming more and more popular, and the market is at any time open and ready for them. They were very abundant and good and in some localities—the trees were literally breaking down with the abundance of fine fruit. We are glad to see that the culture of these valuable fruits is annually attracting much attention, and many are planting largely now who grew not a tree a very short time ago. In vegetable and floral gardening the season has been generous and encouraging to our *fair* as well as *robust* cultivators. This department of Horticulture is rapidly becoming more and more an absorbing occupation among our tasteful and well-to-do country people; and many are annually added to the throng of busy workers during our pleasant summer months. Although the season may be written down as disastrous to some of our national fruit interests, yet on the whole it was a clear and positive demonstration of the overflowing bounty of an overruling Providence, and of the native richness and productiveness of our admirable soils as brought out by the untiring industry and skilful efforts of an enlightened people. When the season for the annual fall exhibitions came round we were ready, and more than ready, to load the broad and long tables to their utmost bearing capacity with the finest, most beautiful, and richest specimens of pomona, that it has ever been our exalted privilege to witness. At this particular time during our delightful and happy months of September and October, the weather was most favourable, and all that could be desired by our people in their agricultural demonstrations throughout the whole extent of our progressive country. If you, sir, could have seen at these several country shows, the multitudes of our varied population, the young, the beautiful and the gay, as well also as the inured stalwart tiller of the soil, and his attentive partner and better half that were regularly in attendance in such immense crowds, it would have inspired your heart with fresh courage, and made you feel that no other land under the sun can offer greater privileges to her inhabitants or boast of brighter prospects for the future. These shows are demonstrative and annually teach us lessons of usefulness and wisdom. "Surely the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly inheritance."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HASKINS' SEEDLING GRAPES.

To the President and Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association:

Your Committee appointed to examine the Seedling Grapes of Wm. Haskins', Esq., Hamilton, beg leave to report :

That after examining some fine clusters exhibited by him at the Central Fair, Hamilton, October 3rd, they proceeded to his grounds where they found a large collection of very fine seedlings produced by hybridizing our hardy native grapes with some of the best foreign varieties. The most notable of these were three varieties which Mr. Haskins designates as A, B and C. Letter A is a cross between the Black Hamburgh and Hartford Prolific, and is a dark grape of medium size, somewhat resembling the Eumelan, of fair quality, a strong, thrifty grower, and an abundant bearer—might be fancied by some amateurs, but in our opinion, not of sufficient character for general cultivation. Letter B is a good-sized white grape, similar in appearance to Allen's Hybrid, bunches large, compact, and somewhat shouldered. Vine thrifty, foliage healthy and good ; wood well ripened, and to all appearance perfectly hardy, and a prodigious bearer. Mr. Haskins informed us it had been tied to a stake where it stood even since planting without any protection, and had thus far escaped injury from our severe winters. We regard it as a great acquisition. Letter C is a cross between the Creveling and Black Hamburgh. Vine hardy and a thrifty grower, fully as early as Creveling, berries larger, and bunch more compact; flavour and other characteristics very similar to Creveling. *We regard this as a very valuable and early grape.*

We saw several other promising varieties, some of which were very early, and we doubt not, will prove valuable ; but Mr. Haskins, with his characteristic modesty, preferred not to bring them into notice till he had further tried them. We most heartily congratulate him on his success in hybridizing, and sincerely believe the horticultural world will ever owe him a debt of gratitude for his efforts in this direction.

A. M. Smith,
Thos. Buchanan,
Peter Murray.

REPORT ON FRUITS FOR 1877.

TWO PLUMS RECEIVED FROM COL. JOHN McGILL OSHAWA.

No 1. Small plum ; delicious flavour ; seedling from an English Golden Drop. Tree, a healthy, strong grower. This plum was awarded a prize at Ottawa by the F. G. A. of Ont., in 1875.

No. 2. A large plum ; seedling from Lombard. It is an early and constant bearer. Flavour not as high as the small one. It was awarded a prize in 1875.

MR. JAMES REID'S PLUM.

The Committee, through Mr. Saunders, report as follows on this plum :—Have examined Mr. James Reid's plum. It is distinct in character, as far as form is concerned, being different from every plum that I am acquainted with. The flesh is very smooth, juicy, and melting, but I do not think it is equal in flavour to Lombard, and certainly not at all equal to the finer varieties of plums already in cultivation. Unless there are some peculiar advantages in the habit of the tree, which would render it desirable, I do not think it would be wise to encourage its propagation.

"BAKER'S LONDON GAGE," SEEDLING PLUM

The fruit of this plum is rich, with very small stone ; flesh very firm, and easily parted from the stone. Supposed to be a cross between the Lombard and Green Gage. It is below the medium size, and not particularly distinguished for its good qualities. It closely resem-

bles Imperial Gage. The size about the same as Green Gage, and has the elongated form of the Imperial Gage. Is not equal in quality to the Parent. Foliage vigorous, large leaves.

No. 2 has the form of Yellow Gage, and a little below the average size of that plum. Colour, yellow tinted with reddish orange; fair quality, pleasant sub-acid flavour. Foliage apparently vigorous, stems and leaf-petioles bright red.

MR. JAMES DOUGALL'S SEEDLING PLUM.

A large and handsome plum, with sometimes a very decided orange tint, on the portion exposed to the sun. Nice bloom; nearly oval, with a moderately deep suture, much resembling the Yellow Egg, but more truncate at the calyx end of the fruit. Stem moderately long; flesh rather coarse; quality fair; fragrant; superior in quality to Yellow Egg; stone small; very promising plum. The Committee award this Seedling a prize.

Mr. Dougall writes: "The tree is a very strong grower and hardy—also a very early bearer—it is just covered with clusters; last year was the first that it bore; it is only five years old."

DR. EDWARD'S SEEDLING PLUM.

This is a seedling from Unionville, County York. The Dr. says, "He regards it as a seedling, being a sprout that grew below the graft of a Washington Plum." The specimen was evidently taken from the tree before it was ripe. The size is medium; a great bearer; tree hardy and thrifty; quality fair; not superior to the varieties in general cultivation.

WAKELING'S SEEDLING PEACH.

A large and handsome peach, yellow fleshed, assuming blood red tint around the stone. Stone free, medium sized; colour, whole surface splashed with dull yellow; fine grained flesh, melting and juicy; good rich flavour; raised from the stone by William Wakeling, Westminster.

SYER'S SEEDLING PEACH.

Exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition by the late Mr. John Freed. A very superior peach in every way. Rich, high flavour, juicy, taking colour, and ripens intermediately between the Early and Late Crawford, thus indicating a most desirable variety. The Association wish to see and report again on this peach.

A WHITE-FLESHED SEEDLING PEACH. (*Owner unknown.*)

Mr. Saunders writes of this peach:—"I have tasted the White-Fleshed Seedling Peach you kindly sent me, and find it very pleasant, juicy, and highly flavoured, unusually high flavoured, for a peach of this character, and ripening so late." (3rd Oct. 1877.)

MR. A. HOOD'S CRAB APPLE.

The Seedling Committee were greatly pleased with this new fruit. One member says, "I think the Crab Apple is a very good one. To my taste it is just as pleasant eating as many of our dessert apples. It is only pleasantly sub-acid, with a smooth, fine-grained flesh, and remarkably fine flavour." "I should much like to see this fruit disseminated in some of the colder regions of the country, as I think it would, by its hardiness and good quality, meet a want much felt." Mr. Hood himself thus writes under date 11th September, 1877.

FERGUS, 11th Sept., 1877.

REV. R. BURNET:

DEAR SIR,—I have this day sent by express to your address samples of a Seedling Crab, which I think may prove worthy of cultivation in the colder sections of this and other countries.

The fruit sent is the produce of a tree raised from the seed of a Harvest Apple, as I learn from the person who sowed the seed, and from whom I last year purchased the farm on which it is growing; the tree is from 10 to 15 years from the seed, and is now growing on a light sandy loam which is seeded down to grass, and the sod appears to be of 4 or 5 years' growth. It has every appearance of a Crab tree, and is, I presume, as hardy and productive as trees of that class, though this is only the first year in which it has borne a full crop, the growth having been retarded by frequent transplantings.

I have been trying to keep the fruit to show at the fall meeting of the Society, and it is therefore perhaps a little too ripe, and has therefore lost a little of the acidity which I think gave it a flavour perhaps better than in the ripe state. The size of the fruit is equal to that of the best crabs I have seen, even in this season, which has been extremely dry in this section, and the flavour, I think, decidedly better than that of our Harvest Apple, being more juicy and lively. It was ripe two or three weeks since, or about half way between the time of ripening of the Harvest Apple and Siberian Crab, and was the earliest fruit we had fit for use before the new potatoes were ready for use, and when the old ones were done and none in the market, we found this crab or apple very useful, for it made very good sauce, although at that time, of course, far from ripe.

I am of opinion that there are very few apples ripe at the same time that are equal to this crab as a dessert fruit, and without taking into consideration the hardy character of the tree, the fruit is fit to compete in point of flavour with the product of any part of Canada, whether called by the name of apples or crabs.

Your obedient servant,

A. Hood.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Robert Burnet,
Convener.

MR. LOUGHREY'S SEEDLING PEACH.

Size medium, colour dull reddish; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and high flavoured; stone not quite free.

W. S.
R. B.,
Committee.

London, 14th September, 1878.

J. BARTLETT'S SEEDLING PLUM.

Size under medium, form nearly oval, with a slight shoulder at the stem; colour deep red with a purplish bloom; flesh dull orange yellow, juicy, acid, but not high flavoured; flesh adheres to the stone. This plum being of a comparatively small size and poor flavour, is not, I should consider, worthy of any extended cultivation, unless there are some other good points connected with it apart from the fruit, such as hardiness, productiveness, &c.

W. S.
R. B.,
Committee.

London, 16th September, 1878.

S. GREENFIELD'S PLUM.

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1878.

Mr. President,—Mr. S. Greenfield, a member of our Association, has presented me for inspection several specimens of plums of which I have the pleasure of forwarding by this day's mail a sample. They are a seedling from the "Magnum Bonum." Several of the samples measured 4¾ inches round, and 5 inches round the length of the fruit. Mr. Greenfield has several of the seedling trees; they are perfectly hardy in this climate; they began

to bear three years ago; last year (spring of 1877) the trees were moved. The trees are healthy and thrifty, and, if multiplied, would be a great acquisition to the "iron clad" list. You will please make such report on them as you deem most fitting.

P. G. Bucke,
Director F. G. Ass.,
Ottawa.

Mr. Greenfield's seedling plum was submitted to the seedling Committee, who find it of medium size, scarcely as large as the Lombard ; colour deep, bright-red, characteristic of the wild plum of the country; form resembling the Lombard ; quality, unable to judge of it as it came to hand in bad order.

(Signed) Wm. Saunders,
Robt. Burnett,

London, 24th August, 1878.

ARNOLD'S "BRANT" GRAPE.

At a fruit growers' meeting in Michigan, some time ago, Mr. L. C. Whiting, a very successful grape grower of East Saginaw made the following remarks, which are somewhat flattering to our townsman, Mr. Charles Arnold, as the *Brant* Grape so highly spoken of, is one of Mr. Arnold's Hybrids, and named by him after this County :—"The grape is one of the earliest, and subject to the fewest insect enemies of any of our fruits. It is one of the most healthy, and with little trouble can be kept as well as apples or pears, and should be on our tables at least six months of the year. In the remarks I purpose to make, I shall confine myself to a few points. First, what to plant. For those who do not make grapes a speciality, only the most hardy vines should be attempted in this climate. For this purpose the following kind in the order of their ripening may be named :—The Brant, Worden, Delaware, Eumelan, and Concord. For those who are willing to take more care, add the Wilder, Salem, and Agawam. For safety the last three should be covered during the winter. For marketing I will reduce the list to the Brant, Worden, Concord, and Agawan.

"There are many new kinds of much promise, and the above list may in a few years be profitably changed. You can lose but little by allowing others to experiment for you.

"The soil best suited to the grape is decomposed shale, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do.

"The ground should be carefully prepared and only well rotted manure used.

"Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers, where it can be obtained, no other will be required.

"Grapes for fall and winter use should be picked as soon as ripe, and when perfectly dry, packed in fine dry sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can find free from frost, until wanted for use.

"The grapes best for winter keeping in the above list are the Brant, Eumelan, Salem, and Agawam.

"Some of you may ask why the Delaware Grape is left out of the market list. There are several reasons and among them I will name the following :—

"*The Brant* is a *better grape.* It is two *weeks earlier, less subject to rot* and will keep *well three to four months*, it has *more healthy foliage, stronger roots*, and *will succeed with half the care of the Delaware.*"

IMPOSITIONS OF CERTAIN TREE BROKERS.

(From the Huron Signal.)

"Beware."—A local tree agent takes offence at our remarks last week under this heading. For his information we may state that our remarks were made from a complaint lodged with us by a farmer who has been very badly sold by that terrible personage, the tree agent,

but whether or not the local agent is the man referred to we know not; he may know best himself. The farmer referred to lives in Stanley Township. Our local friend also appears to feel offended at us, charging that we are nursery agents. We fail to see any crime in being such, but the fact is we are not, nor to our knowledge does anyone connected with this paper act as regular agent for any nursery. We advertise for nurseries from time to time, both American and Canadian, and orders left here are forwarded where desired, and advice given freely as to the proper stock to purchase, &c. The firm he says he represents we are not acquainted with, but we believe, so far as we know at present, that they have no nursery at all in Toronto. We will make full enquiry regarding them, and give the result to the public. When we make complaint against agents we do so for the public benefit, and everyone knows well how often people in this section have been swindled by unprincipled agents who would make any sort of representation in order to sell their goods. We are well aware that there are most excellent nurseries on the American side, and believe that if parties here would send their orders direct to these nurseries they would be filled properly and honestly. But we do know also that agents are continually on the run who take orders under all sorts of fine promises and fill these orders with mere trash they purchase at the nearest nursery, trash which the nurseryman himself would scorn to sell to anyone. Two years ago such an agent visited this section with plate book and jars and took a large number of orders; another followed him to deliver the stuff, and many discovered that the affair was a swindle in time to save themselves. We do not believe in the plate-book and jars of specimens; it is calculated to deceive, and the purchaser is induced to purchase the finest looking which is not always the best fruits. We believe in patronizing a home nursery, as they are likely to be very careful what stock they send out, and then again their stock is more likely to succeed than that taken from a warmer climate. Our local friend will see when he looks calmly into the case that we are endeavouring to root out the "unprincipled agent" only, and we believe we are doing our duty when doing or trying to do this. When we are convinced of the honesty and reliability of any man engaged in spreading the benefits of horticulture through the country, we are willing to give a helping hand, and if our *local* will make himself known as such in the proper way he will find out we are not so bad after all.

"Beware."—In our article last week under the above heading we promised to make full enquiry regarding the firm represented by a tree agent who took exception to our former remarks, and who claims that the firm he represents are nurserymen who sell the best stock in the Dominion. We made enquiry in Toronto and the result is given in a communication in another column. It seems the firm referred to, Messrs. Stone & Wellington, have lately started in business for themselves and have issued circulars, cards, &c., representing to the public that they are nurserymen at Toronto and Rochester. We find that this is not true so far as Toronto is concerned at all events, and in all probability the same result will be found upon enquiry at Rochester. We have taken steps to ascertain this also and will give the result to the public. We believe from what we have already discovered that Messrs. S. & W. are nothing more nor less than *tree brokers* who purchase stock from the nursery that will sell the cheapest, and therefore we feel it our duty to the Huron public to put the matter in its true light. This is nothing more than justice towards the honest nurseryman as well as the public. The Fruit Growers' Association have taken up the war cry against tree brokers, and, as will be seen by the annual address of the President at Toronto the other day, the Association asks the Government to interfere and prevent unprincipled men from flooding Canada with trees from the States, that are, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, mere trash. There are a number of large nurseries in Ontario where every kind of tree can be had that is profitable or useful for planting, and we fail to see why anyone should deal with strangers who charge high prices for stock that in nearly every case turns out to be mere culls. Tree brokers are a great accommodation to nurserymen, no doubt, as they purchase all the refuse stock that is to be found in every such establishment, and which otherwise would have to be destroyed, as no respectable nurseryman would sell it to his regular honest customer Doubtless good stock is often got from these brokers, but the chances are all in favour of getting bad stock. We know cases where the poor purchaser has been deluded into purchasing stock bearing a euphonious name, unknown to any but the inventive tree broker, and paying a very high price, and when the trees came into bearing found nothing but the commonest varieties, or perhaps trashy seedlings. We know a gentleman who paid $3 for a

gooseberry bush bearing the name of "Highland Lassie," and it turned out to be the Downing, which any home nurseryman would have sold for five, or, at the most, ten cents. Another got twenty apple trees, for extra fine sorts and lived to reap seedling fruit of the meanest kinds. He paid a high price and his expectations were high, but time proved that he did wrong in giving his order to a *broker* instead of a legitimate nurseryman. If people think American grown stock is best, our advice is to send their orders direct to Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, or some other well-known firm there, and they will get what they order. But they might better throw their cash into the fire at first rather than invest with any tree broker, for the end of dealing with these gentry is "vexation of spirit" and loss of time and money. The Fruit Growers' Association is possessed of information and statistics sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man that putting faith in tree brokers is a delusion and a snare. Every fruit-grower should join this valuable Association, and keep posted so as to avoid delusions. Our advice to all is to give a cold shoulder to tree agents representing foreign firms who are not known, and order only from home, well-known nurseries, who have a character to sustain, and will not, therefore, attempt to gull or abuse the public confidence. It should not be necessary for us to caution the Huron public so often, as so many instances of swindles have been seen, through confiding and unprincipled agents, that every one should be sufficiently on guard. We expect to hear from Rochester in regard to the firm already mentioned very soon, when we will give the public the news, good or bad. We enquired of two gentlemen from Rochester, who were attending the Toronto exhibition, but they did not know of any such firm of nurserymen as S. & W., and did not believe there was any such in Rochester. If the firm referred to are actually nurserymen, why are not their agents posted and able to tell us when this firm became nurserymen, how many acres they have under nursery, what stocks they actually grow, &c., eh ?

"BEWARE."—We promised our readers full particulars regarding the firm of Stone & Wellington, who have been representing themselves as nurserymen. We already intimated that they are not nurserymen in Toronto, and now we have received reliable information, stating that they have no nursery in Rochester either, but that they are merely *brokers* who buy stock where they can get it the cheapest. Mr. Alex. Watson told us the other day that he can supply the same kind of roses for 50 cents each that the agent of the above firm sold here for $1 each, and Mr. Watson will guarantee them, and his guarantee is good. We presume the stock which the above firm will supply will be the overgown, forced stock which most American nurserymen grow and are always anxious to dispose of. We have now done our duty in exposing this matter and any who are gulled into purchasing such stock as is sold by "plate book gents" well deserve the result—disappointment and loss of money.

W. B. HAMILTON'S SEEDLING PLUMS.

I have some rare seedling plums, one of them I think will be the earliest plum in Canada.

Another produces prunes—they will dry on the tree or off, without sugar or any trouble whatever, not even sun, and have the flavour of the French prune. This is the first year of bearing of both,—the first is a beautiful peach bloom, but not highly flavoured, fair size, not so large as an egg; commenced to ripen before the 15th "August," and not in a favoured position either. I shall watch these trees with great interest.

W. B. HAMILTON,
Collingwood.

A PLATE OF PEARS.

From an Epicurean Point of View.

Whether we consider its delicious flavour, easy culture, and excellent keeping qualities, or its long continued supply of beautiful fruit, the Pear in its many varieties may justly lay claim to the title of the fruit *par excellence*.

To obtain it in the pink of perfection, it should be picked from the tree as soon as the fruit has attained its full growth, and just as it begins to turn from green to the ripening condition. When left beyond that period the ripening process goes on in favour of the seeds, and its qualities rapidly deteriorate. A pear ripened on the tree is not fit to be eaten. Even a day or two too long in the summer varieties renders it dry, flat and insipid. Fall and winter fruit, after gathering, which it is desired to keep any length of time, is best preserved in barrels or, better, in boxes, containing about a bushel, in a cool or cold, dry place. When desired for use, to insure its highest perfection, it should be ripened in a dark, dry place in a moderate temperature, and rigidly excluded from the air. Proper thinning on the tree is an essential point in obtaining well conditioned fruit, and placing it between layers of flannel is a secret in developing colour and flavour that is worth knowing. A pear should never be eaten warm. Cooled in the refrigerator in summer and eaten at a temperature between warm and cold in the winter, it is at its perfection, and those who have never tasted some of the finer varieties under these conditions have a pleasing lesson to commit to memory.

There are pears that are pears. The average consumer, generally speaking, is acquainted with but a few of the commoner varieties to the exclusion of the really fine sorts. The Seckel, Bartlett, Lawrence, Howell, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Duchesse and Beurre d'Anjou, are perhaps the best known and most salable market varieties. These, at least the majority of those mentioned, are but the lower grades of this really delicious fruit, and no more compare with many of the finer sorts than a crab or a Gilliflower apple does to a Spitzenburg or Northern Spy. The Seckel and Bartlett both have a pronounced musky flavour. They suit the average American taste because they are sweet and strongly flavoured, for the same reason, doubtless, that the American palate demands a sweetened and alcoholic wine, or discards olive oil in favour of sugar in the salad. Their popularity, as that of most of the above sorts enumerated, is also no doubt largely owing to the fact that only comparatively few are acquainted with the better kinds, and are, therefore, unable to establish a comparison. While many really excellent varieties have originated in this country, the French and the Belgians must be credited with the majority of the really superior varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Beginning with the summer sorts that rank high in the gamut of taste, the Petite Marguerite, recently introduced in France, is especially deserving the attention of the amateur. Its juicy and vinous flesh and delicate *bouquet*, all entitle it to a place in the well-regulated private orchard. It is not large, a trifle larger than the Seckel but large enough, according to the writer's taste, for a dessert pear. Of the larger summer pears, the Clapp's Favourite, originated in this country and a cross between the Bartlett, an English variety, and the Flemish Beauty, a Belgian sort, should not be overlooked. It is entirely free from the muskiness of its English parent, and considering its size and other really fine qualities, one might look much farther and fare worse. It is said to rot at the core too quickly. This is obviated to a great extent by early gathering. Of the many other summer sorts, the handsome red-cheeked Beurre-Giffard, the Rostiezer, a vinous, high-flavoured sort, comparatively a stranger to American collections, and last, but not least, the Tyson, which is much better known, bring up the rank and file among the very early pears.

With the change from the hot summer weather to the mellow and cooler days of autumn, we at once note a difference for the better in the quality of the fruit, which seems to become imbued with the vinous richness of nature's harvest season, the fall sorts having more character, piquancy and flavour. Of this class, it is an extremely difficult matter to choose between several varieties. Whoever has been fortunate enough to taste a Beurre-Superfin, fully matured, ripened to a nicety and glistening in its bright, smooth, oily skin, needs look no farther for the acme of perfection in the pear. It is as juicy as a peach, and eating its fine-grained and highly perfumed and flavoured flesh reminds one of nothing more than drinking a delicious dry champagne. It fully merits its appellation "superfine." Like many good things it will not keep long. But were it possessed of the virtues of the amaranth, we doubt whether that would prove much in its favour, as a supply of Buerre Superfins would scarcely last except under lock and key.

BEST OF THE AUTUMN SORTS.

Among the Autumn pears, the Urbaniste, a Belgian sort, is second to none. It is one of the acidulous kinds, like the Superfin, of good size, melting, very juicy, and of a most exquisite flavour and perfume, strongly resembling attar of roses. This particular aroma is always very pronounced. The *bouquet* has been described as the "soul" of wine, and this characteristic odour in the Urbaniste is one of its chief attractions. The aroma which gives the character of the fruit, in many varieties of pears, lies just below the skin as in the case of the Urbaniste; in others it is contained in the entire juices of the fruit.

If the Urbaniste and Beurre Superfin are entitled to a topmost seat in the synagogue, the Gansel's Bergamot, an old English variety, certainly deserves a place of equal prominence. It is a profuse bearer, a medium sized apple-shaped, russety fruit, melting, and of a most rich and sprightly sub-acid flavour. It is to autumn pears what the juicy and highly flavoured Gravenstein is to the fall varieties of apples. Being difficult to grow in the nursery, it rarely finds its way even to private tables, and is unknown in market. Poor growing sorts like the Gansel's Bergamot are rendered tractable by being re-grafted, or as it is termed in nursery parlance, "double worked," on strong growers. Sorts like the Gansels are worthy of any trouble to obtain.

The Louise Bonne de Jersey is an acidulous pear, tolerably well known in this country, that never fails to please a person of that taste, carrying its tartness as far as possible without absolute excess. But its good qualities are sadly counterbalanced in this climate by its apparent tendency to blight. The Louise Bonne is recommended by its vigorous and handsome growth of tree, and its productiveness. The fruit is elegant in form, beautifully coloured, the flesh melting and overflowing with refreshing vinous juice. Nevertheless, in point of quality, it does not reach the very high flavour mark of the Gansel's Bergamot, Urbaniste, or Beurre Superfin.

A well-known pear is the Doyenne White, or Virgalieu of the French. It is without doubt the handsomest coloured pear grown, being as rosy-cheeked as a lady apple. Of late years the fruit has cracked badly with us. The Doyenne White is distinguished by a certain perfume possessed by no other variety. Although regarded as adapted to most every one's taste, it is lacking in the vinosity which to a trained palate is generally considered one of the essential virtues of the really superior sorts.

The Sheldon, a large, round, golden-russet fruit of Western New York origin, previously referred to as among the best-known varieties in this country, when well grown and well ripened, is usually regarded as deserving a place among table fruits of the first order of merit. It is a general favourite with those who are partial to the honied sorts. Like some others, it has a slight suspicion of muskiness, and, as reviewed from our individual point of taste, lacks the "snap" that is essential to complete the harmony of a perfect pear.

The Seckel, a household word among American fruits, is too well known to need description. Its honied sweetness and its marked flavour, recalling that of *Mosel Muscatel*, are usually objected to by connoisseurs, although it finds favour with as high a pomological authority as Mr. Thomas.

Dana's Hovey, one of the vinous sorts, which has recently made its bow to the pomological public is highly extolled in Massachusetts, where it originated. It has been little fruited in this vicinity, and we are personally unacquainted with it except by favourable reputation.

The Duchesse, a deservedly esteemed market sort, would be of great value for the private orchard, were it not that there are so many other superior kinds to choose from. Nevertheless, its great size, splendid golden colour and good qualities will always entitle it to be called a "noble" fruit.

Not to mention the Bonne du Puits-Ansault, a comparatively new French variety among the autumn pears, would be a glaring oversight. One needs but to have once tasted its delicious, melting and sprightly sub-acid flesh to accord it a foremost place in the galaxy of *ne plus ultra* pears. The amateur cannot afford to do without it. This variety does best as a standard.

Dr. Reeder, a recently-introduced pear, originated by that gentleman at Varick, in this State, and disseminated by Ellwanger & Barry, is one of those good things that come done up in small packages. With its small, roundish, ovate form, and bright golden skin, netted

and sprinkled with russet, combined with its exquisite, fine, juicy and vinous flesh, it has scarcely a superior as a dessert fruit. For the amateur it is a veritable treasure trove.

Of the claims of the Beurre Bosc to pre-eminence as a table fruit, we do not agree with even so eminent an authority as Mr. Downing, who is particularly partial to this handsome representative of the Calebasse type. It is high flavoured and delicious, but is rather lacking in juices, and does not possess that acidulousness to which we have previously referred as one of the great desideratums. It is, however, the beau ideal of shapeliness, which in the pear is pyriform, as best illustrated in this variety. The Bosc, in particular, requires to be very ripe to call forth its good qualities.

PEARS FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

We now come to the winter varieties, of which the Beurre d'Anjou is, perhaps, the most popular and favourably known. This is a variety, all things considered, that we cannot do without, its size, flavour, and excellent keeping qualities, all render it worthy of a foremost place in the catalogue of desirable fruits.

Among the winter sorts of "name and noble estimate" is the favourite Winter Nelis, a Belgian sort, that makes up in quality what it may lack in form and general appearance. It has a great deal of individuality; its melting, buttery flesh being characterized by a certain spicy, nutty aroma, peculiarly its own. It always comes into admirable play as a winter table fruit.

Those who regret the poor keeping qualities of the Superfin can console themselves later in the season with the Beurre Easter, which is of a similar piquant champagny flavour. In keeping qualities it has no superior. In France, and in this country among careful growers, it attains a very large size. Its good qualities as a fruit are offset in a measure by its slow habit of growth, its tendency to blight, and its only thriving in the best of soil and under careful treatment. In spite of these objections, it is a *sine qua non* among winter sorts, and to every really choice pear garden. Beurre Easter is best cultivated on the quince.

Last but not least among the desirable varieties for the amateur is the Josephine de Malines, without doubt the most valuable late-keeping pear. For this great acquisition we have also to thank the Belgians. Its skin is of a pale yellow, and its flesh a light salmon colour, and of a most delightful rose flavour, similar to, but not as pronounced as the Urbaniste. Of comparatively recent introduction into this country, it is scarcely known in market, but is prized beyond measure by those who are acquainted with it. The Josephine succeeds both as a dwarf and a standard.

There are many other excellent sorts that, if not fully equal to those enumerated, are eminently deserving of a hearing which the limits of this article forbid. Tastes differ in fruits as in wines. But there is an acknowledged standard of excellence in both that meets the general taste. A person must indeed be deficient in taste who can perceive virtue in *Surène*, or discover pleasing qualities in a puckery crab. One cannot go amiss on *Lafite* or *Chamberlin*, nor can the tyro and the connoisseur in fine fruit fail to agree as to the merits of an Urbaniste, a Gansel's Bergamot or a Superfin pear. Judging from this standpoint, the above varieties referred to as possessing the cardinal virtues comprise the very best among the table sorts, and are amply sufficient for an abundant variety in the largest and most carefully selected orchard. Except where otherwise noted, all are suitable for cultivation as dwarfs.

Our remarks are confined to private gardens only, where quality is desired, if even it be largely at the expense of quantity. But in a well-cared for fruit garden, with the proper treatment, the poorest bearers may be made, if not to "blossom as the rose," to "give forth their fruit in due season" in comparative abundance. The blight, which still remains as great a mystery as ever, has seriously interfered with pear-culture lately. While this may trouble the professional market grower, it need not interfere with the amateur, who should always have a few good trees in reserve to take the place of those which may not succeed.

SUMMING UP—DOCTORS DISAGREE.

To sum up with the Petite Marguerite, Clapp's Favourite, Rostiezer, Beurre Giffard and Tyson of the summer sorts the Beurre Superfin, Urbaniste, Gansel's Bergamot, Bonne

du Puits-Ansault, Dr. Reeder, and Louise Bonne, among the autumn varieties, and the Beurre d'Anjou, Winter Nelis, Beurre Easter and the Josephine among the winter sorts, the amateur can revel in a succession of the finest of fruit from early summer till early spring.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to know the individual tastes of the six leading American pomologists of the day as to table pears, quality of the fruit alone being taken into consideration :—

P. Barry.—"Whenever I taste a *Gansel's Bergamot*, ripened to perfection, I always come to the conclusion it is the best pear, as far as quality is concerned."

Marshall P. Wilder.—"If pinned to *one* for quality, I must, considering all things, say *Anjou*, which I have on the table every morning for over four months, in the year."

George Ellwanger.—"For absolute perfection for table use, I name the *Beurre Superfin*."

Charles Downing.—"If I were limited to one pear, it would be *Beurre Bosc*."

J. J. Thomas.—"For uniform excellence every year, without variation, the *Seckel* is undoubtedly the finest in quality. There are some others, as the Belle Lucrative, Grey Doyenne, &c., that are *sometimes* very fine and unexcelled"

C. M. Hovey.—"If I were to name the *very best* pear without regard to season, I should name *Dana's Hovey* as the *ne plus ultra* of flavour and exquisiteness, and all other qualities except size."

When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

GEORGE H. ELLWANGER.

Rochester, N. Y.

THE HONOURABLE MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was tendered a banquet at the Parker House on Saturday afternoon Sept. 21st, in anticipation of the eightieth anniversary of his birth, which occurred on Sunday. For more than half a century Colonel Wilder has occupied a foremost position among the promoters of the agricultural, horticultural and pomological interests of the United States, and it was in recognition of his labours in the development of the earth's products that a large number of his friends and associates united in tendering him a banquet. The occasion was also interesting as being the fiftieth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, with which Colonel Wilder has been long and prominently identified.

The company, comprising about thirty gentlemen, members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Agricultural Club and other kindred associations, assembled at three o'clock and passed an hour pleasantly in the interchange of friendly greetings and congratulations to the guest of the occasion. Dinner being announced, ex-Alderman Charles H. B. Breck, chairman of the committee of arrangements, led the way to the banquet hall, which was tastefully embellished with fruit and flowers, appropriate emblems of the occasion. At the head of the hall was displayed the familiar painting depicting the scene at the opening of the United States Agricultural Society's Exhibition on the "South End Fair Grounds," in October, 1855, the central figure in which was Colonel Wilder mounted on a white horse. At the left of the picture stood two life-size statues, executed in wood by Herbert Gleason, and loaned by their owner, William Emerson Baker of Wellesley. They represent Hon. Marshall P. Wilder standing with uncovered head, while Pomona, the goddess of fruits, is in the act of crowning him with a wreath of laurel.

The cloth having been removed, the company was called to order by ex Alderman Breck, who spoke as follows: "We have assembled here to-day to greet with kind words and to honour one whom we all love and esteem, whom we all have known intimately for years, who is well known throughout the length and breadth of our country, and whose name in England, France, Belgium and Holland, is held in high esteem by the pomologists and horticulturists of those countries. We come here to-day to celebrate his eightieth birthday, and to wish him many years yet of health, strength and vigour, and that his usefulness may be continued to his country for many years to come. I propose to you the health of our guest, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder."

Colonel Wilder arose amid prolonged applause, and responded as follows:

Mr. President—I thank you for your kind expressions of respect, and you, my dear,

dear friends, for the very cordial reception you have given me. Nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than these warm demonstrations of friendship and regard, coming as they do from those who have known me for many years, and are conversant with my many frailties and faults. Yes, the wheels of time move on and tell the story of our bygone days; and if I live to see the opening of another Sabbath morn I shall have passed the bounds of fourscore years. Most devoutly would I render thanks to the Giver of all good that he has prolonged my life, and that I am able to be here with you on this joyous occasion—here in the presence of my beloved pastor, who for thirty years has been my spiritual adviser—here with so many kind friends and co-labourers, with whom I have taken sweet counsel these many years—here to receive your friendly salutations, and, perhaps, for the last time, to enjoy the sweet melody of your voices and breathe in the still sweeter consolation which arises like incense from off the altar of sympathizing souls.

When we reflect upon our past labours, our thoughts naturally revert to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose fiftieth Annual Exhibition has just closed, and for which you, Mr. President, and your good father have done so much. Well do I remember its first exhibition in the old Exchange Coffee House in this city. Well do I remember the scene, with its two small side-tables and one at the head of the hall. Well do I recollect the contribution of fruits when Robert Manning, the great pomologist of America, contributed only two baskets of fruit, and the subsequent growth of his enterprise, when he donated many hundred varieties, and afterward had in the Pomological Garden at Salem 2000 varieties of fruit trees. Thank God, his son, bearing his own name, is with us to-day. Well do I remember the dinner at which sixty gentlemen participated, and the speeches which succeeded it. The scene is before me now. There sat at the head of the table the eloquent Dearborn, there on his right and left sat his honour Lieutenant-Governor Thomas L. Winthrop (father of our beloved Robert C. Winthrop) and his honour the then mayor of the city, Harrison Gray Otis, and the accomplished statesman and orator, Daniel Webster of immortal fame. (Applause.) There, too, were Hon. John C. Gray, vice-president; Dr. Jacob Bigelow, corresponding secretary of the society, and John B. Russell, all of whom still survive, and here to-day, much to our joy, are the brothers Hovey, who were present on that occasion. Well do I remember the toast of General Dearborn—"Intelligence and industry, the only true promoters of the public good"—a sentiment which deserves to be written in letters of living gold. I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind allusion to me as one who has done something to promote the interests and welfare of my fellow men.

My friends, I have lived to see great progress and improvement in the agriculture and horticulture of our country, much of which may be primarily traced to the enterprize and labours of Massachusetts men. Suffice it to say, that from the day when Governor Endicott planted his pear tree at Salem, which still lives; from the day that Peregrine White planted his apple tree at Marshfield, Mass.; from the day when our society was formed, it has stood prominently before the world as a leader and patron of agricultural and horticultural science. How marvellous the progress in our own day! How grand the march of horticulture since the establishment of our own society! It is scarcely fifty years since the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was formed. Then there were only two horticultural and but few agricultural societies in our land; now they are counted by thousands, and are scattered over the continent, all working harmoniously for the promotion of these arts. Then there was scarcely a nursery of any note west, and only a few east of the Hudson River; now they are planted from one shore of our country to the other, and among them are many of the largest in the world. Then Mr. Hovey had not sown the seeds of his strawberry and other fruits, which have since immortalized his name, or commenced laying out his extensive grounds, and building his houses in Cambridge. Then I had not planted a seed of the camellia, the azalea, pear or grape, or even attempted the hybridization of a plant; now our American fruits and plants enrich the gardens and adorn the catalogues of foreign lands. Then we had no such splendid villas as those of Hunnewell, Parson, Gray, and others, with their broad lawns, extensive glass structures and magnificent plants, which are such an honour to our land. Then we had many old and fine homes and gardens such as Governor Gore's, Mr. Lyman's, Mr. Preble's, Mr. Cushing's, the Perkinses and others; but very little in the way of landscape gardening, or in new or rare plants or fruits. Then our exhibitions were confined to a few days of the year, and were for many years held in small rooms; now many of our

exhibitions are the best given in any State in the Union. Then we had no building of our own; now we possess the most costly and magnificent temple of horticulture that the world can boast. Then the American Pomological Society, whose president, by the mercy of God, in his twenty-eighth year of service now stands before you, had never been dreamed of—a society that emanated primarily from the influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—a society that embraces not only our national domain, but whose jurisdiction extends over our continent—whose catalogue prescribes the appropriate fruits for fifty States, territories and districts, and at whose quarter centennial in this city, the far-off State of Nebraska, with her Governor at her head, carried off triumphantly the Wilder Medal for the best collection of fruits. Then there were few exports of fruits; now we send 400,000 barrels of apples in good years to foreign lands. Then the grape was scarcely cultivated; now, in addition to all that are used for the table, we make 15,000,000 gallons of wine, and wine, too, that took the first prize at the World's Exhibition at Vienna in 1873. Then the statistics of our fruit crop were not thought worthy of record; now it amounts to $140,000,000, or nearly the average annual value of our wheat crop. But I must bring these remarks to a close. I thank you for the kind references to me as a poineer in rural affairs. You do me no more than justice, for I cannot, as I have told you before, remember the time when I was not fond of the cultivation of the soil. But, gentlemen, my labours are mostly over. Soon I shall be resting in the bosom of my mother earth, but if I can believe I have done anything to advance the great interests of our land, and which shall contribute to the happiness of my fellow men, I shall, so far as this world is concerned, die content, feeling that I have not lived in vain.

MICHIGAN STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The following paper on Cranberry culture was read at the meeting of this Society in December, 1877:—

St. Joseph, Mich., Dec. 3.

It not being convenient for me to attend your meeting at this time, I have taken the liberty of sending you by express a sample of cranberries picked on the natural cranberry marsh I am improving near this place.

I wou'd also call the attention of your Society to the importance of the cultivation of this fruit in this State, where I suppose there is considerable soil adapted to its growth. In Wisconsin it is becoming a very large business, one grower having this year gathered a crop of over 6,000 barrels, on about 200 acres of land which has not cost over $25 per acre to improve, and they are worth $8 per barrel at this place. Several others have crops of 2,000 and 4,000 barrels. The only serious obstacle in Wisconsin is the danger from frost, which I suppose would be less likely to trouble them in this State. I have spent the past four years in superintending the improvement of a large cranberry farm in Jackson County, Wisconsin, which yielded its first crop of about two hundred barrels this year, and should have had more, but for frost. The sample I send you is of the "Bell & Bugle" variety, and are very superior berries as to size, flavour and keeping qualities.

They are the natural variety grown in the large natural marsh of over 200 acres, which I selected in this vicinity from its possessing in a very perfect manner all the conditions for a cranberry farm. It is within half a mile of Lake Michigan, which renders it absolutely free from danger of frost. The water supply, depth of soil, etc., are the best of any I know of in the West.

I should be pleased to give any members of your Society any advice in my power, on the selection or improvement of cranberry lands.

Aside from my personal experience in the business, I have been acquainted with many of the most successful growers both East and West, and have been familiar with the history and *modus* of the business, and reasons for its success and failure in different places. I may say I believe the West can excel the East in this as far as in growing wheat and corn. On my land, this year, I picked at the rate of 450 bushels per acre. From the limited extent

of land well adapted to the cranberry, I believe there is no danger of overstocking the market.

Very respectfully,
S. H. COMINGS.

Also the following essay on the Phylloxera and grape rot was read by the Secretary, in the absence of the writer, Prof. A. J. Cook, of Lansing. He says:

It is well known that the subject of black rot in grapes, for years the cause of some anxiety, has of late become a matter of the most serious consideration in some parts of our own and contiguous States. Since 1864 this evil has been rapidly increasing, not only reaching out to blight new vineyards, but also clutching in its withering grasp many new varieties. It is a question of no small moment, whether there is any relation between this fatal rot and the insect known, at least in some regions, to be the arch destroyer of the vine.

As I shall show in the sequel, there is some reason to believe that these hold the relation of cause and effect. The Phylloxera, by its withering presence, so destroys the vigour of the vines that they fail to ripen the fruit, and as a result we find black rot among the grapes. Without doubt the Phylloxera, so destructive in Europe, is an American insect of quite recent importation into Europe. That it has been sucking the vitality from our grape-vines during the past is a fact beyond question. The insect is polymorphis, or exists in several forms.

In every form each louse is exceedingly small, appearing to the unaided vision as a mere speck of matter whose vitality would hardly be surmised except as it is seen to move. One form is smooth, oblong and yellow and only works—at least this is probable—in galls on the leaves. These galls are very noticeable, sorely marring the appearance of the leaves, and are caused by the presence of the lice. Within the galls the eggs are laid, and the young lice brought forth. These gall Phylloxera are agamic, that is produce without males, and apterous.

Another form—the root form—are greenish yellow, oval in form, and not smooth but covered with wartlike projections. These too are agamic and apterous. These by their punctures and sucking proclivities cause the root to appear knotted and to die, the plants to decline, and when the lice are very numerous, to wither away, and I have reason to believe they may at least cause the black rot.

In summer another form appears, the progeny of these agamic root-lice with wings. These come forth, and by flying to other vineyards to deposit eggs, spread this terrible evil with a rapidity not otherwise possible.

Hence we see that the presence of these pests in our vineyards need not be a matter of conjecture only, for while the insects are mere specks, either the galls on the leaves or the knots on the roots give quick indication of the dreaded foe.

I have come to the conclusion that the Phylloxera causes the rot by obstructing the sap, and so lessening the vigour of the vines that they are unable to ripen all their fruit, and thus many grapes wither. This sapping of the vines, too, very likely induces excessive fruiting. As in all organic nature, the weak and the feeble are more prolific, as if expecting their near demise, thus the Phylloxera not only sows the seeds of destruction but induces a condition in the very habit of the vine. That the lice are the first cause in some, if not in all cases of black rot, seems evident from the fact that their presence or absence is sure evidence of the presence or absence of rot.

Of course I would not say that black rot never occurs except as a sequence of the enervating attack of the Phylloxera, as they indirectly cause it, by depleting the vitality of the vines. Yet we have good reason, I think, to prefer strong charges against this minute, but powerful destroyer.

J. C. Holmes, of Detroit, sent a letter to the Secretary, relative to this same subject, and in it he says:

"You know that the grapes in some of the vineyards at Grosse Isle were, in some way, the last summer, destroyed before coming to maturity. I see by the papers that Prof. Cook thinks the state of the atmosphere, want of drainage, etc., had something to do with the destruction of the grapes. Perhaps it is so, but I think the Phylloxera is a

little at fault in this matter. A few weeks since Dr. Benedict brought me a few grapes from his vineyard on Grosse Isle, that had been injured as described by Prof. Cook.

"On some of the grapes that were still fresh, I noticed a semi-circular mark, similar to the mark of the curculio on plums, and within the part bounded by this mark I noticed several very minute spots or excrescences which looked very much like the work of an insect. The Doctor noticed that as the grapes began to show signs of disease, that this little semi-circular mark was upon the damaged fruit, so small at first that it required very close observation to detect it. The mark gradually increased in size until it could readily be seen. I took a little thin slice, with a little of the pulp from this diseased part of the grape, placed it upside down upon a glass slide, then under the microscope. I found that this little juice of the grape was filled with Phylloxera, quite lively and feeding on the juice of the grape. This shows that the Phylloxera in one form and at some part of the season will attack the fruit as well as the roots and leaves of grapes. This may be the cause of the shrivelling up of the grapes."

WEEPING TREES.

A paper read before the Western New York Horticultural Society by Wm. C. Barry.

WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES.

In this class are embraced the most charming examples of ornamental trees. Graceful in outline, elegant and novel in their mode of growth, impressive and attractive in appearance, they possess all those characteristics of growth and foliage which render them especially desirable and valuable for the embellishment of landscapes and the ornamentation of grounds. The beautiful cut leaved Weeping Birch, sometimes called the Lady Birch, with its bright bark glistening in the summer's sun and its graceful drooping branches, swaying in the lightest breeze, is a worthy subject for the artist's pencil and the poet's pen. In winter too, covered with ice and illuminated with the brilliant rays of the setting sun, its trembling branches apparently studded with innumerable brilliants, it presents a charming picture, attracting the attention and winning the admiration of even the most careless and indifferent observer. This elegant tree which Mr. Scott very appropriately calls "the most exquisite of modern sylvan belles," was introduced and first offered for sale in this country by Ellwanger & Barry about the year 1851. Henry W. Sargent, Esq., writing to the *Horticulturist* from Germany in 1848, and describing Booth's nursery at Holstein stated that "among trees and shrubs new to me I noticed a Weeping Birch peculiar to Germany. It had descending shoots 32 feet long. The branches hung as perpendicular downward as those of the Sophora pendula or the common weeping willow and are quite as delicate and pensile as the latter." From this description Messrs E. & B. at once concluded, that this must be a very desirable and valuable tree, and they immediately ordered a specimen to be forwarded to them. In due time it came, was planted, and as soon as possible, a large stock of young trees was obtained. No novelty was ever received with greater enthusiasm, or gave more general satisfaction than this. The demand was so great that for several years from 5 to 15,000 stocks were budded annually. Until the month of November last the original imported tree stood in their nursery grounds a living monument, full of beauty and grace, adorning the landscape, and gaining for itself hosts of admirers. Unfortunately, however, being in the way of projected improvements, it had to be destroyed, much to the regret of those who had seen it planted, and watched its growth for nearly twenty five years. In view of the many interesting facts associated with it, it had already become a historical tree, but fifty years hence, when its offspring will be found in every city and hamlet of this great country, it would have been, could it have been left standing, remarkably interesting to the admirers of characteristic and noteworthy trees. Mr. Scott, who evidently appreciates the value of this Birch for ornamental planting, says that:—

"It stands the acknowledged queen of all the airy graces with which lightsome trees coquette with the sky and summer air. It lacks no charm essential to its rank. Erect, slender, tall, it gains height only to bend its silvery spray with a caressing grace on every

side. Like our magnificent Weeping Elm, but lighter, smaller, and brighter in its features, it rapidly lifts its head among its compeers till it overtops them, and then spreads its branches, drooping and subdividing into the most delicate silvery branchlets, whose pensile grace is only equalled by those of the Weeping Willow."

Although extensively planted in all parts of this country, it is far from enjoying that universal recognition to which its merits justly entitle it. While I was surprised to note its absence in the finer European parks and gardens, I am still more astonished to see so few fine examples in a city where it has been propagated by the thousands for years. The managers of our parks, too, have evinced great indifference towards this tree, if we may judge from the small number of fine specimens to be found growing in them. Strange as it may appear, it seems to have been reserved for the projectors of one of the fine parks in the West to properly employ this truly noble tree, by planting one of their leading avenues with it. All honour to the gentlemen of Chicago, who, realizing the surpassing charms and beauties of this Birch, have not only formed an avenue which will do credit to the park and themselves for all time to come, but will teach, stimulate and encourage similar efforts in other places.

The Cut-leaved Birch is one of those trees which is complete in itself. It has no defects of habit which require to be concealed, and should always be planted by itself in the most prominent and conspicuous position on the lawn. Although it is a rapid grower and attains to considerable size, it is equally well adapted for large and small grounds, and wherever planted always contributes towards rendering a landscape charming and effective. For avenue planting it surpasses all other trees. I have in my mind an avenue which has been planted lately in our city, and I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have several. Were we limited to a single ornamental tree, we should have no hesitation in selecting this in preference to any other. It is the most graceful of all trees, and deserves to be better known and more widely disseminated.

Young's Weeping Birch is a new and interesting variety, which is admirably adapted for the lawn. It was discovered about twenty-five years ago by Mr. W. Young, of the Milford Nursery, England. Owing to the slenderness of the branches, which in the original plant were so weak as to creep along the surface, great difficulty was experienced in propagating it. It was first offered in this country by Ellwanger & Barry in 1873. To the graceful elegance peculiar to the Birch family it adds the odd, singular erratic habit of Weeping Beech. It has long slender, thread-like branchlets, which fall from the main branches like spray. Grafted upon stems 6 to 7 feet high, it can be grown into a rounded, regular head, like the Kilmarnock Willow, or left to itself, it will send up a leading shoot, with side branches like the cut-leaved, only more spreading. In this distinct type we have gracefulness and picturesqueness combined. It is one of the very best of new trees, and worthy of being introduced into every garden.

Betula alba pendula elegans is another charming variety, of quite recent introduction, and, as yet, but little known. It originated with the Messrs. Bonamy Brothers, at Toulouse, France, in the year 1866, and was first exhibited by them at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1867, where it received a gold medal, the highest award for new trees. Ellwanger & Barry first offered it in this country in 1873. Its habit of growth is unique and beautiful. Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, the branches grow directly downwards, parallel with the stem. Its decided pendulous habit, rich handsome foliage, delicate branches, render it particularly showy and attractive on the lawn. Among ornamental trees of recent introduction, this and Young's Weeping may be considered the most valuable acquisitions of many years.

The *Kilmarnock Weeping Willow*, first offered in this country by Ellwanger & Barry in 1857, is now so well known as to need no description. Being one of the most popular and widely disseminated of weeping trees, its history may not be uninteresting. "It was discovered growing wild in a sequestered corner of Monkwood estate, near Ayr, in Scotland, by an aged botanist, named James Smith, an enthusiastic lover of plants, and a zealous collector. From him, Mr. Lang, a nurseryman at Kilmarnock, purchased one plant in the year 1844."

Sir W. J. Hooker, curator of Kew Gardens, received two plants in the spring of 1852, and, having observed how exceedingly ornamental it was, gave Mr. Lang a decided opinion, stating that he thought very highly of it, and that it was much admired in the Royal Gardens at Kew. The name, Kilmarnock Weeping Willow, was given to distin-

guish it from the common weeping willow and the American weeping willow. Of all weeping trees, it is the one best adapted for small lawns, garden plots or yards. Very handsome plants may now be obtained, grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, for training into umbrella heads. Grafted low, say three to four feet high, with the head nicely kept and the branches trailing on the ground, it becomes a novel and interesting object on the lawn. For rounding off or completing the end of a belt or border of trees or shrubs, it is very appropriate. In my tour through Scotland, the past summer, I did not meet with a single specimen of this tree, either in the parks, nurseries or gardens, and I am at a loss to know why it is so little esteemed in its own home, especially since we in this country hardly think any ornamental tree equal to it.

The Weeping Beech is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable of drooping trees. Its habit of growth is odd and eccentric, but at the same time picturesque and beautiful. A strong grower, its branches shoot upward, then outward, twist in various directions, and turn into a variety of shapes ; then droop and trail on the ground. Divested of its leaves, it is quite ungainly ; but clothed with its rich luxuriant foliage, it presents a magnificant appearance. It is one of the largest and most curious of lawn trees, and should be planted by itself, where it can have abundance of room. Large specimens often cover an area one hundred feet in diameter. Its history is somewhat remarkable. Some sixty years ago Baron de Man's gardener at Beersel, Belgium, was planting an avenue of beeches. The Baron, while superintending the work, noticed among the trees selected for the purpose one poor and crooked specimen, and rejected it. The gardener thinking, however, that it possessed some merit, planted it in a corner of the garden, where it grew to be one of the most beautiful and singular of trees. One of the noblest of specimens I have seen was in Mr. Anthony Waterer's nurseries, at Woking, England.

The New American or Fountain Willow is a well known pendulous variety, which forms a very handsome specimen when budded standard high. While it can be trained in umbrella form like the Kilmarnook willow, it is a much stronger grower, and requires more space. On account its vigorous growth, it is much more difficult to keep in shape than the Kilmarnock, and, all things considered, hardly equal to that variety for ornamental planting. It is a trailing species of American willow, grafted standard high, and was introduced from France about the year 1852.

The European Weeping Ash is a well known weeping tree of vigorous habit, its branches spreading at first horizontally, but gradually drooping towards the ground. Its strong, stiff growth does not render it as graceful and ornamental as many of the trees of this class, but planted singly on a large lawn, it forms an interesting object. It is one of the best trees for forming an arbour.

The White leaved Weeping Linden is a handsome drooping variety, with large round leaves, of a grayish green colour above, and silvery gray beneath. Worked upon stocks standard high, the branches shoot out almost horizontally, and as they increase in length, bend gracefully towards the ground giving to the tree a decidedly pendulous character. Being a strong grower it requires to be vigorously pruned to keep it in shape. In this way it can be trained into a round symmetrical head, and will always be found a desirable addition to any collection, on account of its distinct silvery foliage, which contrasts effectively with the deep green of other trees.

Of *Weeping Elms* there are several which deserve attention. Our American Elm is one of the most noble and stately of weeping trees. It is so well known that any notice of it here would be superfluous, but it may be proper to remark that it is not admissible on small lawns.

The most popular of weeping Elms, is the *Camperdown*, a very picturesque and elegant tree which can be employed with the most satisfactory results in extensive grounds, as well as in small garden plots. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. By a judicious use of the knife, it can be kept very regular and symmetrical in form, and a handsome specimen isolated on the lawn, will always arrest attention and elicit admiration.

The Scotch Weeping Elm (montana pendula), is a drooping variety, resembling the Camperdown, but not so good.

The Rough-leaved Weeping Elm (rugosa pendula), is a pendulous variety with large

rough leaves, and *Elm viminalis*, sometimes classed among drooping trees, is a distinct slender branched variety, very ornamental in habit and foliage.

The Weeping Mountain Ash has probably received as much attention as any weeping tree, on account of its distinct and curious habit. A careful examination of its mode of growth cannot fail to excite wonder. If worked two to three feet from the ground and allowed to grow wild, it soon becomes as odd a piece of framework as it is possible to imagine. I have an indistinct recollection of one I saw growing in this manner, and at the time, I considered it as great a curiosity as I had ever seen. Grafted six to eight feet high, it becomes a very desirable lawn tree, and in the Autumn, laden with large clusters of bright red fruit, it produces a brilliant effect.

The Weeping Poplar (*Populus grandidentata pendula*), although not so elegant and graceful as some of the drooping trees we have mentioned, has many desirable qualities which commend it to the admirers of fine trees. Its character is decidedly pendulous, and its branches spread and droop gracefully towards the ground. But the knife must be used unsparingly to preserve its symmetry. It is the most rapid grower of any in this class, and those who desire a weeper which will produce *immediate effect*, will find their wants amply requited by planting this tree.

The Black Barked Weeping Poplar and the *Parasol de St. Julien*, two varieties recently introduced from France, are almost similar to the above.

Probably the most remarkable and beautiful tree in this class, and one which is very little known or mentioned, is *Bujot's Weeping Honey Locust.* It has every characteristic of habit and foliage to commend it, but in severe winters it is liable to injury from frost. Its propagation is somewhat difficult, which will always make it expensive and rare. Like the Weeping Japan Sophora, it sometimes succeeds in sheltered positions. I know of only one specimen in this vicinity, which has survived the severity of several winters, unprotected. Those who love and admire fine trees sufficiently. to give them the necessary protection, will feel themselves amply repaid for any trouble or expense they may incur in securing a specimen, and giving it the protection it requires.

The Weeping Japan Sophora, one of the most beautiful weeping trees, is not quite hardy here, and is not propagated in the nurseries. We have a fine specimen tree, however, which thrives in a sheltered position, the same as that occupied by the Sequoia or big tree of California. The Gold Barked Weeping Ash, a handsome weeper is not hardy.

The Weeping Cherries—Everflowering weeping, avium pendula, Bigarreau pendula, are all pretty lawn trees, but not sufficiently known to be properly appreciated. On some future occasion I hope to be able to call attention to these more particularly. It should be borne in mind by those intending to plant drooping trees, that their appropriate position is always on the open lawn, single, never in groups or masses, nor mixed in with other trees or shrubs in belts or borders. In the hands of the skilled planter they are capable of producing the most charming results and are more effective in giving character and expression to a landscape than any other trees. I append a list of select varieties for large and small grounds.

SELECT DROOPING TREES FOR SMALL GROUNDS.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.
Young's Weeping Birch.
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.
Dwarf Weeping Cherry.
Weeping Larch.
American Weeping Willow.
Camperdown Weeping Elm.
Birch elegans pendula

To the above may be added—

FOR EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

Ash, European Weeping.
Beech, Weeping.
Birch, European Weeping.
Birch, tristis.
Elm, Corked-barked Weeping.
Elm, Scotch Weeping.
Linden, Weeping.
Weeping Poplar.
Weeping Cherry.
Mountain Ash, Weeping.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (E.)

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

APPENDIX (E.)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

INCLUDING REPORTS ON SOME OF THE NOXIOUS, BENEFICIAL AND OTHER INSECTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PREPARED FOR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY,

BY

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

President of the Entomological Society of Ontario; Editor of the Canadian Entomologist.

JAMES FLETCHER,

Ottawa.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Montreal.

AND

B. GOTT,

Arkona, Ont.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR,—In compliance with the provisions of our Statute of Incorporation, I have the honour to submit to your consideration the Annual Report of the Entomological Society

of Ontario, for the year 1878. Contained in which you will find a financial statement of the Society's condition, a list of the officials for 1879, as well as many papers, which I trust will be interesting and valuable.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in London on the 20th September, when reports from the Montreal and London branches were read, which showed these branches to be in a healthy and vigorous condition.

We are glad to note that the subject of Entomology is claiming more attention than heretofore, especially among our agriculturists; which points to a pleasing future, when this attractive study will be generally pursued throughout our land.

The organ of the Society, *The Entomologist*, is issued monthly, and regularly appears, its pages filled with the results of new and interesting observations on insect life. The number of its subscribers is yearly growing larger, and everything in connection with the Society indicates a prosperous condition.

The Report which we now present will be found to contain many excellent illustrations in connection with the subjects treated of, many of which have been specially engraved in England for this report.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held in London, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Saunders, on the evening of the 20th September, 1878. The President, Wm. Saunders in the chair.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from the following members of the Council: Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa; J. G. Bowles, Montreal; and J. Pettit, Grimsby.

The President reported, that in consequence of removal to Montreal a few days previous to the meeting, Mr. J. Williams had been obliged to resign the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Montreal Branch was next read, showing that organization to be in a prosperous condition, and the members active in the work of promoting Entomology in Canada. Similar remarks may be made in reference to the London Branch which is also in a flourishing state.

On behalf of the Council of the Parent Society, Mr. Saunders reported that a number of valuable works had during the year been added to the library.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the finances were in a satisfactory condition, there being a balance at the close of the financial year to the credit of the Society of one hundred and ninety-one dollars.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, SEPT., 1878.

Receipts.

To Balance from 1877	$236 85
" Members' fees, sales of Entomologist	186 41
" Mdse, pins, lists, cork	57 49
" Advertisements	3 20
" Prizes	10 00
" Interest	6 24
" Government Grant	750 00
	$1,250 19

Disbursements.

By Postage	$ 16 93
" Petty expenses, freight, delegate to St. Louis, etc	61 67
" Salaries	150 00
" Engraving	107 95
" Printing Entomologist	383 39
" Mailing "	36 40
" Paper for "	67 20
" Insurance	10 63
" Rent for 1877 and 1878...	160 00
" Library	15 44
" Expenses, Annual Report	49 50
Balance in hand	191 08
	$1,250 19

J. WILLIAMS
Secy.-Treas.

We certify the above to be correct.

CHAS. CHAPMAN, } *Auditors.*
AB. PUDDICOMBE, }

Sept. 14th, 1878.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1878.

It is with great pleasure that we submit our Report, at this the close of the eighth year of our existence, because it speaks only of progress in the study in which we are so much interested and of prosperity in all the undertakings of the Society. It is pleasing to us to see the number of working Entomologists increasing, and to observe the advancement of the science through their efforts.

We think it especially gratifying, that our journal *The Canadian Entomologist* has not only continued to hold its own, but that it has increased in interest and usefulness, and is being more generally recognized by the public as a medium for the dissemination of important facts on all points connected with the study of insect life, especially of those which influence our agricultural productions.

As the future of our country is so bound up in our agricultural interests, it cannot be too strongly urged that there is a great necessity for energetic Entomologists to aid in carrying on the work which has so efficiently been done by the Society.

Our contributing staff has increased, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who have so ably helped to sustain our journal up to the present time, and request that they continue to enrich its pages with the results of their future investigations.

We feel our influence extending as we daily see our subscription list enlarging. Our journal is also being recognized by eminent Entomologists as a valuable means for the diffusion of scientific knowledge and is among the first to report any advancement in our special department, and always abounds in original research.

At the Annual Meeting of the "Entomological Club" of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," held recently at St. Louis, our Society was represented by Mr. E. B. Reed, one of the editing staff of the *Entomologist;* many fresh and interesting facts were elicited which will have their due influence on entomology.

The branches of the Society in London and Montreal have been working constantly and much good has resulted from their labours. Frequent meetings have been held during the year, and many interesting evenings spent in discussions on entomological work; numerous papers have been read, some of which have been published in the *Entomologist.* These branches have displayed great activity as will be seen from their reports.

Submitted on behalf of the Council by

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Sec.-Treas.

The President then read his Annual Address.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

To the Members of the Entomological Society of Ontario:—

GENTLEMEN,—Each revolving year brings its duties. To-day it is my privilege and a very pleasing duty to offer again to you a few words of encouragement, to refer briefly to some of the Entomological achievements of the past, and do what I can towards stimulating to further effort. The importance of the study of Entomology is yearly impressing itself more and more upon the public mind, as insect foes hitherto scarce become abundant, or as new ones invade our domain.

At present we are in danger from the approach of a new insect enemy which promises to give us a great deal of trouble. I refer to the new Carpet Bug, *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*. It was during the summer of 1874 that attention was first called by some of the newspapers in the Eastern States to the great damage being done to carpets in some of their cities on the sea-board by the ravages of an insect quite different from the well known Carpet Moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, and far more destructive; one which would attack new carpets as readily as old ones, and devour their substance with such rapidity and persistence as to raise a doubt in some minds as to whether, in case this insect becomes generally prevalent, the use of carpets could be continued at all. Two years later this pest was found common in Schenectady, N. Y., when they were shortly brought under the notice of one of our most active and thorough workers in the Entomological field, Prof. J. A. Lintner, of Albany, N. Y., who at once proceeded to investigate the life history of the insect. Up to this time little or nothing was known here in reference to it, other than that the destructive creature was a larva of some sort, nearly oval in form and about three-sixteenths of an inch long, with the body clothed with short hairs which were longer at each extremity. A number of these larvæ were collected and fed upon pieces of carpet, and their transformations carefully watched until the disclosure of the perfect insect, when it proved to be a member of that very destructive family of beetles known to Entomologists as the Dermestidæ. This insect, which proves to be a European species, has probably been imported from Europe with carpets brought to New York and Boston, at which ports its destructive efforts first attracted attention. The beetle, the parent of all this mischief, is a very small one, being not more than one-eighth of an inch long, and one-twelfth of an inch broad; it is nearly oval, black, with faint red and white markings. It does not confine its attention to carpets, but will eat any sort of woollen goods, but does not appear to injure those of cotton. In Europe it is said to destroy furs, clothes, collections of animals, insects and plants, and is sometimes very injurious to leather. A more detailed description of this insect and its workings, as furnished by Prof. Lintner's observations in his recent "Entomological Contributions," will be given in the annual report of our Society. As this insect has for some time past been committing great ravages in Buffalo, New York, it is not likely that we shall be long free from it; indeed it is altogether probable that it is already in our midst, although I am not aware that it has yet been brought under the notice of any of our Entomologists. Unfortunately it is a very difficult pest to destroy. The ordinary applications, such as camphor, pepper, tobacco, turpentine and carbolic acid, have, it is asserted, been tried without success, and no effectual means for its destruction has yet been devised.

Strange that so many of our most injurious insects have been brought from Europe, and that when introduced here they multiply to a far greater extent than in their native home. This rapid increase doubtless arises from the fact that they have numerous parasites in the place of their nativity which prey on them, and that these parasites are rarely imported with them, and hence it becomes a question of great practical importance as to whether these parasites might not by special effort be introduced, and thus materially lessen the losses which these scourges inflict on the community. We are indebted to Europe for the Codling Moth of the apple, *Carpocapsa pomonella;* the Currant Worm, *Nematus ventricosus;* the Oyster-shell Bark Louse, *Aspidiotus conchiformis;* the Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapæ;* the Currant Borer, *Ægeria tipuliformis;* the Hessian Fly, *Cecidomyia destructor;* the Wheat Midge, *Diplosis tritici;* the Grain Weevil, *Sitophilus granarius;* the Cheese Maggot, *Piopila casei;* the Cockroach, *Blatta orientalis;* the Meal Worm, *Tenebrio molitor;* the Bee Moth,

Galleria cereana; the Carpet Moth, *Tinea tapetzella;* the Clothes Moth, *Tinea vestianella;* the Bacon Beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*, and several others of lesser note.

It cannot be denied that there has been some reciprocity in the matter. We have given Europe the noted *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which has inflicted damage to the extent of millions of dollars on the vineyards there; they have also received now from us the much-dreaded Colorado Potato Beetle.

During the past season we have had a fair share of destructive insects. The Forest Tent Caterpillar, *Clisiocampa sylvatica*, has again been numerous in the district about London and in many parts west of it, but not so abundant as last year. The severe frosts in May destroyed myriads of the very young larvæ then newly hatched, and later in the season there prevailed among the nearly full-grown larvæ in some localities a strange disease which carried them off by hundreds. I myself saw large numbers of them still retaining their hold on fences and tree trunks, which, when touched, were found quite dead, and so decayed as to burst with a very gentle handling. Very many have also been destroyed in the larval state by parasites; probably one-half or more will perish from this cause alone. Birds also have devoured many of them. On one occasion the crop of a black-billed cuckoo, *Coccygus erythroptlialmus*, was brought to me packed entirely full of these larvæ. Even their clusters of eggs, which they deposit in rings upon the twigs of trees, are not free from attack. Last winter I discovered a species of mite preying upon the eggs and devouring them rapidly; many clusters were found entirely destroyed in this way, others partially so, and as each cluster would contain probably two or three hundred eggs, some idea may be formed of the benefits conferred upon us by these tiny mites.

The Colorado Potato Beetle is still spreading eastward through the Maritime Provinces, and has this year reached St. Johns, New Brunswick, but it is no longer the fearful evil at first anticipated, and our farmers battle with it confidently, knowing that with a little perseverance in the use of Paris green, they can ride victorious over this formidable foe. The use of this poisonous substance has provoked much discussion, and unnecessary alarm has been excited by some writers, who have expressed grave fears that the use of so much Paris green would eventually poison the soil to such an extent as to render it permanently unfit for the growth of other crops. Several years ago Prof. W. K. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, when experimenting in this direction, demonstrated that water charged with carbonic acid or ammonia dissolved a certain portion of the Paris green, but that this was quickly converted into an insoluble and harmless compound by combination with the iron which exists in almost every soil. As rain water always contains more or less of these ingredients, it is more than probable that the small portion of this poison used on potato fields soon loses its poisonous properties in this manner. In any case, one pound of the green spread uniformly over an acre of soil would only amount to less than one-sixth of a grain to the square foot, so that were the poison to remain unchanged, this minute portion might be added to the soil annually for a century without producing any perceptible deleterious effects on plant growth. It is to be regretted that any one should attempt to excite needless alarm in this way. Caution should be urged in handling this powerful poison, and it is often the case that more is used than is needed; these points are important and cannot be too often referred to. Paris green is best and most economically used with water in the proportion of one teaspoonful of the powder to a pailful of water, kept well agitated and sprinkled on the potato plants by means of a hand whisk dipped from time to time into the liquid. If the Paris green is pure this proportion is ample, but too often this useful compound is largely adulterated, a practice which some dealers are tempted to adopt from the eagerness with which a large portion of the public run after cheap goods. Paris green is frequently adulterated to the extent of from twenty-five to fifty per cent, chiefly with sulphate of baryta, a cheap and harmless mineral compound. By resorting to practices of this sort dishonest dealers can supply their customers at a less price than the cost of the pure article, and at the same time make large profits. It is a matter of regret that with an Adulteration Act in force, which if properly carried out would at once put an end to these and all such impositions, the public are not better protected.

The insect enemies of the Potato Beetle are in some localities rapidly increasing in numbers. In the annual report of our Society for the year 1871, our esteemed coadjutor, Mr. E. B. Reed, contributed an excellent article on the Potato Beetle, in which he en-

umerates a number of insects which prey upon this pest in the various stages of its growth, and among them refers to a species of *Lebia*, one of the active members of that family of beetles known as Carabidæ, all of whom devour other insects. This species, *Lebia grandis*, is there said to be rare in Ontario. The first examples of this insect which I remember capturing were taken last year at sugar when trapping moths, and I believe it is the only species belonging to that family which I have ever taken in this manner; several of them were found feeding on the sweet liquid on dark nights about 10 o'clock. Early this fall I received a letter from Mr. W. E. Coldwell, of Constance, Ont., announcing the appearance in large numbers of a friendly insect, which was devouring the larvæ of the Potato Beetle, and proving a very effectual check on their increase. This letter was accompanied by specimens of the insect, which, to my gratification, I found on examination were examples of *Lebia grandis*. A few weeks later a farmer in this neighborhood called on me with the information that he had observed large numbers of an insect which he had not seen before, devouring the larvæ of the Potato Beetle. He brought no specimens with him, but from his description of the insect I have every reason to believe that it was the same *Lebia*. Since then I have occasionally met with examples of this friendly visitor hidden amongst the leaves of plants, a common place of resort for it during periods of inactivity.

The Hessian Fly, *Cecidomyia destructor*, which appeared in force in many counties of our Province last year, and which it was feared might again become a serious trouble, has happily almost disappeared. I have not heard of any serious loss from this pest during the past season. Should any of you desire, at any time, information in reference to the life history and habits of this insect, I would refer you to a very practical paper in our last annual report, by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune; also to a more elaborate paper by the same distinguished Entomologist in our report for 1871.

The Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapæ*, still continues its ravages, but does not seem to be quite so abundant this year as it was last. Water heated to near the boiling point has been used with success in destroying the larva, without injuring the cabbage. Strong decoctions of Cayenne pepper and Smartweed (*Polygonum*——?) have also been spoken highly of; but I look forward with far more confidence to a remedy provided by nature which is gradually making itself felt. I allude to that tiny little friendly parasitic fly, *Pteromalus puparum* which is rapidly increasing in our midst. A few days since, while watching some of the full-grown larvæ of the Cabbage Butterfly which were feeding on Nasturtium leaves, I was much gratified in witnessing the method of attack which this parasite adopts. Settling herself quietly down on the back of the caterpillar, near the terminal segments, with her head towards the caterpillar's head, she paused awhile; then with a sudden movement of her ovipositor, so quickly that the motion almost escaped detection, she thrust an egg under the skin of her victim. The caterpillar seemed startled, and quivering, jerked its head and anterior segments suddenly about, and then quieted again; the little tormentor meanwhile sitting perfectly composed on the spot where she first settled. Presently another thrust was made, followed by further uneasy movements of the larva, and in this manner, in the course of a very few minutes, quite a number of eggs were deposited. The caterpillar did not seem to be conscious of the cause of its troubles, nor, indeed, of the presence of its enemy, excepting when the thrusts with the ovipositor were made. On drawing a little nearer for the purpose of better observing this interesting operation, the tiny creature took alarm and flew off. Further examination revealed the presence of several more of these little friends, busily searching for further specimens to operate on. The eggs deposited soon hatch into little grubs, which eventually devour the body of their victim, and after it has entered the chrysalis state, eat small holes through the chrysalis, and thus make their escape. It has long been an unsettled point among Entomologists as to whether this parasite operates on her victim in the larval or chrysalis state, the weight of opinion being hitherto in favour of the view that the chrysalis is pierced and the eggs deposited in it; but from the observations here detailed it would appear that the eggs are usually, if not invariably, placed in the nearly full-grown larva.

At the same time I observed an insect belonging to the true bug family, Hemiptera, with its proboscis thrust into one of the same caterpillars, quietly sucking out its contents, the half-emptied victim vainly endeavouring to escape. As this bug was immature, I was

unable to determine the species to which it belonged; it is pleasing, however, to know that there are several friendly helpers among the insect tribes aiding man in his efforts to subdue this obnoxious insect.

The Codling Moth of the apple is less abundant than usual this year, a scarcity which may be attributed to the early hatching of the moths during the very warm days of spring, and many of them perishing before the blossoms of the apple were sufficiently far advanced for them to operate on. Attention has been called again to the curious fact already noted in Europe many years ago, that the larva of this insect is sometimes occupied by a strange parasite, a species of *Mermis*, known commonly as a hair-snake, a name probably due to the absurd belief, not yet quite extinct, that horse-hairs placed in water eventually become endued with life, and change to hair-snakes. Several instances have occurred of late in the United States of these remarkable creatures being found in the interior of apples, where they had lived as parasites on the Codling worm, and having destroyed their host, remained in the fruit about the middle, where they were in danger of being eaten.

The Plum Curculio is no longer a stranger in that once famed plum-producing district of which Goderich is the centre. So plentiful has it become there now that some plum-growers are becoming quite discouraged and ready to give up the culture of the fruit entirely. This troublesome insect has not yet been reported from the Owen Sound district, where plum-culture is still extensively and profitably carried on.

The importance of the study of natural history in our schools, especially the branch of Entomology, is beginning to be recognized, and I trust the day is not far distant when every public school will have its museum of natural history objects, where the children can be taught with the specimens before them the names and habits of the commoner mammals, birds, insects, and plants, with which they must constantly come in contact. Such studies would, in my opinion, strengthen the intellect and cultivate the memory and other faculties of the mind more thoroughly than many of the more abstract studies now specially designed for that purpose, while the practical value of such knowledge to the fortunate possessor, in after life, can scarcely be over-estimated. I am glad to state that at the Model Farm in Guelph the important study of insects injurious to agriculture is regularly taught, with the aid of a very fair collection of specimens.

The meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held this year at St. Louis, where some very interesting papers on destructive insects were read, and some curious facts in reference to insect life elicited. Our Society was ably represented by a member of our Editing Committee, Mr. E. B. Reed. It will doubtless be a source of gratification to you to learn that your President has again been honoured with the Vice-Presidency of that distinguished body of naturalists.

During the year some interesting additions have been made to our Entomological literature, which we can only now partially and briefly enumerate. Among the most valuable are the "Entomological Contributions," by J. A. Lintner; "Descriptions of Noctuidæ," by A. R. Grote; "Food Plants of the Tineina, with Descriptions of New Species," by V. T. Chambers, both published in the Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey; "Manual of the Apiary," by A. J. Cook; on "Sexual Dimorphism in Butterflies," by Samuel H. Scudder; also several papers by the same author on fossil insects found in the Rocky Mountains, and in the Tertiary Beds at Quesnel, in British Columbia; "Insects Injurious to the Cotton Plant," with many plates, by Townend Glover; "On the Butterflies and Moths of North America," by Hermann Strecker. Several additional numbers of Edwards' "Butterflies of North America" have appeared, each one rivalling or surpassing its predecessor in the exquisite beauty of the plates illustrating the species described.

The publications of our own Society have been creditably maintained. Our Annual Report to the Department of Agriculture for the past year has been very favourably noticed, and our *Canadian Entomologist* has been issued regularly, its pages being well filled, chiefly with the records of original observations. The contributors to our last volume numbered no less than forty five, and included the names of nearly every Entomologist of note on the continent. During the year we have published two handsome lithographic plates, one on wood-boring beetles, illustrating eight species; the other, which is printed in colours, exhibits the full-grown larva of that rare and interesting moth, *Samia columbia*. Among the most valuable papers I would mention those of W. H. Edwards, on the preparatory

stages and dimorphic forms of butterflies; and one by the some author detailing the notable discovery of secretory organs on the hind segments of the larvæ of *Lycaena pseudargiolus*, from which is discharged a sweet fluid which induces the attendance of ants, who in return for the sweets thus provided them, defend these larvæ from their enemies. Our pages have been enriched also by valuable papers on the Noctuidæ and Pyralidæ, by A. R. Grote; on gall insects and other subjects, by Dr. H. Hagen; on Tortricidæ, by C. H. Fernald; on Tineina, by V. T. Chambers, besides many others, which time will not permit me to enumerate. During the past three months we have published in three portions a translation from the German of a very valuable paper by Dr. A. Speyer, on the Genera of the Hesperidæ, which paper, we trust, will be the means of bringing about such a rearrangement of the species contained in this interesting family of butterflies as will be acceptable to Lepidopterists, and at the same time, one likely to be permanent. It is through the kindness of Prof. J. A. Lintner, of Albany, that this translation has been supplied to us.

The practice of capturing our night-flying moths by the method of trapping, known to Entomologists as "sugaring," is still persevered in by most of our more active members, and with great practical results. Species which were formerly regarded as the greatest rarities, have in many instances been taken in large numbers, while many new discoveries have rewarded the most persistent workers in this interesting field of research. As an example of the results of such work we would refer to a paper published in the *Canadian Entomologist* for November, 1877, on "Catocalæ taken at sugar, at Center, New York," by Dr. James M. Bailey.

During the past year that talented and energetic Entomologist, Prof. Townend Glover, of Washington, has, in consequence of ill-health, been obliged to resign his position as Entomologist in the Department of Agriculture. While deeply regretting the cause which necessitated the change, I am pleased to be able to record the graceful recognition of the importance of Economic Entomology by the heads of the Department in Washington, in appointing Prof. C. V. Riley to fill this high position, a man who has done so much by his valuable reports as State Entomologist of Missouri to popularize Entomology and to disseminate practical information in reference to our insect pests throughout this continent.

In our last Annual Report reference was made to the appearance of the first of a series of practical works on Economic Entomology by that renowned Entomologist, Andrew Murray, F. L. S., of South Kensington Museum, London, England. This work treated of some of the lower forms of insect life and their allies, and was to have been followed by seven additional volumes, all having a practical bearing on this subject, so important to the agriculturist. I then expressed the hope that this talented author might be spared to complete the series of useful works proposed, and thus leave behind him a lasting monument of his industry and devotion; but not long after this the sad news reached us that he had ceased from his labours—that he had been called away by death. Thus "man proposes but God disposes." It is commendable to lay our plans for usefulness in life, and to labour as opportunity offers with diligence, knowing that our time is short, and that the most useful life will soon—as far as this world is concerned—be at an end; but I love to think that when our work here is done, our happy lot may be to find in a purer state new fields of labour, where, free from the impediments which now obstruct our progress, we may study with much greater advantage the wonderful works of the Infinite Creator.

Thanking you for your kind attention,

I remain, yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

After the reading of the Address, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President, coupled with the request that a copy be given for publication in the Annual Report of the Society.

The Election of Officers then took place, resulting in the appointment of the following gentlemen :—

President, Wm. Saunders, London.
Vice-President, Rev'd. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope.
Secretary-Treasurer. Jas. H. Bowman, London.
Council, E. Baynes Reed, London ; Wm. Couper, Montreal ; J. Pettit, Grimsby ; J. M. Denton, London ; G. J. Bowles, Montreal ; Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa, and R. V. Rogers, Kingston.
Editor of Canadian Entomologist, Wm. Saunders, London.
Editing Committee, Rev'd. C. J. S. Bethune, Port Hope ; E. B. Reed, London ; G. J. Bowles, Montreal, and Rev'd. R. Burnet, London.
Librarian.—W. E. Saunders, London.
Library Committee.—E. B. Reed, J. M. Denton and H. B. Bock, all of London, with the President, Librarian and Secretary-Treasurer.
Auditors.—Messrs. Chas. Chapman and A. Puddicombe.

Mr. E. B. Reed gave a very interesting account of his recent visit to St. Louis, Missouri, where he went to represent the Entomological Society of Ontario, at the meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association, for the Advancement of Science.

Succeeding the business portion of the meeting, an instructive hour was spent in the microscopic examination of insects and plants, with the aid of three excellent microscopes belonging to Messrs. Puddicombe, Denton and Saunders. Among the objects of special interest examined were mounted slides illustrative of the anatomy of insects, also egg clusters of the forest tent-caterpillar, *Clisiocampa sylvatica*, with mites at work destroying the eggs, specimens of the new carpet bug, *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, and of the parasite on the cabbage butterfly *Pteromalus puparum*.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Annual Meeting.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of this Branch was held at the residence of H. H. Lyman, Esq., on Tuesday, 28th May, 1878, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The President read the following Report :—

Your Council beg to submit to the members the Fifth Annual Report of the Society's operations.

In doing so, your Council would record with pleasure the continued progress of the Society in every respect. The meetings have been interesting, and well attended ; several valuable papers have been read, and many important observations on insect life have been placed on record. The cause of regret mentioned by your Council in last year's Report, though still existing, has been to some extent removed, for during the year our membership has increased, and the new members, your Council believe, will prove to be valuable acquisitions.

The following papers have been read before the Society during the year :

Original.

1. List of some species of *Geometridæ* new to Montreal. H. H. Lyman.
2. Description of larva supposed to be that of *Samia Columbia*. F. B. Caulfield.
3. Notes on *Deilephila Chœmenerii*. H. H. Lyman.
4. Notes on some species of *Coccinellidæ* found on the Island of Montreal. F. B. Caulfield.
5. On the Humble Bees found at Montreal. G. J. Bowles.

6. On *Anomis Xylina*, the Cotton Worm Moth. F. B. Caulfield.
7. Notes on *Genus Saperda* occurring at Montreal. F. B. Caulfield.
8. Spring rambles of an Entomologist at Hochelaga. F. B. Caulfield.
9. Migratory Insects. G. J. Bowles.

SELECTED.

10. Rough notes on Canadian Hymenoptera, from "Zoologist." D'Urban.
11. The Hearing of Insects. Sir John Lubbock.

The following books have been added to the Library :

DONATIONS.

The Spiders of Norway. 2 books.
Catalogue of Norwegian Insects. 4 books.
Some remarkable forms of Animal Life. 1 box.
Box Norwegian Insects and catalogue.
The above were from the University of Christiana.
11 Plates Lepidoptera, from W. Saunders, Esq., London.
Hinds' Essay on Wheat Insects, from the President.
Packard's Report, being one volume of the survey of Colorado ; from Dr. Hayden.
Annual Report of Parent Society.

PURCHASES.

Riley's Reports, Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Fitch's " Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Psyche, Vol. I.
Melsheimer's Catalogue of Coleoptera.
Insects of Ancient America, Scudder.

Your Council would note, that at the request of the Horticultural Association of Montreal, two papers have been prepared by members of this Society for publication in the Annual Report of the Association for 1877. One of these, entitled "The Importance of Entomology to Fruit Growers," is by the President, the other, "On Borers," is by Mr. Caulfield. These, it is intended, will be followed by others in future Reports. Your Council trusts that the intercourse between the Association and the Society will continue, and prove beneficial to both.

Your Council would mention that one of our members, Mr. Couper, has left Montreal on a trip to the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the purpose of studying the preparatory stages of the Northern butterflies, and procuring their eggs and larvæ. Your Council feel satisfied that the members will wish him every success in this effort to advance Canadian Entomology.

The compilation of the Montreal catalogue is still progressing, many species new to this locality having been added during the year. The number on the list is now between 800 and 900.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GEO. JNO. BOWLES,
President.

The Report, having been read, was received and adopted, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result :—President, G. J. Bowles ; Vice-President, Robert Jack ; Secretary-Treasurer, G. B. Pearson, jr ; Curator, G. H. Bowles, Council, M. Kollmar, H. H. Lyman, F. B. Caulfield.

After a very pleasant meeting, the members adjourned.

G. B. PEARSON, JR.,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the residence of Chas. Chapman, Esq., on the evening of Tuesday, January 15th, 1878.

A communication from the Art Loan Exhibition Committee was read, requesting that some of the insects belonging to the Society be placed on exhibition at the Mechanics' Hall during the time the Art Exhibition remained open. This was unanimously granted, the members feeling glad to have the opportunity of aiding exhibitions of this sort, and at the same time of bringing some of the Society's work more prominently before the public, also of fostering any interest that might be felt in our favourite study.

Specimens of Nephopteryx Zimmermani, presented by Mr. Saunders caused much interest on account of the reported destruction they had caused among the white and red pine forests in some parts of the United States.

Many other subjects for discussion presented themselves during the evening, and the proceedings were closed by the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—President, J. M. Denton; Vice-President, A. Puddicombe; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. H. Bowman; Curator, Chas. Chapman; Council, H. Bock, Wm. Saunders and Jos. Williams; Auditors, H. Bock and Wm. Saunders.

After which the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council of the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario beg to submit the following report:

The Branch has had a successful season. Its meetings having been well attended by our local entomologists. We have felt the pleasure and profit there is in being able to assemble in our monthly meetings, to compare notes on our own work and to interchange our views on such new facts as are being continually brought into notice by the more ardent students in entomology.

Our spring meetings were specially characterized by many observations on *Clisiocompa sylvatica* and some discoveries made regarding the state of the caterpillar in the egg during the winter season. Interesting notes have also been brought under our notice in reference to the life histories of other insects.

During the year many specimens have been added to our already large collection. A portion of this collection was placed on exhibition during the winter in the Mechanics' Hall, at the Art Loan Exhibition, and proved a very interesting feature in the display.

The financial affairs of the Branch are very satisfactory, there being a balance, though small, in our favour. We look over the work of the year with pleasure and anticipate that of the next with like feelings.

Submitted on behalf of the Council, by

JAS. H. BOWMAN,
Sec.-Treas.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Club met pursuant to notice, at 2:30 on Tuesday afternoon, August 20, 1878, at room 17, The Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

The President, Mr. J. A. Lintner, of Albany, in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. B. Pickman Mann, Prof. A. G. Wetherby, of Cincinnati, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The President then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Entomological Club:

For the honour which you were pleased to confer upon me, at your last meeting, when I was unable to be with you, in calling me to preside over you, I am fully appreciative, and would return my grateful acknowledgments. While I well know that there are several among you who far better deserved the honour of succeeding to the chair vacated by my illustrious predecessor, yet I would interpret your selection as a tribute to my devotion to our loved science, and to my earnest desire to aid in its progress to the extent of my humble ability.

On these annual gatherings, marking the lapse of a period signalized by progress equalling, even surpassing that of a decade but a few years ago, it would seem fitting and proper that a comprehensive view of that progress should be given. But this has been so ably done by one of our number, and you have had it presented in the pages of *Psyche*, that whatever I might say in this direction, would be but repetition.

Permit me then, instead, to refer to some evidence of progress in American Entomology, shown within the recollection of several of us here present. Going back forty years, very little was known of our abundant insect fauna, except of the Coleoptera, an order which enjoyed the good fortune of being an attractive one, easy to collect in and prepare for the cabinet, and which early enlisted in its study earnest students, who have since lent honoured names to the annals of American science. Thus, in 1835, in Harris' List of the Insects of Massachusetts, the names of 994 Coleoptera are given, and but 140 Lepidoptera. Of the latter, 34 are butterflies, four of which are erroneously referred to European species: among these only three species of Hesperidæ are mentioned. Seventeen species of Noctuidæ are recorded, with the additional note of "96 unnamed species." There are also the names of 7 Geometers, 1 Pyralid, 1 Tortrix and 6 Tineids. How great an advance upon this in our knowledge of forms is shown in the Crotch Check List of 7,450 species of Coleoptera, in the Grote Check List of 1,132 species of Noctuids (already quite incomplete from the species subsequently made known), and in the Edwards' Catalogue of 506 species of Butterflies (110 of which are Hesperidæ). I often recall, as I am reminded of past progress, a request of Dr. Fitch, soon after the commencement of his Reports, for my careful attention to the Catocalas, for the authorities of the British Museum were, he thought unnecessarily, multiplying species. He did not believe that we really had over a half dozen species. To-day we number over 90 accepted species.

At the time to which I have referred, very few—perhaps not over a score (my limited knowledge of the Coleoptera must be my excuse if I err)—of the histories of our insects were known; now, we may count by the hundred those of which we know the transformations and the life histories more or less complete. Some of these, thanks to the labours of Edwards, Riley, Scudder, Walsh, and others, have been charmingly wrought out, and are honourable contributions to science.

The list of working Entomologists is rapidly enlarging, and with the consequent diffusion of a knowledge of their purposes and their results, we have reason to believe that the day is not far distant when the opprobious prefix of "crazy" will not invariably be associated with "bug-hunter." In the last edition of the Naturalists' Directory, the names of 281 persons are recorded who are making Entomology their study in North America. It is probable that a full list would be increased by at least 25 per cent. extending the number to 350.

With so large a number of working Entomologists, we would be justified in expecting larger annual contributions to our literature. It would seem to me but a moderate estimate that one-third of the number should possess the ability of making such careful observations and of collating them in such a form that they would prove acceptable and valuable contributions to our knowledge. While we know so little of the transformations of our species, the habits of their larvæ, and imagines, their geographical distribution—in short, the numerous details entering into and composing their life histories, there is scarcely a new fact relating to these particulars which is not worthy of being placed on record in the pages of our Entomological journals, which will gladly give them place. It has been stated that there are but about thirty Entomologists in the United States and

the Dominion of Canada who are in the habit of publishing the results of their observations and studies. The last volume of the *Canadian Entomologist* presents a list of forty-five contributors; and Mr. Scudder, in his review of the work done during the year 1877, to which reference has been made, gives an account of the publications of forty-one writers, seven of whom have discussed injurious insects only. We wish that this latter number had been much larger.

A marked improvement has been shown in the number, extent and character of Entomological collections, both in public institutions and private hands. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the growing appreciation of the value of these collections may demand and ensure their proper care and future preservation. To this end it is very important that each individual possessing a valuable private collection (and there are now a respectable number distributed through the several States which contain 5,000 examples) should make such arrangements for its disposition and preservation after his decease as may, within a reasonable extent, ensure its perpetuity. The authoritative statement which has been made that the extremely valuable collections of Drs. LeConte and Horn will at some future day be added to the collection which the ability and zeal of Dr. Hagen has built up at the Cambridge Museum, is highly gratifying intelligence. And in this connexion, let me endeavour to impress upon each one of you the service which you may render to science by availing yourself of every opportunity to urge upon those who have voice in the erection of buildings devoted to scientific collections, that a primary consideration be that they be made fire-proof.

The literature of our science has already become quite respectable, and its collection on our shelves forms no inconsiderable a library. The eleven volumes of the American Entomological Society represent a large amount of earnest and thorough work. The nine volumes of the *Canadian Entomologist* are replete with interest and instruction. The numerous papers scattered through the pages of the Reports of the Peabody Academy of Science, Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science, Proceedings of the California Academy of Natural Science, and others, fully illustrate the earnestness with which Entomological study is being prosecuted, and give large promise of a brilliant future. The exquisite illustrations of the "Butterflies of North America" are a credit to our country, being fully equal to the best work of the class in Europe. The publications of LeConte have given him high place among the honoured names of the fathers of American Entomology, while the writings of Hagen, Grote, Scudder, Packard, Horn, Cresson, and Uhler, represent no inconsiderable portion of the progress upon which we are congratulating ourselves. Nor can I omit reference to our European friends—to Loew, Osten Sacken, de Saussure, Speyer, Zeller, Mœschler, Butler, and others, who are freely lending us their valued aid in the descriptions of forms too numerous for our few hands, and in the solution of problems which require for their determination the study of the entire insect fauna of the eastern hemisphere in connection with our own.

The most gratifying feature, perhaps in the report of progress which I am able to present to you, is the aid which the General Government is now extending to Entomological explorations and investigations, in placing scientists in the field and in the publication of their results. Two years ago, the occupant of this chair felt called upon to express to you his sorrow, disappointment, indignation, that Congress had declined to accede to the memorials presented it, asking its recognition and acceptance of the service which applied Entomology was in a condition to render. Now, it is a cause of congratulation that the Department of Agriculture has selected as its Entomologist one whose training in the school of economic Entomology for the past ten years has specially qualified him for the responsible position he occupies; and we have the additional gratifying assurance that the Secretary of the Department is in full sympathy with our aims.

In conformity with a precedent long since established in Europe, our Government has honoured itself while honouring science, in seeking to add to the productive wealth of the country through a control of the insect depredations inflicted upon our people, to the extent of enormous annual losses, and at times, poverty and starvation. The two special Commissions which have been already appointed, it is understood are, ere long, to be followed by others. The published results of one year's labour of the Locust Com-

mission is on our hands. An inspection of the matter crowding its 772 pages will, I am sure, convince any one competent to judge, of the wisdom of the appropriation made for its support. The Cotton-worm Commission has already actively entered upon its work.

To Government aid we owe the publication of Packard's Monograph of Phalænidæ —a beautiful quarto of attractive typography and ample and excellent illustration; Thomas' Acrididæ of North America, with 260 quarto pages and illustrations; the Reports on Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hemiptera and Orthoptera in Lieut. Wheeler's Surveys west of the 100th Meridian, of 331 quarto pages and several chromo lithographic plates; and to Reports on several orders of insects by Chambers, Grote, Hagen, Osten-Sacken, Packard, Scudder, Thomas and Uhler, in the Annual Reports and the Bulletins of the Hayden Survey of the Territories.

The liberality displayed by our Government in the publication and gratuitous distribution, to those whose scientific labours render them worthy recipients, of investigations in other departments of Natural Science—in Geology, Palæontology, Mammalogy, Ornithology, Ichthyology, Botany, etc., deserves our most earnest commendation. The facility of publication thus afforded to meritorious work almost evokes the envy of some of our European friends.

In conclusion, permit me to commend to the members of the club the biological study of our insect forms. It is attractive; it is simple in many of its phases; it is of great practical utility; it is a field where all can find abundant work, and one in which some of those questions which are engaging the attention of zoologists in other departments; may best find their most ready answer. Let no one be satisfied with the simple possession of a large and well-arranged cabinet of insects. If to collect and own it be a source of pleasure, often beyond expression, then science may demand at his hands that he should aid in extending its boundaries in return; and in no better way can this be done than in working out the life histories of our species, beginning with those with which we hold the more intimate relationship. Let descriptions of forms remain, except in exceptional cases, for those who have special fitness and opportunity for the work; and systemization for him who, like the poet, *nascitur non fit*, that kaleidoscopic manipulation of genera and the higher groups may cease to bewilder, perplex and dismay.

In illustration of what may be done in the study that I commend to you, I would refer to the labours of Mr. W. H. Edwards in working out the histories of some of those butterflies which appear under different forms at different seasons of the year. Some of the results are known to you, and I am sure that you regard them as among the most valuable recent contributions to Entomology. The untiring zeal with which the work has been prosecuted and is being continued deserves the commendation which it has received from the most eminent European Entomologists, and the success with which it has been crowned.

Gentleman, I trust that our assemblage at this time may not only conduce to the interests of our science, but also render its pursuit more pleasant to us, through the privilege it affords of personal acquaintance, comparison of observations, interchange of opinion, and the strengthening of those bonds of sympathy which should (they do not always) unite those who labour in our common cause.

On the motion of Mr. A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, a resolution was passed requesting the *Canadian Entomologist* to publish the President's Address and the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. F. B. Reed, of London, Canada, associate editor of the *Canadian Entomologist*, apologized for the unavoidable absence of the Vice President, Mr. Wm. Saunders, and stated that the editor of the *Canadian Entomologist* would be most happy to comply with the wishes of the Club respecting the publication of the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. A. R. Grote exhibited some insects from Georgia—*Callosamia angulifera*, *Eacles didyma*, *Lagoa pyxidifera*, *Heterocampa obliqua*. In the South he had found that *Actias luna*, *Samia cecropia*, *Telea polyphemus* and *Saturnia io* were double-brooded, while on the contrary, *Citheronia regalis* was only single-brooded.

Prof. Wetherby stated that in his section, and in other parts also of the North-Western States, many of the above-named moths were also double-brooded.

Miss Emily A. Smith, of the Scientific Association of Peoria, Ill., submitted to the meeting a most interesting account of *Lecanium acericorticis*, Fitch, a bark-louse, that had

seriously damaged the maple trees, both hard and soft, in Illinois and the adjoining States. The whole life history of this pest had been most carefully worked out by Miss Smith, who also exhibited a very complete set of microscopical preparations of the insect in its various stages, and also of a parasitic *Chalcid* discovered by her. One important point noted was the migration of the bark-lice on the approach of the fall from the leaves to the trunk of the tree, on which, however numerously they might be found together, their position was always lengthwise with the trunk. In the South the insect was doubtless double-brooded. Dr. Fitch had briefly described the insect many years ago, but Miss Smith had been enabled to work out many hitherto unknown points in its history.

Various experiments have been tried to destroy the lice, but Miss Smith had found the best success in using a Babcock or Chamber's Fire Extinguisher, charged in the usual way, with the addition of a little crude carbolic acid, in the proportion of about one large spoonful to six gallons of water. By means of the Extinguisher she was able to reach even large trees, the cost being about 20 cents per tree. The remedy should be applied before the insects become too old, otherwise a stronger preparation of carbolic acid was necessary, and in consequence the trees might possibly suffer somewhat.

Mr. Thos. Bassnett, of Jacksonville, Florida, had listened to the admirable account with very great interest, inasmuch as in the South the culture of the Orange tree, in which he was largely interested, was seriously threatened with extermination by the ravages of a bark-louse similar to that described by Miss Smith, and he was glad to hear that a remedy could be so successfully applied.

Prof. C. V. Riley, of Washington, D.C., spoke, thanking the lady for bringing this subject before the meeting, and complimenting her on the discoveries she had effected. He fully corroborated the statements made as to the extent of damage caused by bark-lice, especially those affecting the Orange in the South. He strongly advocated the use of the "Extinguisher" in similar cases, but recommended that kerosene should be tried instead of carbolic acid; it would, he thought, be found of less injury to the trees, and would destroy the insect for some time after the formation of the scale, which the carbolic acid would not do. It should not be applied in excess; the ordinary proportion should be about one part kerosene to twenty of water.

The whole topic was very fruitful of discussion, and Miss Smith was much thanked for her paper and for the drawings and microscopical preparations that accompanied it.

On motion of Prof. Riley, seconded by Mr. Reed, a resolution was carried that a committee be appointed to prepare a report, and submit it to the next session of the Club, in regard to the quorum of members necessary to transact business.

The Chairman appointed the mover and seconder and Prof. A. G. Wetherby as the committee.

Prof. Riley gave a brief abstract of some of the Entomological papers he proposed to read to the Association.

(1). Notes on the life history of the blister beetles, and on the structure and development of the genus *Hornia*, Riley.

(2) On the larval growth of *Corydalis* and *Chauliodes*.

(3) On the means by which silk-worms issue from their cocoons.

Hornia was parasitic on the common humble-bee, and had been successfuly identified by careful study, although in several important points it differed from the *Meloidæ* to which it belonged.

The further larval history of *Corydalis cornutus* was given by Mr. Riley, and was most interesting, especially to those members who had listened to Mr. Riley's first descriptions of this curious insect at the Detroit meeting. Mr. Riley had been very successful in elaborating the various points of difference between *Corydalis* and *Chauliodes*.

In discussion it was stated that the somewhat peculiar name of the "Hellgrammite Fly" for the *Corydalis* had been for many years in common use both on the Upper and Lower Mississippi; and that the equally curious name of "Dobson" was given to its larva, which was largely used for bait by the river fishermen.

On the paper relating to silk-worms reference was made to Dr. Packard's recent theory on certain spines on the wings of Bombycidæ, which he stated were of service in assisting the exit of the insect from the cocoon.

Mr. Riley, in combatting this idea, showed how in almost every case the silk was spun in figures of 8, which would easily yield to pressure, especially as in most cases of fluid (wrongly termed bombyc acid) was emitted, and the silk thus rendered more pliable. His idea was that the peculiar make-up of the cocoon rendered it more yielding for the exit, and that though the insect usually emerged at the end of the cocoon, there seemed to be no reason why, if it chose, it could not find an egress equally well at the side of the cocoon.

Several minor matters were discussed, and the Club adjourned at the call of the chairman.

AUGUST, 21st, 1878.

The Club met in the same place at three o'clock P.M., the President in the chair.

There was a much larger attendance than yesterday of members and those interested in Entomology.

The first order of business was the reading of the Report of the Special Committee appointed yesterday. Mr. Reed presented the report.

The committee to whom was referred the question of the constitution of a quorum, beg to report as follows:—

Whereas it is most desirable in the interest of the Club that a definite and permanent character should be given to all its proceedings, and that nothing should be left undone which would tend to establish complete confidence in the manner of transacting the business of the Club;

Your committee therefore recommend that the constitution be amended by providing

(1.) That no business of the Club shall be transacted unless there are present a quorum of ten persons, who shall have been enrolled as members of the Club at least one year previous to the then session.

(2.) That when motions shall have been carried by the Club, the same shall not be rescinded at any subsequent meeting unless there be present as many members as were present at the date of passing such motions.

Your committee recommend that this report be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Club, and that it be brought up for discussion at the next annual session of the Club.

C. V. RILEY,
A. G. WETHERBY,
E. BAYNES REED.

August 21, 1878.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Club then proceeded to the election of officers.

On motion, duly carried, the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the ensuing year:

Mr. J. A. Lintner, Albany, N.Y., - - -	President.
Mr. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont., - - -	Vice-President.
Mr. B. Pickman Mann, Cambridge, Mass., - -	Secretary.

The President returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. He then addressed the Club, giving a most interesting description of the success that had attended his efforts and those of his co-labourers in collecting Noctuidæ during the season of 1877, by the means known as "sugaring." By reference to a list given on page 120 of his "Entomological Contributions," No. 4, it would be seen that there had been captured eighty-six species, not one of which had hitherto been taken in the Albany district. Nearly all of these had been found in the famous Center locality. He most graphically described his manner of working by this method, and strongly recommended its trial to all the members.

Prof. Wetherby made some remarks on this attractive means of capture, which was continually bringing under the notice of Entomologists specimens hitherto unknown or considered as most rare. It was a question if there were any species which are in reality

rare, their seeming rarity resulting from our not knowing when, where and how to collect them.

Miss Smith described a collecting bottle of her own device, by which, on touching a spring, the cover flew back and the insects could be readily caught in the receptacle. Its chief recommendation was that it could be managed by one hand, leaving the other at liberty for holding the lantern.

Mr. Reed advocated the fastening of the lantern to the waist by a belt, thus leaving he hands at greater freedom to use the bottles and boxes.

The President said he had found that in using the ordinary bull's eye lantern the fingers could be thrust through the wire handle in such a manner that their ends and the thumb were free for use in withdrawing, holding and replacing the stopple of the collecting bottle. The lantern in hand enabled him more readily to adjust the light, and he had found that it was often more desirable to throw the penumbra rather than the full light upon the tree, many insects often fleeing from a strong light.

Miss Smith gave an account of the damage done to the oaks in Wisconsin and Illinois by the larvæ of a little Tortrix, *Argyrolepia quercifoliana*, Fitch.

A very interesting discussion took place on the question of instinct or reason displayed by insects, and many curious instances were cited proving that instinct and reason differ in degree and not in kind.

The meeting then adjourned.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

(*From correspondence in the Canadian Entomologist.*)

DEAR SIR,—

As correspondence is invited respecting the habits, localities, occurrence, etc., of insects, I take the liberty to offer a few remarks on the Colorado Potato Beetle, *Doryphora 10-lineata*.

Wishing to ascertain if the domestic fowl were likely to be of any value in reducing the numbers of *D. 10-lineata*, I procured the assistance of a neighbour who kept fowl (I do not keep them myself), and the following is the result of our experiments:

Our first experiment was to offer both larvæ and beetles to the fowl, but they refused to touch them, and acted as if somewhat afraid. Next we mixed the insects with the corn and other food that was given them, but they refused even to eat the corn for a time; by-and-by, however, they began to eat the corn and soon lost all fear of the insects, although they still refuse to eat any. After a few days, by keeping the insects in their food all the time, some of the bravest of the hens began to eat a few insects, and it was not long before the rest joined them, and in a few days more they appeared to relish the beetles about as well as the corn. Up to this time I did not observe any of the fowls eat a beetle from the potato vines, but they now began to do so, and we were obliged to put them in their food no longer. After this the beetles were so reduced in number in this garden that they did no material damage.

It would seem from the above that although the beetles were naturally repugnant to the domestic fowl, yet an appetite for them may be acquired. If the substance of the above has been published I was not aware of it, and give it for what it is worth.

I noticed in the last report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, in the experiments on the Colorado Potato Beetle, by W. Brodie, the remark that "it is very doubtful if *Doryphora*, either in the larva or imago state, will feed on *Solanum dulcamara* or *Datura stramonium*." I have found the insect in both these stages plentifully on *S. Dulcamara* which grows quite abundantly near this place, and they wholly consumed both leaves, flowers and fruit of every plant in this vicinity. They were more abundant on these plants than on my potato plants, which were not more than five rods from some of the former.

J. E. BATES, South Abington, Mass.

DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Bates is quite right in saying *Doryphora* will eat *Solanum dulcamara* and *Datura stramonium;* they have preferred these to tomatoes in my garden. A friend found them eating *Hyoscyamus*. The present season seems exceedingly favourable to production of *Nematus* and other grubs destructive of the currants and gooseberries.

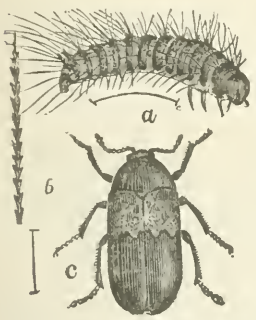
H. H. CROFT, Toronto, Ont.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE BACON BEETLE DERMESTES LARDARIUS.

BY CAROLINE E. HEUSTIS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

(From the Canadian Entomologist.)

Having read in the Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1877 an article by Prof. J. T. Bell, of Belleville, Ont., entitled "How to Destroy Cabinet Pests," I thought it might not be unprofitable to record my own observations on *Dermestes Lardarius*.



In the accompanying figure 1, both beetle and larva are shown, magnified; the hair lines placed by the side of each indicate the natural size.

Early in the summer of 1876 I captured four beetles, three males and one female, and placed them in a glass jar with a piece of the meat on which I found them feeding. I observed the female deposit a number of eggs on the meat, but before any were hatched I left home, and was absent about five weeks. On my return I found a large and flourishing colony of larvæ, most of them full grown.

My object in rearing these insects was not to study their natural history, but to find out the best means to destroy them. I put a piece of camphor gum in the glass as a first experiment. The effect on them was very slight. They appeared a little uneasy at first, but in a minute or so commenced crawling over the camphor quite unconcerned. I had heard of a clothier who rolled tallow candles up in webs of woollen cloth to preserve them from the attacks of the "moths," and I resolved to try its effects on *Dermestes* larvæ. With this view I put a small piece of tallow in the glass, and the effect was almost instantaneous. It was quite ludicrous to see the stampede which commenced. Never did insect evince more terror or disgust than did these pests. They fled pell-mell to the side of the jar, but as there was no way of escape, they were obliged to yield to "circumstances over which they had no control." The closest observation failed to detect one going near the tallow. They remained for several days huddled together by the side of the jar in a confused mass.

Satisfied with my experiment, and being very busy at the time, I put the jar away, and on looking at it about a fortnight afterward, I found but one beetle and that one *dead*, of all that large family. As all the larvæ and three of the four beetles had disappeared and "left no trace behind," I naturally concluded that they had been driven by starvation to prey upon each other. There was no possibility of escape from the jar, and my conclusion seems reasonable, even if I cannot prove it.

I have ever since kept tallow in trunks or presses where there are woollen garments, blankets or furs, and I have had nothing eaten up to the time of writing. In preparing my boxes for mounted specimens, I put bits of tallow between the strips of cork and cover with paper gummed to the sides of the box, and I have not had a single specimen injured by *Dermestes* or any other cabinet pest. As tallow is cheap and can be obtained in either town or country, I would heartily recommend it to both housekeepers and naturalists. To the former it would be much better and less disagreeable than the snuff, tobacco, pepper and other preventatives which are put on furs with such unsatisfactory results. Although such a remedy as Prof. Bell recommends might do for the cabinet, it would be neither pleasant nor safe to have about our clothing.

MAMMALS ATTRACTED BY SUGAR.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, A. M., M. D., ALBANY, N. Y.

It has not been supposed that animal life would be attracted by sugar, but while sugaring for Lepidoptera the contrary has been proven. On a number of occasions we have taken deer mice while in the act of feeding on sugar, and more recently we have taken a flying squirrel while lapping the sweets of a sugared patch.

Not long since, in making our rounds while sugaring we discovered a skunk endeavouring to taste the sugaring, and so intent was he that our approach was unobserved until a piece of dead wood was hurled at him, when he reluctantly left. The throwing of a second missile quickened his pace and caused him to distribute his perfumery, which rendered the air rather more fragrant than Lubin's Ext. of new-mown hay. It is unnecessary to state that our recreation for the evening was at an end.

We have frequently taken at sugar tree toads and various species of Coleoptera. A Texan correspondent says it is not uncommon for him to take at sugar Scorpions, and also species of Lizards, which are numerous in that latitude.

ON WINTERING THE CAMBERWELL BEAUTY—*Vanessa Antiopa.*

BY C. G. SIEWERS, NEWPORT, KY.

This beautiful diurnal—the "Camberwell Beauty" of England, and very inappropriately styled the "Mourning Cloak" by Americans, for is it not clothed in a mantle of imperial purple, fringed with gold lace?—is well known to hybernate. It is occasionally found in stone piles in the winter, but I think its most common hiding place is in the culvert walls of our country roads and turnpikes. It requires a cold, moist, dark place, or it will dry up.

Capturing a fine female on the 9th of October, 1876, I concluded to winter it. Placing it in a net cage with a dish of apple, sugar and water, I supposed my share of the performance over. It fed for several weeks, then fluttered a good deal and died the beginning of December. It had fairly dried up. This showed bad management. Last fall, on September 7th, passing a tree sugared the night before, I captured another female. This one I placed in a paper box eight inches square and high, removed the core of half an apple, sliced off a bit of the round side to steady it, placed it in a small two-inch dish, covered with sugar, and filled up with water. Once a week I renewed the water and sugar. It placed itself on the side of the box, directly over and within reach of the dish, and however I moved the apple I always found that it followed it round.

It evidently fed on warm days, but never opened its wings. I kept it in an up-stairs, cold room, where water would freeze, but still not as cold as out doors. It allowed me to handle it, and would lie flat on my hand without movement. In February I thought there were symptoms of weakening. It no longer perched on the side of the box, but remained on the bottom, leaning over very much to one side.

Placing it in sunshine the last week of February, it began to open its wings little by little with short jerks, as if the tendons were loosening. When half open it was put away again. On the 11th of March, a warm, cloudy day, I took it on my finger to an open window. While looking at its clear eyes the sun suddenly shone out, and the next moment it was gone. I had proposed to try and find a mate for it, but concluded to keep it till others were flying, and then take it to its old neighbourhood and let it go. As it took the direction of its place of capture I was pretty sure to see it again, and found it four days after in a sugar camp in the same woods. I recognized it at once by a bad bend in the tip of the wings, caused by a jam of the dish slipping on it.

On the 27th of March, two weeks later, the first *antiopa* appeared. I have so far failed to take the larva, but have just seen several imagines in a willow thicket, which gives me hope. They are usually rare, but some years their numbers make them a nuisance. Their colour is dark purple with strong black spines. Food plants—Lombardy poplar and willow.

ON A SPECIES OF BARK LOUSE AFFECTING THE TULIP TREE.

BY A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.

From the Canadian Entomologist.

On page 218 of the "Revised Manual," in speaking of other sources than flowers from which bees collect sweets, I remark that I have seen the bees thick about a large bark louse, which attacks and often destroys one of our best honey-trees. This is an undescribed species of the genus *Lecanium*.

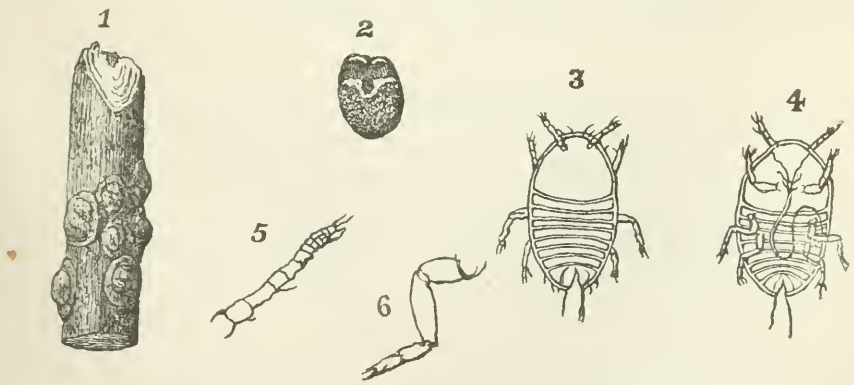
In the summer of 1870, this louse, which, as far as I know, has never yet been described, and for which I propose the above very appropriate name, *tulipiferæ*—the *Lecanium* of the tulip tree—was very common on the tulip trees about the College lawns. So destructive were they that some of the trees were killed outright, others were much injured, and had not the lice, for some unknown reason, ceased to thrive, we should soon have missed from our grounds one of our most attractive trees.

Since the date above given I have received these insects, through the several editors of our excellent bee papers, from many of the States, especially those bordering the Ohio river. In Tennessee they seem very common, as they are often noticed in abundance on the fine stately tulip trees of that goodly State. In the South this tulip tree is called the poplar, which is very incorrect, as it is in no way related to the latter. The poplar belongs to the willow family; the tulip to the magnolia, which families are wide apart.

Whenever the tulip-tree lice have been observed sucking the sap and vitality from the trees—there the bees have also been seen, lapping up a sweet juicy exudation, which is secreted by the lice. In 1870 I observed that our tulip-trees were alive with bees and wasps, even as late as August, though the trees are in blossom only in June. Examination showed that the exuding sweets from these lice were what attracted the bees. This was observed with some anxiety, as the secretion gives off a very nauseating odour.

The oozing secretions from this and other lice, not only of the bark-louse family (Coccidæ), but of the plant-louse family (Aphidæ), are often referred to as honey-dew. Would it not be better to speak of these as insect secretions, and reserve the name honey-dew for sweet secretions from plants, other than those which come from the flowers.

The fact that this insect is yet undescribed—that it attacks one of our best honey trees and is the source of a so-called honey-dew, leads me to append the following description, with illustrations.



NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LECANIUM TULIPIFERÆ.

The fully developed insect, like all bark-lice, is in the form of a scale (fig. 1), closely applied to the limb or twig on which it works. This insect, like most of its genus, is brown, very convex above (fig. 1), concave beneath (fig. 2). On the under side is a cotton-like secretion, common to all of the genus *Lecanium*, which serves to enfold the eggs.

Underneath the species in question are two transverse parallel lines of this white down (fig. 2); one of them, probably the anterior, is nearly marginal, and is interrupted in the middle; while the other is nearly central, and in place of the interruption in the middle it has a V-shaped projection back or away from the other line. The form of the scale is quadrangular, and not unlike that of a turtle (fig. 1). When fully developed it is a little more than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch long, and a little more than $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide.

Here at Lansing, the small, yellow, oval eggs appear late in August. In Tennessee they would be found under the scales in their cotton wrappings many days earlier. The eggs are $\frac{1}{140}$ of an inch long, and $\frac{1}{65}$ of an inch wide. These eggs, which are very numerous, hatch in the locality of their development, and the young or larval lice, quite in contrast with their dried, inert, motionless parents, are spry and active. They are oval (figs. 3 and 4), yellow, and $\frac{1}{23}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{140}$ of an inch wide. The eyes, antennæ (fig. 5), and legs (fig. 6), are plainly visible when magnified 30 or 40 diameters. The 9-jointed abdomen is deeply emarginate, or cut into posteriorly (fig. 3), and on each side of this slit is a projecting stylet or hair (figs. 3 and 4), while from between the eyes, on the under side of the head, extends the long recurved beak (fig. 4). The larvæ soon leave the scales, crawl about the tree, and finally fasten by inserting their long slender beaks, when they so pump up the sap that they grow with surprising rapidity. In a few weeks their legs and antennæ disappear and the scale-like form is assumed. In the following summer the scale is full-formed and the eggs are developed. Soon the scale, which is but the carcass of the once active louse, drops from the tree, and the work of destruction is left to the young lice, a responsibility which they seem quite ready to assume.

In my observations I have detected no males. Judging from others of the bark-lice, these probably possess wings, and will never assume the scale form, though Prof. P. R. Uhler writes me that some of the males are apterous. He says that it is very important to know and record the males, and that the genera are hardly determined without them.

REMEDIES.

If valued shade or honey trees are attacked by these insatiate destroyers, they could probably be saved by discreet pruning—cutting off the infected branches before serious injury was done, or by syringing the trees with a solution of whale oil soap,—or even common soft soap would do—just as the young lice are leaving the scales. It would be still better to have the solution hot. Whitman's Fountain Pump is admirable for making such applications.

Fig. 1 is slightly magnified; the others are largely magnified.

THE BEATING NET.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, A. M., M. D., ALBANY, N. Y.

The uses of the beating net are obvious and can at once be appreciated in the collecting of Coleoptera and larvæ. A convenient and simple form is here presented, with directions for its construction.

This particular form of net was invented and presented to me by my friend, Mr. T. B. Ashton, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, who has not only distinguished himself as a Coleopterist, but has shown himself to be an excellent mechanic.

By grasping the net with the left hand, as shown in fig. 3, thrusting it under a shrub, and giving the bush a quick shake, or blow with a walking stick, every living thing upon it will instantly fall upon the apron of the net. If Coleoptera, they can be secured with the fingers or a small net held in the other hand for that purpose. If caterpillars, they can be gently rolled into a receptacle prepared for them.

The frame work is made of well seasoned hickory. The sides, A B and G I, are composed of strips 37 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ wide at the ends A and G, and tapering uniformly until they are $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch wide at the other ends, B and I. Each piece should

be ½ inch thick when dressed. After these pieces are steamed or boiled in water until thoroughly pliant, the wider ends A and G can be placed together and securely fastened in a vice, the free ends B and I separated widely and a block of wood forced between at

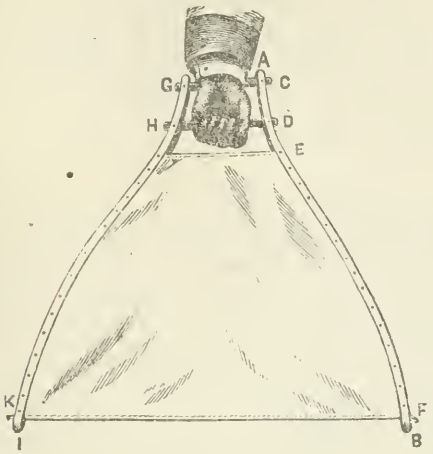


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

the point E, and securely fastened, while the ends B and I can be secured with a piece of strong twine until dry enough for the frame to maintain its shape. Then the sides should be sand-papered until smooth and two holes board in each piece for the rounds G C and H D to pass through; for this purpose a half-inch bit will be sufficient, its point being inserted in the stick ¾ of an inch from the end of the widest part C G, and again 5¼ inches at D H. A round should be turned of the same material to fit the hole, and should be 6½ inches in length. The other round must be of the same size and 8½ inches long. One end of each round can now be fastened into one side piece by a hickory peg ⅛ of an inch in diameter; the other side is fastened in the same manner, but the pegs on this side must be fitted so that they may be taken out to enable the net to be folded for transportation.

Now that the frame work is constructed, each side must be ripped centrally with a saw for 29 inches, commencing at the point B and extending to E. Through this slit a piece of unbleached domestic cloth must be drawn, a hem ¾ of an inch wide having previously been made across the ends at the points E and F. Fourteen screws are now inserted into each blade two inches apart which will hold the sheeting firmly and form the apron. The outside edges can now be cut closely to the frame work with a sharp knife. Previous to this operation a stout twine should be passed through the hem at the points F, K, and a knot tied at each end, but the twine should be an inch or two shorter than the apron, which will cause it to sag and better hold its contents. Where the twine passes through each side piece a gimlet hole ⅛ of an inch in diameter must be made to accommodate the twine.

The drawing is introduced not only to assist in constructing the net, but to represent the manner of handling it when collecting. Fig. 4 represents the net folded for transportation.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Death has of late been making serious inroads among the ranks of our fellow-labourers in the Entomological field. An old veteran among American Naturalists, Dr. J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, has passed away, while recent advices from across the Atlantic announce the deaths of Mr. Andrew Murray and Mr. T. V. Wollaston. Most of the details given in reference to the lives of the two latter are condensed from memoirs which have just appeared in *The Entomologist*, of London, England.

DR. JARED P. KIRTLAND

was born at Wallingford, Conn., on the 10th of November, 1793. His youthful studies were pursued at Wallingford and Cheshire Academies, and being a bright, active boy and an earnest student, he soon made rapid and substantial progress in the classics as well as in English studies. As a boy he was enthusiastic in the study of natural objects; he knew the habits of almost every animal and bird that frequented his youthful haunts, and at twelve years of age was engaged in practical experiments in the cultivation of silk worms. About the same time he began the study of Botany, and soon applied his knowledge to a series of valuable experiments in the crossing of fruit trees with the view of improving the quality of fruits. His success in this department is well known to all intelligent cultivators of fruits in America, his hybrid cherries having won for him a fame which time can never obliterate. His grandfather was a physician in Connecticut, and at his death his promising nephew, now eighteen years of age, inherited his grandfather's medical library and a sufficient legacy to enable him to acquire a medical education. He had made arrangements to pursue his studies in Edinburgh, when the war with Great Britain prevented him. About this time the medical department of Yale University was opened, and young Kirtland was the first student on its matriculation roll. Subsequently he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1815 returned to his native place, where he practised medicine for two years and a half, devoting all his leisure moments to the study of natural science, for which he had developed a passion which influenced all his after life. He next removed to Durham, Conn., where he enjoyed an extensive practice for several years, when the death of his wife and child again unsettled him, and he removed to Poland, Conn. Five years later he was elected to the Legislature, where he served three terms, after which he was called to fill the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, which he did with distinguished ability for five years, when the duties becoming irksome to him, he resigned the position.

When in 1848 the first Geological Survey of Ohio was organized, Dr. Kirtland was appointed to superintend the natural history department, and in due time presented a series of reports which attracted general attention. He laboured diligently among the Fishes, Birds, Mollusks, Reptiles and Insects of Ohio, sketching many of them with his own pencil and describing them with an enthusiastic fidelity. During his researches he collected a large and valuable cabinet of specimens with the design of forming a State Collection, but Ohio refused the substantial aid which this enterprise required, and as his collections had been made largely at his own expense, he retained possession of them, and they were ultimately donated to the Cleveland Society of Natural Sciences, where they are now treasured as a priceless heritage.

In 1837 Dr. Kirtland had purchased a choice fruit farm five miles west of Cleveland, and had there settled, as it proved, for the remainder of his busy life. Four years after this he was appointed a Professor in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, in Cleveland, a position he filled with honour for twenty-one years. In 1861 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in recognition of his services, and many learned societies during his lifetime delighted to do him honour. Among his Entomological papers, that which perhaps attracted most attention was his Notes on the Diurnal Lepidoptera of Western Ohio.

During the summer of 1872 it was our privilege to visit this veteran naturalist. We found him enjoying his quiet retirement among his flowers, fruits and insects, actively interested in everything that was going on about him. He gave us a most cordial welcome, and we spent a delighful afternoon together scanning his botanic and insect treasures.

Although nearly 80 years of age, he retained all his faculties in apparent perfection, his eyesight being so well preserved that he could read ordinary print with the greatest ease. He died after a short illness at his home, on the 11th day of December, 1877, at the ripe age of 84 yeas. He was among the most genial and winning of men, with heart warm and steadfast. His temperate, well-ordered life preserved him in the full vigour of manhood far beyond the years at which men ordinarily grow old. He had no dissipation but hard work, no extravagance but lavish generosity to his friends and overflowing charity for the poor. In his seventieth yeai of patient labour he wrote as his motto over his desk: "Time is money; I have none of either to spare." Thus this tireless man of science laboured to the end, laying down the work he loved so well after fourscore and four years of labour and usefulness, only at the call of the Master.

MR. ANDREW MURRAY, F. L. S.

This accomplished naturalist died at his residence, 67 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, on the 10th of January last. Mr. Murray was the eldest son of Wm. Murray, Esq., and was born in Edinburgh on the 19th of February, 1812, where he resided until 1860. In his early years he manifested a fondness for natural science which strengthened as he matured. He was educated for the law, and subsequently devoted some attention to the study of medicine. During the last few years of his life in Edinburgh he laboured hard in the interests of science; in 1858 he was elected President of both the Botanical Society and Physical Society, and just previous to his removal to London he contributed an elaborate paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the "Pediculi Infesting the Various Races of Man." In 1860 Mr. Murray came to London, and was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society, and from this time he devoted himself to his work as a scientific Botanist and Entomologist, becoming celebrated in the former as the monographer of the *Coniferæ*, and in the latter as the monographer of the *Nitidulidæ*. From 1852 to 1863 he published thirty-eight separate papers. 1866 he published his well-known work on the "Geographical Distribution of Mammals," in which he bestows especial attention on the habitat during geological as well as glacial and present epochs, with copious synonymic lists, including locality past and present, geographical classification and coloured maps of distribution, showing the result of his own careful research. In 1869 he accompanied Sir Joseph Hooker to the Botanical Congress of St. Petersburgh, as one of the representatives of British Science, his services there being complimentarily acknowledged by the presentation by the Emperor Alexander of a malachite table of great beauty. In 1871 he was entrusted with the superintendence of the arrangements connected with the British contributions to the International Exhibition of Moscow of the following year. He was Secretary to the Oregon Conifer Collection Committee, and in 1873 undertook an expedition to Salt Lake and California, with various scientific objects. On his return from the West he visited Canada, and spent a few days with some relatives in London, Ont., during which time we were happy in making his acquaintance and of forming with him a warm friendship which only terminated with his life. During his short sojourn in Utah he contracted an illness which greatly increased in severity, and, indeed, almost prostrated him on his return to Europe. Subsequently he rallied and for several years enjoyed moderate health. In the course of last season further indisposition followed, and he gradually sank, but so assiduously occupied with his labour of scientific usefulness to his latest days, that few were prepared to hear of their close.

But it is with Andrew Murray as an Entomologist that we are most deeply interested. In early life he aided his relative, John Murray (Lord High Advocate,) in his wish to provide some practically useful reading for village schools by writing the little pamphlet, "The Skipjack, or Wire-worm and the Slug," which, though published without his knowledge, may be looked upon as his first contribution to Economic Entomology. He contributed many papers on Entomology to various scientific societies and publications, both home and foreign, but his great work was done in the last ten years of his life, which he devoted to illustrating the study of insects in its natural and practical bearings. It was in 1868 that the charge of receiving and arranging a government collection of Economic Entomology was placed in his hands officially, and from the first he devoted himself unceasingly to the task of making this as perfect as possible. Himself an accomplished draughtsman, and a patient worker and compiler, with a great love for the subject, he spared no pains in his work, whether in availing himself of scientific co-operation or in shaping the aid placed at his service by those less

gifted than himself in the details of field observation, and of museum illustration by coloured drawings or fac-simile modelling. This collection is already a nucleus of a very valuable, popular and illustrated history of insect friends and insect foes, the practical value of which is already appreciated and bearing good fruit for public benefit. On this collection, of which one hundred and fifty cases are more or less complete, Mr. Murray was working up to his latest days, leaving a large collection of oak-galls and illustrative drawings still in progress of arrangement. To assist in the circulation of information a series of guides to the collection were projected. These were to take the form of popular hand books to Entomology, and were to be prepared by Mr. Murray and published under government supervision. Of the eight intended volumes only one has appeared; this treats of the Aptera or wingless species, and was noticed in the *Canadian Entomologist* for July, 1877. In the midst of his busy labours he was called away. We have lost in him a man of varied accomplishments, a thorough, pains-taking Entomologist and a good Botanist. Those who knew him best will deeply feel his loss; not only will they miss the gifted naturalist, they will also grieve for the sudden removal of a friend so kind and true-hearted.

MR. T. V. WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

This talented Entomologist died on the 4th of January last, at his home in Teignmouth, Devonshire, at the age of 56, from disease of the lungs, with which he had been more or less afflicted for thirty years past. In early life Mr. Wollaston became well known for his valued researches into the Coleoptera of the Madeiran, Canarian and Cape Verd Archipelagos, which he personally explored. His valuable writings on the Coleopterous fauna of these islands, and especially his account of the insects of the Madeira group are well known to Entomologists in the "Insecta Maderiensia," published in 1854. Subsequently he published catalogues of the Coleoptera collected by him in these several groups of islands. His volume on the variation of species, dedicated to Mr. Chas. Darwin, and published in 1856, is well-known. His shorter papers, chiefly relating to Coleoptera, embodying the results of original research, contributed to English and foreign scientific journals, range over a period of more than thirty years. In the autumn of 1875, feeling it desirable to seek a warmer climate, he visited St. Helena, where he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the Coleoptera inhabiting the island of which work we have the record in his "Coleoptera Sanctæ Helenæ," lately published. This was Mr. Wollaston's last contribution to Entomological science, and is characteristic of its author in the finished elegance as well as clearness of its style. He returned to his home in the early summer of 1877, and thenceforward devoted himself to the task of arranging the valuable mass of information he had accumulated during his absence, and of which he leaves us the record in the work just referred to. He was a man of highly refined and accomplished mind, as well as of great scientific attainments, and will be much missed from the ranks of our leading naturalists, as well as by those whose progress he aided by his encouragement and counsel.

RECENT ENTOMOLOGICAL WORKS.

The following notices refer to some of the most valuable publications on Entomological and kindred subjects, which have appeared during the past year:—

Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich. Octavo pp. 286, with 110 illustrations; published by Thos. G. Newman & Son, Chicago.

We are indebted to our esteemed friend Cook for a copy of the second edition of this excellent work on Bee-culture, treating of the art in all its different branches in a clear, concise and interesting manner, showing throughout the author's thorough knowledge of the subject on which he writes. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which treats of the natural history of the honey-bee, the second on the Apiary, its care and management. It is well got up, and the illustrations are very good; we feel a pleasure in recommending it to all those interested in bee-culture. The fact that the first edition of 3,000 copies issued less than two years ago is exhausted, shows that the public have appreciated the author's efforts.

Entomological Contributions, No. iv., by J. A. Lintner.

We tender our sincere thanks to the author for an early copy of this fourth part of his admirable work, which appears in form similar to the previous issues, and occupies 144 pages.

It opens with a chapter on *Mermis acuminata*, a parasite on the larva of *Carpocapsa pomonella;* then an admirable account of the life history of the new Carpet Bug, *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, with magnified illustrations of the insect in its several stages; following which are chapters on *Isosoma vitis*, the Lepidoptera of the Adirondack region of New York, Collections of Noctuidæ at Sugar at Schenectady, on some Lepidoptera common to the United States and Patagonia, on *Lycæna neglecta*, new species of Californian Butterflies, on some species of *Nisoniades;* descriptions of new species of *Cerura*, *Xylina*, *Hypocala*, *Acidalia*, *Cidaria*, besides a number of valuable notes on Lepidoptera illustrative of their life history and habits and geographical distribution. Every subject is treated in the author's usual thorough and systematic manner, and the work forms a valuable addition to our constantly increasing Entomological literature.

On the Tongue (Lingua) of some Hymenoptera, by V. T. Chambers. From the Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, April, 1878—8vo. pp. 13.

This paper is very interesting and instructive, and is intended as a reply to the questions —What do bees eat? and How do they eat it? An illustration of a transverse section of a bee's tongue accompanies the text.

Manuscript Notes from My Journal: Cotton and the principal insects, &c., frequenting or injuring the plant in the United States, by Townend Glover.

This excellent contribution to economic Entomology is published uniformly with the previous portions of "Manuscript Notes from My Journal," reviewed in earlier numbers of the *Can. Ent.*, that is, in quarto form, the text written and etched by the author, and afterwards printed from stone. The admirable plates, 22 in number, constitute in this instance the most considerable portion of the work and illustrate not only the insects which injure the cotton crop, but also certain forms of fungoid disease to which the plant is subject. A work so instructive and useful as this would be to those engaged in this important branch of Southern agriculture should be widely circulated. The small edition published has been got up at at the author's own expense, who has distributed the copies with the most liberal hand, free of any charge, among the libraries of the various scientific societies in the country; they are not, however, accessible to the general public. The untiring industry of this talented Entomologist is a marvel to all those who know of his work. It affords us great pleasure to find that he has so far recovered from his late severe illness as to enable him to resume those Entomological studies in which he has so long taken a prominent part.

Descriptions of Noctuidæ, chiefly from California, by A. R. Grote. Extracted from the Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey; large 8vo., pp. 18, containing descriptions of thirty-three new species, chiefly of *Argrotis* and *Hadena*.

New Tineina from Texas, Food Plants of Tineina, and Index to the Described Tineina of the U. S. and Canada, by V. T. Chambers; also from the Bulletin of the U. S. Survey; large 8vo. pp. 88. In this pamphlet there are forty-two new species described. A catalogue of the food plants of the Tinena of America, as far as they are known, is given, followed by a very complete and useful index embracing all the described American species.

Antigeny, or Sexual Dimorphism in Butterflies, by Samuel H. Scudder, 8vo. pp. 8, from the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol. x.

The Insects of the Tertiary Beds at Quesnel, British Columbia, by Samuel H. Scudder, 8vo, pp. 15. From the Report of Progress, 1875-76, Geological Survey of Canada, containing descriptions ef twenty species of fossil insects.

Additions to the Insect Fauna of the Tertiary Beds at Quesnel, British Columbia, by Samuel H. Scudder. From the Report of Progress, 1876-77, Geological Survey of Canada, 8vo., pp. 8, containing description of six species of fossil insects.

Fossil Coleoptera from the Rocky Mountain Territories, by Samuel H. Scudder.

Extracted from Bulletin of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the territories, Vol. ii., No. 1, 8vo., pp. 10, in which are described thirty-one species of fossil Coleoptera.

Notice of the Butterflies collected by Dr. Edward Palmer in the arid regions of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, during the summer of 1877, by Samuel H. Scudder. From the Bulletin of the Survey, Vol. iv., No. 1, 8vo. pp. 5, containing references to forty-one species. We are very greatly indebted to the author for kindly sending us copies of the above valuable papers.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INDEX TO AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

We have lately received through the kindness of the author, Professor Townend Glover, a most valuable publication entitled "Manuscript Notes from my Journal," being an Entomological index to the names, &c., of insects occuring in the annual agricultural reports published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington from 1854 to the present time, with a list of the vegetable and animal substances injured or destroyed by them.

This work is published in quarto form, and uniform in style with the previous works of the same author on Diptera, Hemiptera and Orthoptera, noticed in the earlier volumes of this journal. The first 77 pages are occupied with an alphabetical list of the names of insects referred to in the various reports, with brief explanatory references. Following this we have a list of insects to a greater or less degree beneficial by destroying noxious insects, a paragraph on other agencies referred to as useful in the destruction of insects, concluding with a list occupying 21 pages, also alphabetically arranged, of vegetable and animal substances injured or destroyed by insects.

The compilation of this work has been attended with much labour, and furnishes another evidence of the untiring industry of the author. It will prove an invaluable help to all who desire to consult the pages of these reports for information on Entomological subjects, and it is much to be regretted that the edition is not sufficiently large to make it make it accessible to all who may be interested in Entomology.

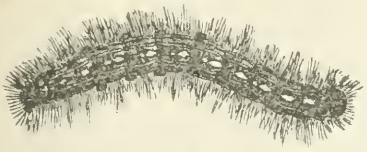
NOTES OF THE YEAR.

BY WM. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

The forest Tent Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa sylvatica*).

These troublesome caterpillars (see Fig. 5) have again been very abundant in the western section of our Province, and early in June when nearly full grown they fed with such energy as to greatly damage the foliage of both fruit and forest trees, and became quite a terror to many. They travel with such rapidity from place to place that small trees entirely cleaned one day may be swarming with them the next, and where such trees have been newly planted and have made but small growth, a single day's neglect may result in the loss of the entire foliage which would greatly jeopardize, if not entirely destroy the life of such specimens. There are many pains-taking cultivators of both fruit and ornamental trees who are attentive to their plantations and make it a point to visit them regularly and to destroy all the caterpillars they can find, but who are greatly perplexed and discouraged by the repeated and continued invasions they are subject to from the hosts of these hungry larvæ which swarm in the neglected orchards of careless neighbours and also among the forest trees in the woods. To meet such cases the following simple and inexpensive remedy is suggested—it has been tried and found to work admirably: Take a roll of cotton batting, open it out and cut into strips about three inches wide and tie one of these strips with a piece of twine tightly about the middle, to any part of the trunk of the tree so as to entirely encircle it. In attempting to cross this barrier the multitude of minute horny hooks which fringe the margins of the base of the thick fleshy feet of the caterpillar become so entangled among the fibres of the cotton that further progress is almost impracticable, and the hungry worm wishing to ascend will be found walking disconsolately around and around the tree looking in vain for some way over the difficult pass, as they have no means of getting into a tree other than that of craw-ing up it. When once the trees are cleaned, this simple remedy is most effectual in keeping them so, and its use will result in a great saving of time and labour.

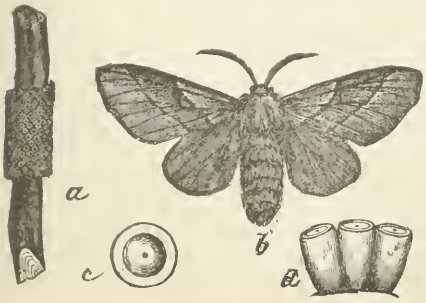
Fig. 5.



When large trees are swarming with the caterpillars—a very common occurrence in plentiful seasons—such should be visited every morning and the larvæ which are then congregated in masses on the trunks destroyed, which may be readily done by the vigourous use of a common broom.

A large number of these larvæ were destroyed this season by parasitic insects, many also by birds and by an unusual disease which for a time seemed epidemic among them. The survivors spun their silky cocoons in every available spot; between the leaves of trees and shrubs, in the corners of fences, the crevices in the rough bark of trees and other sheltered spots, and in a few days those which were free from parasites gave birth to the perfect moth, a female specimen of which is represented in Fig. 6 (after Riley), who speedily sets about accomplishing the end of her being by providing for a future generation. The well known egg cluster is shown at *a* (Fig. 6), the upper face of one of the eggs at *c* and the method of their arrangement at *d* in the same figure.

Fig. 6.



Some interesting observations have been made within the past year on these eggs including the discovery of a mite which devours many of them—these were communicated in a paper

published in the *Canadian Entomologist* for February, 1878, from which we quote the following :

Some time during the month of October last, we were informed by Mr. B. Gott, nurseryman of Arkona, Ont., that he had observed on cutting into clusters of the eggs of *Clisiocampa* that the larvæ were at that time fully formed, a fact he had discovered by the use of a magnifying lens. It was our intention to take an early opportunity of verifying this statement by examination of the eggs under higher powers of the microscope, but delayed doing so for want of time. During the latter part of November Mr. A. Puddicombe, one of the members of our Society here, a careful observer and good microscopist, independently made the same discovery by cutting into clusters of these eggs with a sharp knife. He submitted the results of his observations at a meeting of the London Branch of the Entomological Society, held early in December, when the eggs were opened and examined under the microscope. We found the interior of the eggs perfectly dry, with a pearly lustre, the larvæ fully developed and only waiting warmth before making their escape. When the upper end of the egg was removed, the larvæ would frequently push their heads out and move them actively about, occasionally crawling almost or entirely out of the shell. Examinations have thus since been frequently made with eggs both of *C. sylvatica* and *C. Americana*. In several instances where the egg clusters have been kept in a warm room for a week or two, the larvæ, mistaking the warmth for that of spring, have eaten their way out of the shells, and finding no food, have died. These details, we think, are sufficient to establish the interesting fact that the larvæ of both these species mature early in the fall and hybernate inside the egg, waiting the warmth of spring before eating their way out.

Recently we devoted an evening to the microscopic examination of these egg clusters, having previously collected a number of them for this purpose. In many instances it was found that the glutinous coating which covers the clusters was imperfect, that a piece here and there had disappeared, leaving the eggs bare, and in some cases patches of the exposed eggs were empty. To ascertain, if possible, the cause of this, some of such affected clusters were cut into, when they were found to be colonized by mites. The outside gummy matter is of a sufficiently porous texture to afford abundant shelter to these little friends, who had evidently eaten into the eggs and devoured the young larvæ, and had also consumed the missing portions of the gummy covering. In the range of a single section of an egg mass some eggs would be found inhabited by the larvæ uninjured, while out of others would proceed several (in some cases as many as five) active little mites, who, when thus disturbed, would run in and out of their dwelling places, and keep up a peculiar drumming motion with their tiny antennæ. We found what where probably two different forms of the same species of mite, the one so small that four or five or more could find ample room and to spare within a single egg-shell, and these were very active and nearly transparent; the other much larger, of a pale red colour, with bright red eyes, sluggish in its movements and only one in each egg; indeed, one specimen nearly filled an egg. On the outside of some of the clusters were found some round pale red eggs, which we presumed were the eggs of these mites. From their structure the mites appeared to belong to the genus *Trombidium*.

We have submitted examples of these insects and egg clusters to Dr. H. Hagen, of Cambridge, Mass., and he has kindly and promptly examined them and confirmed the correctness of the views above advanced. Dr. Hagen says that he found the supposed mite eggs both empty and full of the small, active, white creatures, that these active specimens are doubtless the young of the larger red form, which latter is .04 inch long, and he is of opinion that it belongs to *Trombidium*. He further says: "In the whole European literature I have not been able to find anything about Acari eating eggs, so the fact seems new and is very important."

On almost every cluster we have examined we have found more or less of these mites, and if they are thus generally distributed over the whole district inhabited by the moths, they must prove a most efficient check to the undue multiplication of *Clisiocampa*. In No. 8 of our last volume we drew attention to the fact of the enormous abundance of the larvæ of *C. sylvatica* last year in many of the western portions of Ontario, and to the further fact that we had found a large number of the larvæ to be infested by parasites, both Dipterous and Hymenopterous. Notwithstanding this, large numbers matured and their egg clusters are numerously distributed over almost every forest and fruit tree. We have no evidence that

birds devour many of them, hence we warmly welcome this new found friend, who has doubtless been silently working in our interest for many years past. In 1868 the larva of *sylvatica* was almost as abundant as it was last summer, while in 1869 very few were to be found. By the light of these observations it is easy to see that these destructive insects may be decimated by one or two methods, or by both ; in the first place, by the enormous increase of these mite enemies, or by the occurrence of a severe frost following a few warm days in spring, during which by the heat of the sun the larvæ have been incited to activity, and having left their snug winter quarters, have, while in a feeble and comparatively unprotected state, been destroyed by cold.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE VINES OF THE CUCUMBER, SQUASH AND MELON.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (*Diabrotica vittata.*)

Probably during no season for many years past have the growers of the squash, melon and cucumber in the western part of the Province been so pestered with destructive insects as during the past year. The little striped cucumber beetle, fig. 7, seems to have been everywhere common and in many localities most destructive. This beetle feeds on the tender leaves of the young plants and damages the buds and young shoots of later growth, while its larva attacks the stems of the vines boring into them, and thus destroying the plants. It makes its appearance very early in the season as soon as the young plants appear, and sometimes it even penetrates the earth in search of the growing seeds. It is about a quarter of an inch long, of a bright yellow colour, with a black head and stripes of black on the wing covers, the underside of the abdomen and feet also are black. A few days later the female deposits her eggs near the roots of the vines which, in due course, hatch into tiny whitish worms, which burrow in the stems until full grown, when they are about one-third of an inch long and as thick as a good sized pin. Fig. 8 shows this larva magnified—1 showing the back, 2 a side view, the shorter lines to the left indicate the natural size. They attain maturity in about a month when they leave the plant and descend into the earth and form little cavities where they transform to chrysalids. They are less than a fifth of an inch in length, of a whitish colour ; the extremity of the abdomen ending in two rather long spines. In fig. 9 is shown a front and back view of the pupa enlarged. In the course of a fortnight the perfect beetle matures when it escapes from a state of inactivity to continue its work of destruction. There are usually not less than three broods in each year, the fall brood wintering in the chrysalis state.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

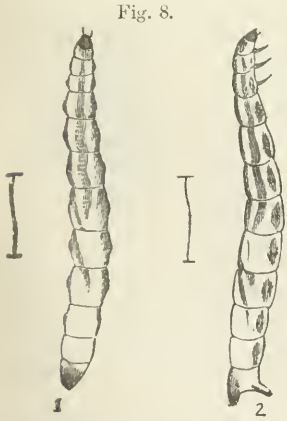


Fig. 9.

As a remedy, Paris-green has been recommended, mixed with flour, and sprinkled on the vines. A strong decoction of Smartweet is also spoken highly of by some, but the surest method of protection is to cover the vines while young with small wooden frames, covered with gauze on the top. This can be very cheaply done, and will entirely remedy the evil.

THE SQUASH BUG. (*Coreis tristis*).

This insect, fig. 10, has also been very abundant and proved a serious loss to many market-gardeners by its enormous increase, and the destructive effects of the presence of so many of its young on the vines of the squash and melon.

Fig. 10.

During the winter these bugs, full grown, remain in a torpid state, secluded in nooks and crevices, from whence they issue during the first warm days of spring. As soon as the vines of the squash have put forth a few leaves, the female bug begins to lay her eggs, which she does chiefly at night, depositing them in little patches on the underside; the eggs being glued to the surface. There, in a few days, they hatch into young bugs, which at once begin to suck the sap from the leaves by means of their proboscis, which is thrust into the leaf for this purpose. The young are short and plump, of a pale ash colour, and emit the same disagreeable odour as that which characterizes the parent. During their growth they shed their skins several times, gradually developing wings and retaining their activity throughout until they attain to the perfect winged state. At first they live together in little swarms on the underside of the leaves, which in consequence of the numerous punctures of the insects, and the quantity of sap imbibed by them, soon wither and appear as if scorched by fire. When the leaves have been exhausted in this way, they are deserted for fresh ones, and thus the work of destruction goes rapidly on.

The eggs are not all laid at one time, but like the Colorado potato beetle, the eggs and young may be found in their various stages of development throughout the summer.

The perfect bug measures six-tenths of an inch in length, is of a blackish colour above, and a dirty ochre-yellow beneath, while the sharp lateral edges of the abdomen which project beyond the closed wing covers are spotted with ochre-yellow. The thin overlapping portion of the wing cover is black, the wings transparent, but dusky at their tips.

To prevent the ravages of these insects they should be sought for early in the season and destroyed before they have an opportunity of laying their eggs. To this end they may be looked for about the last of June or beginning of July, when the dusky creatures may be found under the leaves on the ground, or on the stems of the vines close to the ground. If eggs have been laid they should be sought out and crushed. A short time spent in this way early in the season will save much disappointment afterwards.

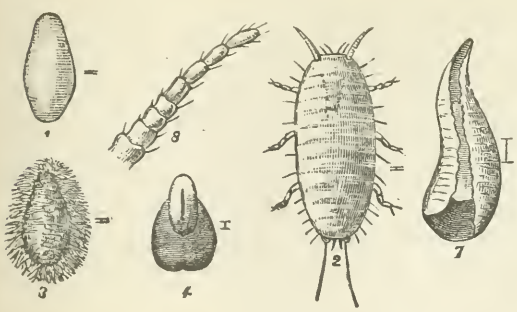
The Oyster-shell Bark Louse of the Apple-tree *(Aspidiotus conchiformis).*

Fig. 11.

The spread of this insect which is represented in figure 11, seems to depend very much on the nature of its surroundings. If it finds its way into an orchard where the soil is damp and the drainage imperfect, and the roots of the trees consequently unhealthy, the stunted and weakened growth which naturally results, is very favourable to the spread of this pest, and in such locations it is not uncommon to see branches of trees almost entirely covered with them, while other trees on adjacent higher ground will be almost or quite free from their attacks. Within the last two or three years we have several times found them attacking the branches of pear-trees, but in these instances their increase seems limited, and they do not thrive as on the apple. In Prof. Riley's fifth Annual Report, he states that they attack the currant, plum, pear, cherry and apricot. On the twigs of the apple, when allowed unmolested possession, they multiply in amazing numbers, and notwithstanding their extreme minuteness individually, yet by their constant and combined efforts in sucking the juices of the tree, they induce such a diseased state of the branches as is very discouraging to witness.

The name "Oyster-shell Bark Louse," has in this instance been suggested by the form of the scale which closely resembles that of an elongated oyster-shell. In colour it is ashen gray, much like the bark to which it is attached. This scale is formed by the mother-insect from exudations from her body during the summer, and about the end of August or beginning of September there will be found a quantity of very minute eggs beneath each scale. Having completed her work, the parent dies, but the eggs remain under the scale all through the winter until the following spring. Early in June, but sometimes, if the season is backward, a little later, the eggs hatch and produce

Fig. 12.



a number of very small plant lice (fig. 12),—2, which during the first hot day following, leave the enclosure they have so long occupied and scatter over the branches of the tree, attaching themselves by preference to the succulent terminal twigs. For a few days they retain the power of moving about, but after they once attach themselves to any one spot and begin to suck the sap there, they never move again, but remain as stationary as if they were a part of the twig itself. After a time each one becomes covered with a white waxy secretion, that issues from the body in the form of very fine threads (3) and which gradually results in the formation of a scale, such as is shown in the figure.

Remedies.—As the scale is tough and not easily penetrated, it is evident that the insect is most easily destroyed during the short time that intervenes between the escape of the young insect and the formation of the new scale. At that period, a strong solution of soap in lye applied to the branches with a brush is very effectual. During the winter and early spring months, much good may be effected by scraping the infested limbs, and thus detaching the scales, after which paint the parts with a mixture made by boiling tobacco leaves in strong lye and afterwerds thickening it with soft soap to the consistence of paint. A coating of linseed oil has also been recommended. Several insects prey on these lice, a very small fly, a species of *chalcis*, feeds in the larval state on the eggs; mites also destroy them.

The Maple Tree Borer (*Clytus Speciosus.*)

Fig. 13.

This destructive insect (see fig. 13), briefly referred to by Mr. Bethune in our last Report, is increasing rapidly, and in many places proving very destructive to our sugar-maple trees, particularly to such as are planted along our streets. Preventive measures should be resorted to very generally, and we would strongly recommend the practice of painting the bark of the trees late in June or early in July with soft soap, reduced with strong lye to the consistence of cream. If this application is made on a warm day it soon dries and is then not easily removed by rain. An alkaline coating of this sort is extremely objectionable to the insect, who will usually, when selecting trees on which to deposit her eggs, carefully avoid placing her progeny in the way of such pernicious compounds, and even if she should err in this respect, the probabilities are that the newly hatched larva would perish in the effort to eat through the bark thus coated.

In our Report for 1872 there is an excellent article on this insect, from which, for the benefit of such as may not have access to that document, we condense the following relating to the life history of this troublesome pest. The beetles may generally be seen reposing quietly on the trunks of the trees during the day time. They are more active at night, which period they select for their excursions in search of their mates. The beetle lays its eggs upon the trunk of the maple in the months of July and August.

The larvæ hatched from these eggs are long, whitish, fleshy grubs, with deeply marked transverse incisions on the body. Their legs, which are six in number, are only rudimentary, and are of no service in locomotion; it is by means of the alternate contraction and extension of the rings or segments of the body that these little creatures force their way through the wooden tunnels in which they live, and in order to further assist their progress, each segment is furnished with fleshy tubercles capable of protrusion, and which, being pressed against the sides of their retreats, enable them to thrust forward by

degrees the other segments. As the grub has to feed upon very hard material, it is provided with strong horny jaws, and the head which is slightly bent downwards, is also covered with a strong horny skin. The grubs penetrate the bark, under which they lie dormant during the winter, and in the succeeding spring and summer they pierce further in, running long, winding galleries up and down the trunk. The larvæ probably remain more than one year in this condition, and then change into pupæ, in which state they are at first, whitish and very soft, but gradually harden and darken, until the time arrives when the beetle is perfectly matured, and forcing a passage through the outer bark, near which it has instinctively eaten its way whilst yet a grub, emerges into the open air.

Their attacks can easily be detected by the sawdust and exuviæ that they cast out of their burrows, and in the spring, whilst still near the surface, it is quite possible to kill them by means of a stout piece of wire, or the judicious use of a good sharp knife.

The New Carpet Bug (*Anthenus scrophulariæ*).

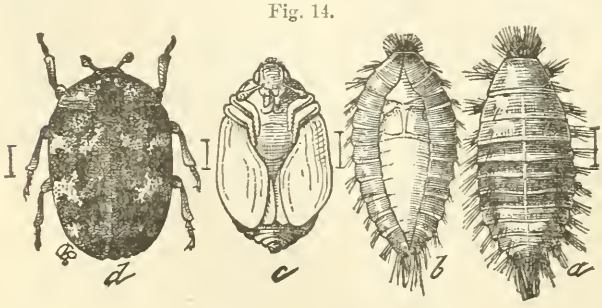
As this new pest, but lately introduced from Europe, is very probably in our midst, carrying quietly on its destructive work, we have thought it desirable to present our readers with as full details of its history and methods of working as possible, so that it may be recognized wherever it appears. Since we have had no opportunity of personal investigation in this instance, the following has been condensed from an excellent report on the insect by Prof. J. A. Lintner, of Albany, N.Y., in the fourth part of his entomological contributions.

During the summer of 1874 notices appeared in various newspapers of the ravages of a carpet bug, quite different in its appearance and in the character of its depredations from the well-known carpet moth, *Tinea tapetzella*. It was said to be found beneath the borders of carpets where nailed to the floor, eating in those portions numerous holes of an inch or more in diameter. Occasionally it located itself in the crevices left by the joinings of the floor, following which entire breadths of carpet would be cut across as by scissors. In several instances carpets had been destroyed, new ones as readily as older. The insect was described as a small ovate object, about one-eighth of an inch in length, thickly clothed with numerous short bristle-like hairs, and terminating in a pencil of these, forming a tail. It was exceedingly active in its motions and when disturbed in its concealment would glide away beneath the bare boards or some other convenient crevice so quickly as in most instances to elude capture. They were found only during the summer months.

In July, 1876, Prof. Lintner secured a number of the larvæ taken under the carpets of his own residence, in Schenectady, where their presence had not been suspected until search was made; they were fed upon pieces of carpet in order to rear them. In September they had evidently matured, and had assumed their quiescent pupal state within the skin of the larva, first rent by a split along the back for the escape of the perfect insect. In October the first perfect beetles emerged, when, being new to Mr. Lintner, they were sent to Dr. Le Conte, the distinguished Coleopterist, of Philadelphia, for determination. He returned answer that they were the *Anthenus scrophulariæ*—a species well known in Europe for its destructiveness, but now for the first time detected in this country.

The accompanying figure 14, kindly furnished by Prof. Lintner, was drawn by Prof. Riley, and represents this insect in three of its stages, viz.:—*a*, the larva; *c*, the pupa; and *d*, the imago or beetle. At *b* the skin of the larva, after the beetle has emerged from the fissure on the back, is shown. The figures are enlarged, the lines beside them representing the natural size.

Fig. 14.



The larva—the form in which it is usually found when pursuing its ravages beneath the carpets—measures at maturity about three sixteenths of an inch in length. A number of hairs radiate from its last segment in nearly a semi-circle, but are more thickly clustered in line with the body, forming a tail-like projection almost

as long as the body. This terminal pencil of hairs is not shown in its full extent in the figure, doubtless taken from an immature individual. The entire length of the insect, including the pencil of hairs, is, in the largest specimens, nearly three-eighths of an inch. Measured across the body and the lateral hairs, its breadth just equals the length of the body. An ordinary magnifier will show the front part of the body, where no distinct head is to be seen, thickly set with short brown hairs, and a few longer ones. Similar short hairs clothe the body, somewhat longer on the sides, where they tend to form small tufts. Towards the hinder end may be seen on each side three longer tufts (thrice as long) projecting laterally, but these are not always visible, as the insect, by the aid of a peculiar muscular arrangement, has the power of folding them out of sight along its sides. The body has the appearance of being banded in two shades of brown, the darker band being the central portion of each ring, and the lighter the connecting portion of the rings known as the incisure. By turning it upon its back the six little legs, of which it makes such good use, can be seen, in vigorous efforts to regain its former position—its struggles while in this condition sometimes producing a series of jumps of about an eighth of an inch in length.

Having attained its full growth, it prepares for its pupal change without the construction of a cocoon or any other provision than merely seeking some convenient retreat. Here it remains in a quiet state, unaltered in external appearance, except somewhat contracted in length, until it has nearly completed its pupation, when the skin is rent along its back, and through the fissure the pupa is seen. A few weeks having passed, the pupal skin in its turn is split dorsally, and the brightly-coloured wing-covers of the beetle are disclosed. Still a few additional days of repose are required for its full development, when the now fully matured beetle crawls from its protective coverings of pupal case and larval skin, and appears in its perfect form.

The earliest beetles emerge in the month of October, and continue to make their appearance during the fall, winter and spring months. Soon after their appearance probably, they pair, and the females deposit their eggs for another brood of the carpet-eating larvæ.

The beetle is quite small—smaller than would be expected from the size of the larva—being only about one eighth of an inch long and one-twelfth broad. Its form is almost a perfect ellipse as seen from above; its back and under surface are quite rounded. When turned upon its back, it often for a few minutes counterfeits death, with its legs so closely folded to the surface as scarcely to be seen, and in this state the ordinary observer, might be at a loss to distinguish the lower from the upper side.

It is a beautifully marked little insect in its contrasting colours of white, black and scarlet, arranged as follows: the edge of each wing-cover where they meet on the back is bordered with red (forming a central red line), with three red projections from it outwardly, one on the middle of the back, and toward each end. Take a straight line and divide in four equal parts by three cross-lines, and we have nearly the position of these projections. At the extreme tip of the wing-covers is a widening of the bordering line, making almost a fourth projection from it. The first projection, near the head, is connected with a white spot, running upwardly on the middle of the front border of the wing-cover. On the outer border of the wing-covers are three white spots nearly opposite the red projections. The intermediate spaces are black. The segments of the body beneath are covered with pale red scales and the thoracic region with whitish scales.

It does not confine itself wholly to carpets, but it also infests and injures various articles of wearing apparel, hanging in closets or laid away in drawers. It will also destroy furs, leather and natural history objects.

A convenient place in which to discover the beetle is upon the windows of the infested rooms during the day, and they are found in the greatest abundance during the month of May. Should investigation show that the beetle is drawn to the windows before the deposition of its eggs, their ready capture and destuction at this time will offer an easy method of preventing their increase.

Should this insect become generally common, it is difficult to conceive how, under such a visitation the comfort of carpets can still be indulged in within our homes. Even now when it has barely commenced its ravages, it is reported as having inflicted very serious pecuniary losses in several instances, where carpets have been entirely ruined, and such terror has its presence imparted, that not a few prudent housekeepers have already abandoned the customary nailing of their carpets to the floor, that frequent examinations

may be made during the summer months for the discovery and destruction of the unwelcome guest.

It will unquestionably prove an exceedingly difficult pest to dislodge. The ordinary applications of camphor, pepper, tobacco, turpentine, carbolic acid, &c., are powerless against it. An effectual means of destruction, and preventive of new invasions is yet to be discovered. The free use of benzine has been recommended to saturate cotton with it, and fill the joinings of the floors and crevices beneath the base boards. This is to be done during the winter months, at which time the insect will be occupying these retreats, either in its perfect beetle form, or as eggs deposited for another brood. To either of these the direct application of benzine would be fatal, but on account of its extreme inflammability it would require to be used with great caution. Kerosene oil used in a similar manner would doubtless be equally efficient.

From the serious nature of its depredations, the secrecy with which it conducts them and the extreme difficulty with any known appliance of eradicating it—it becomes very important that it should from the outset be combatted by every means which may give promise of success.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS.

BY JOSEPH WILLIAMS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

The Lacewing Fly—*Chrysopa.*

This beautiful insect belongs to the order Neuroptera, of which other well-known and representative members are the Dragon flies and the Ephemerids or May flies.

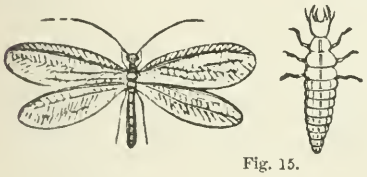


Fig. 15.

The accompanying figure gives a good idea of the form of this fly, as well as that of the eggs and larva.

The wings of the adult fly are large and broad, and pressed against the sides of the body when at rest; the antennæ are long, delicate, and many-jointed; and the head is small, with two very prominent and rounded eyes. Although the form may be accurately given, it is impossible, in an engraving, to do justice to the wonderful and delicate beauty of the insect, about which is not one particle either black or white. Its body, head and thorax are leaf green, and its wings are wide, thin, gauzy, and glossed with changing hues of green and pink, according to the angle at which the light falls on them.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, in his "Insects at Home," gives an excellent description of an English *Chrysopa*, which is so nearly identical with ours, that we may use his graphic words in this connection.

"The chief beauty of the insect lies, however, in its eyes, which, without the aid of a magnifying glass, look like two tiny beads of burnished gold, and have earned for the insect the popular name of the 'Golden Eye,' of which the Greek word *Chrysopa* is but a translation. But if the insect be placed under the microscope, and a brilliant light be directed on the eyes, a wonderful change takes place. They are very convex in form, and the hexagonal facets are marked with extreme boldness, considering the small size of the organ. They are so clearly defined, indeed, that even with a common pocket magnifier of low power they can be easily distinguished.

"Were the eye to be simple brown or even black it would be a beautiful object, in consequence of these hexagonal lenses, but over the whole surface of the compound eye plays a brilliant combination of colour. Every separate hexagon looks like a framework of burnished gold, changing with the shifting light into various hues of rich green and carmine. In fact the whole eye looks very much like a hemispherical brooch, entirely covered with emeralds and rubies.

"It is rather hard on the insect to expose it to this strong light, which is needed to bring out its beauties, for it is a lover of darkness, and only comes out after sunset, when it may be observed fluttering with apparently aimless flight in the air. But it is impossible to see the full splendour of this magnificent object without exposing the insect to some inconvenience. A dead specimen is useless, for the colour departs alike from the body and the eye. As to the pale green of the body, it is the most fugitive colour that an insect can possess, while the more gorgeous hues of the eye vanish soon after the life departs, and very little is left of their once magnificent beauty. Would that some method could be discovered of preserving the two fugitive tints of this lovely insect. There is a specimen now before me which has only been dead some forty-eight hours, and already the tender

green of its body is fading, and the fiery splendour of its eyes is quenched. Lovely as is the insect to the eye, it can offend another sense most grievously, for it possesses a peculiarly evil odour, which attaches itself strongly to the finger that crushes it, and cannot be removed without many washings.

"The Lacewing fly is allied to the Ant-lions, of which we have no genuine representative in England. When in the larval state it is very predaceous, as is betokened by its large and curved mandibles. It feeds mostly on Aphides, of which it devours vast numbers, draining them of their juices, and then covering itself with the emptied bodies of its victims, so as to render itself scarcely distinguishable from the lichens among which it mostly lives. The neck of the larva is very flexible so that it can dart its head in any direction in order to seize its prey. It can eat two large aphides in one minute, and is so voracious that if two Lacewing larvæ meet each other they are sure to fight, and the conqueror is equally sure to eat the vanquished combatant. These larvæ are quick in their growth, and do not require much more than a fortnight before they pass into the pupal state, provided only that they can find an abundant supply of aphides on which to feed. When full fed, the larva spins a cocoon, in which it passes into the pupal and perfect stages. Like the Ant-lion, to which it is allied, it packs itself up in a wonderfully small compass, for the cocoon is only as large as a sweet pea, and very much in the same shape.

"The eggs of the Lacewing fly are quite as remarkable as the cocoon. They are generally deposited on leaves, but instead of being laid directly on the leaf, every egg is fastened to the end of a slender foot stalk about half an inch in length. The footstalk is formed from a viscous matter secreted by the female, and is delicately white and translucent. Mr. G. A. Butler, of the British Museum, told me that he has kept Lacewing flies, and often seen them lay their eggs. The end of the abdomen is first pressed against the leaf, and a tiny drop of the viscous matter deposited. The abdomen is then raised quickly, so as to draw out a thread, which becomes stiff and hard almost as soon as it comes in contact with the air. Then the insect pauses a little, and rapidly places an egg on the end of the thread, fixing it there with another tiny drop of the secretion. The eggs are always laid in groups. Some specimens in my own collection are laid along a lilac twig, and in all of them the remains of the viscous drops are apparent in the form of a partly conical footstalk, much resembling in shape and translucency the foot and stem of a wine-glass. The eggs themselves are pure white, and, when viewed through a microscope, have something of a papery aspect. They bear a curious resemblance to the capsules of certain mosses, and indeed have been described and figured in books as specimens of British moss."

The eggs of our Canadian Lacewing fly differ in colour from those mentioned in the foregoing description; they are of a pale green colour when newly deposited, but before hatching they become whitish, and each shows two or three faint dusky transverse bands. The larva leaves the egg in about a week from the time it is deposited, through an opening which it gnaws in the summit, and the shell remains empty, supported on its stalk, somewhat shrivelled, and of a white colour.

It is the larva of the Lacewing fly which renders such valuable service as to entitle it to a foremost place among our insect friends. This larva feeds on the aphides or plant-lice, which are so abundant on our fruit and forest trees, as well as on lesser plants.

In the Report of this Society for 1877 will be found an excellent article on these aphides or plant-lice, by W. Saunders, from which we learn "that in the case of the grain aphis, the wingless females become mothers when three days old, and thereafter produce four little ones every day, so that even in the short space of twenty days, the progeny of one specimen, if all were preserved from destruction, would number upwards of two millions." It is very evident, that were these creatures permitted to increase and multiply at their natural rate without material check, ere a few months had elapsed, every green thing on the face of the earth would be so covered with them as to cause general destruction. Now, one of the most effective enemies of these lice is the larva under consideration. Mr. Saunders says:—"the young larva begins at once to seek its food, and if it finds itself in the midst of a colony of plant lice, many of these speedily fall victims to its enormous appetite, but if not so favourably situated, a vigorous search is generally rewarded by the finding of a cluster of insects' eggs, or some newly hatched caterpillars, either of which will furnish our young traveller with a dainty meal. The larvæ of the different species vary somewhat in colour and ornamentation, but in most instances the ground colour is of a dull reddish brown, and there are

whitish markings along the sides, and a dark central stripe. They all have long, narrow bodies, and are furnished with six rather long legs, and two long and slender, but powerful jaws, curved like a sickle, and down each side of the body is a row of tubercles, each tubercle being tipped with a cluster of spreading hairs or spines. Dr. Fitch mentions a novel use to which these hairs are put. He says that these voracious creatures often conceal themselves from view by placing the empty skins of the victims they have devoured, between their radiating bristles so that they adhere, and thus completely hide the insect from view. It is the skins of the woolly plant lice that they mostly employ for this purpose, and thus covered they resemble a little mass of white down adhering to the bark of the tree, presenting just such an appearance as does a little colony of woolly plant lice. By this device they are enabled to approach their victims without exciting their alarm, and to quietly devour them one by one."

The larva of one of the Lacewing flies is also an enemy of another pest of all orchards —the Curculio. In the "American Entomologist," vol. i., we find it stated that the larva of a *Chrysopa* was found inside a peach which had been badly bored by a Curculio, and the larva of the *Chrysopa* was actually preying on that of the Curculio, one half of which it had already sucked dry. The observer who reported this case states that he has since found over a hundred of these Lacewing larvæ engaged in the same good work.

In the autumn of 1846, Dr. Shimer observed the larvæ of a common species of Lacewing fly (*Chrysopa plorabunda*, Fitch) feeding voraciously on Chinch Bugs, which had swarmed over a field of fodder-corn, and were rapidly destroying it. The Lacewing flies were so abundant that this observer states that there were one or more of them for every stalk of the thickly sown corn, and every stroke of the cutter would raise three or four dozen of them, presenting quite an interesting spectacle as they staggered along in their awkward, unsteady flight. Dr. Shimer reared great numbers of the larvæ to the mature state by feeding them on Chinch Bugs, and his account of the operations of the larvæ when in captivity is so interesting we give it in full, from Dr. Shimer's Paper in *Proc. Ent. Soc.. Phil.*, IV., pp. 209, 210.

"I placed one of the larvæ in a vial after having captured it in the field in the very act of devouring Chinch Bugs of all sizes, and subsequently introduced into the vial a number of Chinch Bugs. They had hardly reached the bottom before it seized one of the largest ones, pierced it with its long jaws, held it almost motionless for about a minute while it was sucking the juices from the body of its victim, and then threw down the lifeless shell. In this way I saw it destroy in quick succession about a dozen bugs. Towards the last, as its appetite was becoming satiated, it spent five or more minutes sucking the juices from the body of one bug. After this bountiful repast it remained motionless for an hour or more, as if asleep. Never for a single moment during the feast did it pause in the work. When not in possession of a bug it was on the search for, or in pursuit of, others. It manifested much eagerness in the pursuit of its prey, yet not with a lion-like boldness, for on several occasions I observed a manifest timorousness, a halting in the attack, as if conscious of danger in its hunting expeditions, although there was none. Sometimes, when two or more bugs were approaching rapidly, it would shrink back from the attack, and, turning aside, go in pursuit of others. At length, awakening, it would renew the assault as before. On one occasion, when it was on the side of the vial, two inches up, with a large bug in its mouth, I jarred the vial, so that it fell to the bottom and rolled over and over, but, holding on to its prey, it regained its footing and mounted up to its former position. Occasionally the Chinch Bugs would hasten to escape when pursued, as if in some degree conscious of danger."

Here we may insert the opinion of Dr. Le Baron, State Entomologist for Illinois, U. S., in his second Annual Report, which is that it is only occasionally that the Lacewings are seen where Chinch Bugs abound, and they are nowhere numerous enough to make any perceptible impression on their multitudinous host.

The larvæ of the Apple Leaf Skeletonizer (*Pempelia Hammondi*, Riley), is also preyed upon by the larvæ of some Lacewing fly, and its round, white cocoon may often be found among the skeletonized leaves. (Riley's Fourth Annual Report for State Missouri, p. 45.)

These benefits are not all to be ascribed to the larvæ of one Lacewing fly, for there are several species (*Chrysopa oculata*, Say; *C. plorabunda*, Fitch; *C. rufilabris*, Burm., &c.)

which are concerned, but they are so much alike that it requires an experienced entomologist to distinguish them.

Tiger Beetles.

Order, *Coleoptera;* Family, *Cicindelidæ.*

Among the many common insects to be observed on a warm sunny day, none are more noticeable than our friends, the Tiger Beetles, both from their brilliant colouring and their rapid flight. These two characters are likely to induce the observer to attempt to capture them, but this is not always an easy matter, for these insects are very rapid in their movements, and, although they cannot fly long distances without frequently alighting, yet they manage by craft to escape their pursuer unless he has considerable patience. It is noticed that when one of these insects alights from a short flight, he does so with his head to his pursuer, whom he is careful always to keep in sight. They are most easily taken by a small net.

The Tiger Beetles frequent sandy banks and roads or other spots which are fully exposed to the light and warmth of the sun and free from vegetation. They delight in the full glare of the sun, but in cloudy weather disappear, to reappear with the sunshine. The Cicindelas have received the common name of Tiger Beetles on account of their ravages amongst other insects, pursuing and destroying incessantly all weaker creatures they encounter. But it is this very character which renders them worthy to be classed among our insect friends, as we shall see when we come to speak of their life.

We insert here life size illustrations of some of our Canadian species:—*Cicindela vulgaris*, Say; *C. purpurea*, Riv.; *C. hirticollis*, Say; *C. sex-guttata*, Fabr.; *C. generosa*, Dej.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

Cicindela vulgaris, Say (fig. 16), our most common species, is of a dull purplish colour above, and a beautiful bright brassy green underneath. On each of the elytra, or wing-covers, are three whitish irregular stripes. It is a little over half an inch in length and about a quarter of an inch in breadth, and has very long curved jaws of great power, and long slender legs.

C. purpurea, Riv., or the purple Tiger Beetle, is nearly as large as the preceding, and has markings as in fig. 17; its general colour is a beautiful metallic purple.

C. hirticollis, Say (fig. 18), is commonly called the hairy-necked Tiger Beetle, owing to the presence of a number of whitish hairs along the side of the middle segments of the body. It is a little smaller than *C. vulgaris.*

C. sex-guttata, Fabr. (fig. 19), is one of the most handsome of this family, its general colour being a very brilliant metallic green, and having six tiny white spots on its wing-covers.

C. generosa, Dej. (fig. 20), is a large and handsome species, occasionally found in Ontario, especially among the sand banks along the shores of Lake Huron.

In the life of a Tiger Beetle there are four stages:—The egg, the grub or larva, the pupa or chrysalis, and the imago or perfect insect; therefore it is said to undergo complete metamorphosis, in contra-distinction to some other insects which have not the same number of stages in their existence, and are consequently said to undergo incomplete metamorphosis.

The egg is deposited by the female in some favourable spot in the ground, where the larva, when born, will be able to secure food. The egg is hatched, and the larva comes forth a truly hideous-looking grub. (Fig. 21.) Compared with the rest of his body, his head is enormous, of a brownish colour, horny, and surmounted by two tremendous, curved jaws. This creature has three pairs of legs, and on the ninth segment or ring of its body are two large tubercles, each terminating in a pair of recurved hooks, and of a yellowish white colour. The larva is very voracious, and devours great numbers of insects, which it entraps in a very artful manner. It digs a hole in diameter about as large as a lead pencil, and said to be a foot or more in depth. To do this it hoists itself round, loads its broad head with as much dirt as it can carry, and deposits it around the mouth of the hole, forming a species of pit-fall, which sets itself in motion the moment anything endeavours to pass it. The grub clambers up near the top of this hole by means of the spines on his back together with his legs, and lies in wait for its victims. As soon as an unsuspecting insect ventures within reach, it is suddenly seized in the powerful jaws of our larva and carried underground, there to be devoured at leisure. It is diffiult to watch these proceedings, because these creatures are very mistrustful, and retire into their holes when alarmed. When the time arrives for the next step in its metamorphosis, the larva enlarges the bottom of the hole, stops up the entrance with earth, and awaits the change. It remains in the pupa state underground all winter, and emerges in the spring as the imago or perfect insect.

Fig. 21.

In this last or adult state, this insect is as ferocious as was the larva. It lives by continual warfare, subsisting on the bodies of weaker insects, of which it destroys great numbers. Their remarkable activity in running and their powerful jaws enable them to secure abundance of food, and thus they rid man of many insects which are, no doubt, very injurious to him, and as they are not known to injure anything that is of any advantage to us in any way, we feel no hesitation in including them among our Insect Friends, and bespeak for them the consideration of those disposed to kill them. Their bite is inoffensive, and not painful.

Carnivorous Ground Beetles.

Order, *Coleptera ;* Family, *Carabidæ.*

The members of this family are not so nearly alike in appearances and habits as are those in the Cicindela family, therefore we will describe the characters of a few of the more common in detail, and mention their claims to the care and protection of all interested in the various branches of agriculture.

One of the most common species of this large family is *Calosoma calidum*, Fabr. (Fig. 22), which is commonly called the Fiery Ground Beetle, or the glowing Calosoma, owing to the presence on its wing-covers of six rows of spots of a glistening coppery colour. This beetleis very common in Canada, especially in the spring—May and June—when it may be found in the moist soil under stones and logs, which it prefers to hot and dry places. Its general colour is shining black, relieved by the six rows of copper coloured spots previously mentioned ; it has three pairs of long and strong legs ; and its eyes are large and very prominent, and enable the beetle to see its prey at a long distance. Its jaws are large and powerful.

Fig. 22.

This calosoma is a relentless enemy of other insects in two of its stages, for we find that both in its grub or larval state, as well as in its perfected state, it destroys great numbers of insect pests. The larva is, when full grown, a fat grub, slightly longer than the perfect insect, tapers gradually from the middle to each extremity, and is armed behind with two curved spines.

From Mr. Riley's First Report (Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of the State of Missouri.) we learn that " this larva has very appropriately been called the cut-worm lion by

Dr. Shimer, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, who gives the following account of its mode of transformation to the perfect beetle : ' The fat full grown larva of *Calosoma calidum* chooses a hard piece of ground, as a waggon road in the field, where it bores into to pass the pupa state. I have seen them many hours in boring a few inches. These fierce insects often wage terrible battles when they encounter each other, and they will eat each other as readily as cut-worms, as I found whenever I put more than one of them into my collecting box. He that would breed these insects to the perfect state must pack the dirt in his breeding box as hard as a waggon road, or he will fail, as I always did before I saw their operations in the field. In using moderately compact earth, the larva digs it over and over, endeavouring to find a suitably dense place, works up the dirt into balls, until its feet are clogged up with earth and juices from its mouth, and it sinks exhausted and dies. In a few days after it enters the grounds, the beautiful spotted, perfect beetle appears, and, strangely, the smell of the beetle is peculiar, and entirely different from the larva.' This cut-worm lion has quite a formidable appearance and is exceedingly agile. It is flattened, of a black colour, with six legs upon the breast, and a pair of sharp hook-like jaws projecting in front of its head. It pursues the worms in their retreats under the ground, and seizes them wherever it comes in contact with them. Sometimes a young cut-worm lion will seize a worm twice as large as itself, and will cling with a bulldog tenacity to its prey, through all its throes, its writhings and twistings, till at last the worm succumbs, exhausted, and the victor bites two or three holes in its skin and proceeds to suck out its juices."

Riley considers this larva the most efficient insect destroyer of cut-worms that is known, and when we consider the great ravages of these latter, we should carefully protect and foster any and every means that may prove useful in lessening their evils.

It is also well known that the perfect insect feeds on the larvæ of the common potato beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*, Say. Our fiery ground beetle also destroys large numbers of the canker-worm, *Anisopteryx vernata*, Peck, a much-dreaded pest which attacks the elm, cherry, apple, plum and other trees. Our friend, being very active, runs over the ground in search of the soft-bodied canker-worms, and will even mount upon trunks of trees for the same purpose.

Another very destructive enemy which is devoured by *Calosoma calidum* is the army-worm, that pest which plays such havoc with wheat and other cereals in many districts.

The beneficial effects of the presence of a few fiery-ground beetles among growing plants is so clearly recognized, that many will take pains to secure them and transport them to their gardens.

The next *Calosoma* we will consider is the rummaging ground beetle, *Calosoma scrutator*, Fab. (Fig. 23.) also called the beautiful-bodied searcher, and the green caterpillar-hunter.

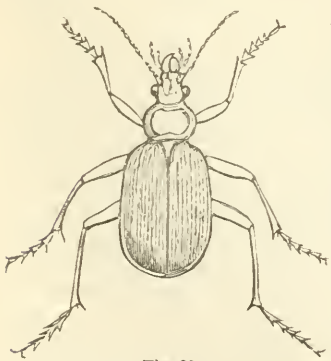


Fig. 23.

This is the largest and handsomest member of the family, but the beauty and brilliancy of its colouring require to be seen to be appreciated. It is larger than the insect previously described, but of the same general outline. The head and thorax are of a deep purplish colour, the latter with a greenish coppery margin; the wing covers are of a bright and shining green, with fine longitudinal lines and scattered punctures, and a broad, coppery red margin. The underside is deep shining green, varied with coppery markings. The legs are blackish brown, in some lights deep purple.

"This magnificent beetle is rather a rare insect in Canada, though found occasionally in most parts of Ontario. Collectors of insects can often find specimens in summer, after a southerly gale, on the outer shore of Toronto Island, which is a famous place for obtaining rare beetles that have been drowned in the lake and washed ashore by the waves." (Rev. C. J. S. Bethune in Annual Report of Entomol. Soc. of Ontario, 1872.)

Among the insects preyed upon by this insect friend are the canker-worm, the army-worm, and the forest-tent caterpillar, *Clisiocampa sylvatica*, Harr., which latter is well known in Canada from its ravages during the past few years.

Harpalus caliginosus, Fabr. (fig. 24) is another member of the family under consideration, and is true to its family instincts. It is narrower in outline, than the two preceding insects, and is not so handsomely marked ; it is of a dull black colour. This beetle is an enemy to the Colorado Potato Beetle and the army-worm.

Fig. 24.

An allied species, *Harpalus Pennsylvanicus*, DeGeer, is more common than the last. In Fig. 25 we give an illustration of the perfect insect, and in Fig. 26, of the larva.

The larva is about an inch and a quarter in length, is of a shining brown-black colour above, and a dull-whitish beneath. According to Mr. Riley it is an efficient destroyer of the larva of the Plum Curculio, which it seeks in their underground hiding-place and mercilessly devours.

Fig. 25.

In the Western States this larva has been found feeding on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain Locust, *Caloptenus Spretus*, Thomas, and another *Harpalus* larva was found engaged in the same creditable labour.

Another member of this family, the Elongate Ground Beetle, *Pasimachus elongatus*, *Lec*, is also one of the insect enemies of the Colorado Potato Beetle, also of the Rocky Mountain Locust, and of the Army Worm. This beetle is of rather elegant form, and is bright-black in colour, with a deep blue margin.

The last insect of the Carniverous Ground Beetles which we will mention specially, is a little Bombardier beetle : *Brachinus fumans*, *Linn.*, of which we give an illustration in Fig. 27.

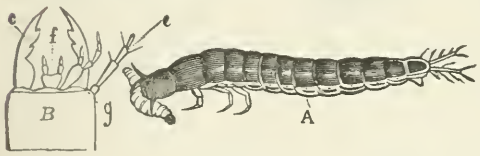


Fig. 26.

This insect with other members of the Brachinus family, have an extraordinary power of ejecting, from glands near the tail, an irritating fluid, which is doubtless a means of defence against its more powerful neighbours. A writer in the *American Entomologist*, vol. 2, p. 30, thus relates his experience with one of these Bombardier beetles :—" Upon one occasion when we were collecting insects and—as often happens—saw at the same moment two rapidly running beetles, both of which we were desirous to capture, we thoughtlessly put one of the two, which happened to be a Bombardier, between our lips so as to hold him securely while we caught and disposed of the other one. Forthwith he fired away the customary discharge of blue smoke from his tail ; and the next intant our lips felt as if a bottle of the strongest aquafortis had been emptied upon them. But we were not to be fooled thus. The more he blazed away the tighter we held him ; and after a copious discharge of saliva from our mouth, the disagreeable sensation passed off in some five minutes, without any further unpleasant results."

Fig. 27.

This ejection of fluid is accompanied by a crackling explosion and blue smoke or vapour in which the little artilleryman makes good his escape from ordinary insect enemies.

In Kansas, the *Brachinus Kansanus*, *Lec*, has been found attacking the larvæ of the ubiquitous Colorado Potato Beetle.

A great deal more might be added of the services rendered to the agriculturist and gardeners by various members of the *Carabidæ* family, but we think sufficient has been given to show that they are among the most valuable of our insect friends and worthy of protection.

The *Carabidæ* are the carnivorous land insects *par excellence*, while their great voracity, their powerful physique, and their great numbers, make them one of the most efficient means of keeping insect pests within bounds. The family is very large, fortunately, and is compared by Michelet to " an immense tribe of warriors, armed to the teeth, which, under their heavy cuirasses, have a wonderful activity, are a perfect rural constabulary,

day and night, without holidays or repose, protecting our fields. They never touch the smallest thing. They are occupied entirely in arresting thieves, and they desire no salary but the body of the thief himself."

Lady Birds.

Order, *Coleoptera*, Family, *Coccinellidæ*.

Lady bird, lady-bird, fly away home
Your house is on fire and your children are burned.

These words are no doubt familiar to all our readers, old and young, for, as Mr. R. V. Rogers graphically says (*Canad. Entomol.* Vol. VI. No. 5) : "'Of all the painted populace that live in fields, and live ambrosial lives,' there is scarcely a family better known than those which compose the last of all the tribe of Hard shells, the Coccinellidæ. To the young and to the old, to the illiterate and to the scientist, they are equally familiar and equally interesting. Popular sympathy is extended towards them by the elders, because "they do much good in preventing the excessive multiplication of aphides, by the juveniles, because they are very pretty little things and tamely pitter-patter to and fro, and their supposed misfortunes affect deeply sensitive little hearts, while infantile accents lisp—'lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home, your house is on fire and your children are burned.'"

We introduce here illustrations of some of the more common of our Canadian species.

Fig. 28.

Fig. 29.

Fig. 30.

Fig. 31.

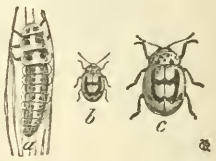


Fig. 32.

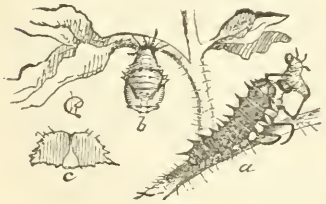


Fig. 33.

Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

Fig. 28. Nine spotted Coccinella (*Coccinella novem-notata*, Herbst.).
Fig 29. Plain Lady-Bird (*Coccinella munda*), Say.
Fig. 30. Spotted Lady Bird (*Hippodamia maculata*), *DeGeer*.
Fig. 31. Thirteen dotted Lady Bird (*Hippodamia 13-punctata, Linn.*).
Fig. 32. Convergent Lady Bird (*Hippodamia convergens*, Quer.).
Fig. 33. Fifteen spotted Mysia (*Mysia 15-punctata* Oliv.).
Fig. 34. (*Chilocorus bivulnerus*,) Mulsant.
Fig. 35. Larva of *Coccinella novem-notata*, Herbst.).

These will give a general idea of the appearance of these beetles, for they all have a strong family likeness, so much so, that entomologists are sometimes at a loss to discriminate between some species, which will not appear strange when we remember that there are over one thousand species known, of which only some thirty have as yet been taken in Canada.

The general shape of Lady Birds, when they are resting on a flat surface, may be compared to one-half a split pea—flat underneath, and convex in both directions above. As will be seen from the above illustrations, in some cases, the head of the insect scarcely projects beyond the circular outline of the body. Most of the Lady Birds are gaudy little crea-

tures, being ornamented with red, white, yellow, black and orange colours, arranged in bands or in circular and semi-lunar spots, generally placed regularly on the two elytra or wing-covers. Their legs are very short, and the insect creeps slowly ; when the beetle is alarmed it withdraws its legs and remains quiet for some time ; if it is climbing when disturbed, it will close its legs under its body and allow itself to fall, but sometimes will open its wings and fly off rapidly. When laid hold of, these beetles have the curious property of causing a yellow, mucilaginous liquid, of a strong, pungent and disagreeable odour, to exude from the articulations of their abdomens, and this appears to be the only means of defence possessed by these little inoffensive beings. This fluid has been held by the ignorant to be a certain remedy for the toothache, but in as many other similar cures, the therapeutic value is entirely confined to the faith exhibited, and the greater the faith the greater the cure.

Lady Birds often occur in immense swarms, as in one instance, cited by Kirby and Spence, "the banks of the Humber were so thickly strewn with the common species, that it was difficult to walk without treading upon them." These swarms often alarmed the superstitious, who thought them the forerunners of some great evil.

The eggs of lady-birds are long, oval, and yellow, and are laid in patches, often in a group of plant-lice, which the larvæ, as soon as they are hatched, greedily devour. Here we have an excellent example of instinct in the mother lady-bird, for the plant-lice are the natural food of our little insect friends.

Packard (Guide to Study of Common Insects, p, 511) thus describes the changes which takes place in the common two-spotted coccinella. "The eggs of the common two-spotted coccinella *C. bipunctata*, Linn., are laid in May, on the bark of trees, and those of another brood are laid in June, and hatched July 1st. They are oval, cylindrical, orange-yellow, and are attached in a bunch of about twenty-five, by one end to the bark. They hatch out when the leaves and their natural article of diet, the aphis, appear, and may be found running about over the the leaves of various garden shrubs and trees. The body is black with flattened tubercules spinulated above ; on each side of the first abdominal segment is a yellowish spot, and there is a broad yellowish spot in the middle of the fourth segment, and one on each side. On June 28th we found several fully grown larvæ a quarter of an inch long, transforming into pupæ, with a freshly transformed beetle. The larva begins the operation by attaching very firmly, with a sort of silky gum, its tail to the leaf, the point of attachment not being the extreme tip, but just before it, where the tip of the abdomen of the pupa is situated, Meanwhile the body contracts in length and widens, the head is bent upon the breast, and in about twenty-four hours the skin splits open and discloses the pupa. The body of the pupa is black, the head is also black, and the prothorax is yellowish black and pink, with a black dot on each side, and a smaller black dot on each edge ; the meso-thorax, wing-covers, scutellum and legs are shining black. The abdominal rings are pale flesh-coloured, with two rows of large black spots on each side, the spots being transverse; the terga of the fourth to the seventh segments are separated, the body being arched and leaving a deep furrow between. The beetle is orange-yellow, with a black head and thorax; the side of the prothorax is whitish, with a central diamond-shaped white spot, and behind it a much larger whitish spot. The beetle derives its specific name from the two black dots on the elytra. It hybernates, and might be used to clear house plants of plant-lice."

Referring to the illustrations at the beginning of this article, we may give the following short description of the various insects there figured, in order to render the illustrations more valuable :—

C. novem-notata is a nearly round insect, of a brick-red colour, with nine black spots on the wing covers.

C. munda may be easily distingushed from most of the other species, as it is of a brick-red colour, and has no markings on its wing covers.

Hippodamia maculata is a pinkish coloured beetle, with twelve large black spots.

H. 13-punctata is larger than the previous, and has thirteen black spots on a brick-red ground.

H. convergens is of a deep orange-red colour marked with black and white. Its larva (Fig. 32*a*) is blue, orange and black in colour, *b* shows the pupa or chrysalis suspended by the tail, and *c* the perfect beetle.

Mysia 15-punctata varies much in colour from a light grey to a deep chestnut brown, so

that an unskilled observer would scarcely imagine that the four varieties in Fig. 33 were one and the same species. It has fifteen black spots on its brownish wing-covers.

Chilocorus bivulnerus is commonly called the twice stabbed lady-bird ; it is a highly polished black beetle, with two yellow spots. It is very obese.

Perhaps the most simple plan by which to enumerate the benefits arising from the existence of the lady birds, will be to take *seriatim* the insects upon which they are known to feed : we will begin first with the

Aphidæ or plant-lice.—As is well known, many of our fruit trees and flowering plants are sometimes seriously injured by the work of the minute and innumerable plant-lice. The hop is subject to the attacks of the hop aphis (*Aphis humuli*, Curtis) and so great is the ruin caused, that Kirby and Spence state, in speaking of its ravages in England, " The hod grower is wholly at the mercy of these insects ; they are the barometer that indicates the rise and fall of his wealth, as well as of a very important branch of the revenue—the difference in the amount of duty on hops being often as much as £200,000 per annum, more or less, in proportion as the fly prevails or the contrary." In this country, fortunately, the ravages of this Aphis do not appear to have been as serious, although many an acre of fine healthy hop plants have been scoured by these creatures, causing entire loss.

Wheat, oats and other grain are frequently attacked by the grain aphis (*Aphis avense* Fabr.) an insect pest introduced into this country from Europe. The cherry-tree suffers from the *Aphis cerasi ;* the apple-tree from the *Aphis mali* on its tender leaves, and the *Eriosoma pyri* at its roots ; the currant bushes from *Aphis ribis ;* the cabbage from *Aphis brassica.* Besides these, and many other plants living out of doors, conservatory and hot-house plants do not escape the ravages of plant-lice.

It is the enormous rate of increase of these tiny creatures that surprises all who have had the care of plants ; and which renders all artificial remedies of little value except in narrow limits. We may have an idea of the enormous fecundity of these creatures from a calculation by Curtis, a celebrated English entomologist, who computed that from one egg only, there would be produced in seven generations, taking thirty as the average of each brood, the enormous number of seven hundred and twenty-nine millions, so that were all permitted to live, everything on the face of the earth would in a short time be covered with them.

Before this inconceivable increase artificial remedies would avail little, but fortunately the natural enemies of the aphidæ are legion, and among the most valuable of these are our pretty little Lady Birds. As we have seen before, the female Lady Bird places its eggs among the plant-lice, and the larvæ as they grow live upon them, devouring great numbers.

Dr. Fitch relates an amusing story of a mistake which was made by one of his neighbours, whose rose-bushes were grievously invested by plant-lice. He complained, we are informed, to the doctor, that although he took the greatest pains to go over the infested bushes every morning and destroy all the " old ones," yet that his bushes were ten times as badly injured by plant-lice as those of his neighbours, who took no pains at all to war upon the enemy. On examination it turned out, that the worthy gentleman had occupied every morning in killing off all the Lady Bird larvæ that he could find, supposing that these were the mothers of the plant-lice, and that he should thus nip the evil in the bud. In other words, he had fired into the ranks of his best friends, and allowed his enemies to march where they would, and increase and multiply at discretion.

We hope none of our readers may make the same mistake, but will cherish the presence of these little beetles among their favourite plants.

The next insect pest preyed upon by our friends is that terrible scourge of grain growers,

The Chinch Bug.—This voracious creature, known to entomologists as *Micropus leucopterus*, Say, is perhaps more dreaded by grain-growers throughout America than any other of the insect enemies he has to fight against, because its work of destruction is complete. From Riley's Second Annual Report for Missouri we learn that four species of Lady Birds are known to feed on Chinch Bugs, these four are *Coccinella munda*, *Hippodamia maculata*, and two species of the genus *Scymnus*. In this report Dr. Shimer records that in a particular field of corn, which had been sown thick for fodder, and which was swarming with Chinch Bugs, he found that the spotted Lady Bird (*C. munda*) could be counted by hundreds upon every square yard of ground after shaking the corn, but the Chinch Bugs were so numerous that these hosts of enemies made very little perceptible impression among them. Notwithstanding the apparently small amount of good done in some cases, it is the duty of the intelligent

farmer and gardiner to cultivate assiduously the acquaintance of all his insect friends, for although their individual efforts may be feeble, yet combined they no doubt maintain a powerful check on insect enemies.

Another common insect which is subject to attacks of Lady Birds is the well-known and universal *Colorado Potato Beetle*. Five species of our friends are known to devour this beetle —the spotted, the nine-spotted, the thirteen-spotted, the convergent, and the icy, Lady Birds; the latter, *Hippodamia glacialis*, Fabr., is closely allied to the Convergent Lady Bird, and is found far north, and may be taken under the ice and snow. The larvæ of these are equally as voracious as the perfect beetles, but the larva of the *H. convergens* is a perfect cannibal, for when there is a deficiency of other good food, he has no hesitation in devouring the helpless pupæ of his own kind.

The Grape Phylloxera, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, Planchon, has been found to be attacked by several species of the genera *Coccinella* and *Scymnus*, whose young, thickly covered with white and evenly shorn tufts of a cottony secretion, are frequently found at their good work within the galls. The last pest we will now mention is

The Pine-Leaf Scale Insect, *Mytilaspis pinifoliæ*, Fitch, a bark-louse which injures many of the pine trees, as the red, the white, the yellow, the Pyrenian, the Scotch and others. "The twice-stabbed Lady Bird may frequently be found crawling over the scale-infested trees, and is most efficient in checking the increase of the Coccids. Both the beetle and its gray and prickly larva feast upon the lice, and require great numbers of such minute animals to appease their appetites. I have often colonized a dozen or more larvæ on to a badly affected young tree, and the rapidity with which they clear such a tree is both interesting and satisfactory. Still another insect of this family, namely, the Painted Lady Bird (*Coccinella picta*, Randall), I have discovered preying on our Pine-leaf Scale. (See Riley's Fifth Annual Report).

AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF THE CANADIAN BUPRESTIDÆ.

By James Fletcher, Ottawa.

Of all the enemies against which man has to contend, there are none, perhaps, which are so hard to combat, nor which deserve more attention, than those belonging to the insect world.

These tiny atoms, apparently so insignificant, in some instances so small, as to need the closest search, or even a microscope, to discover, beset him in every direction, and, if ignored, will cut, pierce, and, in some cases, utterly destroy whatever his labour produces. Not many years ago Entomology was one of the most neglected Sciences, and only considered worthy of the attention of simple people and children, as describing pretty things likely to amuse them; to such an extent was this carried, that as late as the last century a lady of high rank in France was burned as a witch, the only evidence against her being that she was seen to collect and preserve insects. Even at the present day, both in England and Canada, there is much deplorable ignorance of "La belle Science" among the very people to whom, more than any one else, a knowledge of it is of the first importance. I have frequently been greeted with smiles of amusement (which have had a good strong admixture of pity in them) from farmers and countrymen, when asking for permission to collect on their grounds, the general tenor of their answers being, "Oh, yes, I suppose you won't do much harm;" and I have always been under a very decided impression that they looked down upon me as a poor innoxious creature that *could* do no harm. Many a quiet chuckle have I had in the deepest recesses of my sleeve, and many a quiet ramble, too, have I enjoyed, by this means perfectly immuned from all interruption by game keepers or farm labourers, who regard the Entomologist (*Angl.*: "Fly-catcher," *Amer.*: "Bug-catcher,") much in the same light that they view the rooks that pick up the worms after the ploughman. These good simple fellows (not that I wish in the least to retaliate) will sometimes endeavour to encourage you, and even assist in collecting insects, which in the case of Coleoptera, are occasionally good specimens; but that is the exception, and by no means the general rule, especially with Lepidoptera. On one occasion during the past summer, I was hailed by a gardener who informed me that he had a "bug" for me, and who, after fumbling in his trousers' pocket for a short time, produced a tin tobacco-box, and then, from beneath some very black, damp-looking tobacco, disentombed

what was once a female *Attacus Polyphemus.* "There it is," he said, looking at it with much admiration, "it is rather crumpled (it had about half of all its wings cut off by the tin box), but I daresay you will be able to straighten it out again."

Thanks to the efforts of Messrs Harris, Fitch, and Riley, in the United States; Curtis and Wood, in England; and Saunders, Provancher, and Bethune, in Canada, amongst many others, to popularize Economic Entomology, it has made great strides of late years; and the exceedingly low figure at which their works may be obtained, brings it within the power of every one to possess himself of information which will enable him to fight against most of the insect pests, likely to occur to any extent, in our Dominion. I herewith contribute my mite to the cause, in the shape of an outline sketch of the family Buprestidæ. The large number of species included even in our Canadian list of these beetles, will not allow me to more than describe the leading characteristics of the different genera with some of the more interesting species. My object is to give such an idea of the general appearance and habits of these insects in their different stages as will enable the horticulturist and farmer to distinguish them, and check their ravages. Besides my own observations, I have embodied what I considered most interesting from the works of the best authors on the subject, and as some of these are difficult to obtain, I have repeated some facts which are probably known to most Entomologists, but possibly are not to the greater number of those who will receive our Annual Report. The classification I have followed is that of Lacordaire, as adopted by Dr. Leconte in his Classification of the Coleoptera of North America, published in 1863. I have, too, used to a great extent the words of the latter, in the scientific descriptions at the end of this paper.

The Buprestidæ, form the first section of that division of Serricorn Coleoptera, known by the name of Sternoxi, or Sharpbreasted, and have the under part of the thorax (*Lat.* sternum—breast-bone) prolonged into a point.

The word "Buprestis" is an interesting one, and is one of the scarce instances in which the great naturalist, Linnæus, gave an inappropriate name; its literal meaning is "ox-burner," derived from two Greek words *βοῦς*, an ox, and *πρήθω*, I inflame. Amongst the ancients the names Buprestis, Vulprestis, Bustrepis, Bubestes, etc., were applied to a poisonous insect, which, when eaten by cattle as it lay hidden in the grass, it was averred, caused them to inflame, swell, and burst; indeed, so noxious was it considered that a special law was made against its use, in the Pandects of Budæus, which was to the effect that "whosoever should administer a Buprestis, with intent to kill, should be held guilty of a capital offence and condemned to die by the Cornelian Law." Geoffroy, adopting the opinion of Mouffet, considered the "Buprestis" of Pliny to be the "Carabus" of Linnæus; but Latreille, who published a memoir on the subject in 1812, considered it to be a Meloe, the species of which live among grass and low herbage, and, moreover, possess very strong blistering properties. Following this suggestion, and assisted by Belon, who discovered an insect on Mount Athos with the same properties and called by the inhabitants "Voupristi," Kirby & Spence seem to have correctly identified the insect of the ancients as a Mylabris. The present species, which are classed under the head "Buprestidæ," have nothing whatever in common with it except the name, and that they have wrongfully usurped.

The Buprestidæ form an immense family of gorgeously-coloured insects, containing many tribes, sub-tribes, groups, genera, and in all about 1,500 species. They are pretty generally scattered over the whole world, being, however, much more numerous in warm climates. In brightness of colour they by far surpass every other family of insects; in fact Dame Nature seems to have outdone herself in the adornment of these living gems, and to have used them as experiments to see what startling effects and contrasts she could produce. As a rule their surfaces are highly polished, having the appearance of burnished metal—gold, bronze, steel or copper, and seem to be glazed with some surface-colour, which changes as they are viewed from different angles. Green and crimson are the two prevailing hues; but there is hardly any imaginable shade that cannot be found amongst them, they are particularly remarkable for metallic tints. That peculiarly beautiful green known as "beetle-green" takes its name from the elytra of certain species, which are used in India and South America for the ornamentation of ladies' dresses, baskets, fans and other objects.

The sizes and shapes presented by the different genera of this family are no less re-

markable and varied than the colours. The size varies from scarcely one line in length in *Aphanisticus puvillus* to nearly three inches in *Catoxantha gigantea*, the Goliath of his race. The shape, which, on account of the shortness of the legs, is not very graceful, embraces the following forms, viz.:—Cylindrical, conical, oval, oblong, flat, some almost triangular, and others even linear; in all the Elytra taper more or less abruptly to a point.

Westwood has mentioned some interesting particulars with reference to their geographical distribution, *ut seq*:—"At the Cape of Good Hope is found an extensive group, hav-

and others even linear; and in all, the elytra taper more or less abruptly to a point.

ing the elytra ornamented with tufts of yellow or white hairs. The conical species abound on the shores of the Mediterranean, Caspian and Black Seas, and at the Cape. Madagascar produces an extraordinary group, having the body flattened, and of a nearly rounded form; whilst in New Holland the genus Polychroma and several others have been exclusively found."

As instances of some of the most striking examples I will describe three species which I have received from the East Indies.

Catoxantha gigantea is a large insect of upwards of three inches in length and nearly an inch in width; the elytra or wing-covers are metallic green with a large orange spot, surrounded by a beautiful blue band, on each; the thorax is of the same green colour, of a rather deeper shade, and has on either side a large coriaceous knob of deep chestnut; the eyes and antennæ are brown, and the legs black. The distinguishing characteristic of this genus, and from which it takes its name, is the colour of the abdomen, which is a bright orange yellow above and beneath.

Chrysochroa Buquetti is a magnificent Buprestis of about two inches in length by half an inch in width, with the head and thorax of a fiery copper, deeply punctured, the centre of the thorax is rich burnished violet; the eyes are dark brown, and the antennæ almost black; the elytra bright orange, with the tips, outer margin, and a large spot in the centre of each, of a most splendid purple; the abdomen, above, is of the same rich violet as the patch on the thorax, and beneath, Prussian blue with a metallic lustre; the under side of the head and thorax is coppery carmine, like that which adorns the upper side of the thorax, and is densely covered with a fine fulvous down.

Chrysochroa vittata is one of those, before mentioned, which is sometimes worn as an ornament; it is rather longer than the preceding species, of a deep green colour, with the base of the thorax, a stripe down each elytron, and the whole of the under surface, carmine glossed with gold.

Amongst the Canadian species, belonging to this family, bronze is the prevailing colour, although, of course, there are individuals in some of the groups which are very highly coloured. They may be at once recognised by the most uninitiated from the following characteristics: Most of the tribes have conical, wedge-shaped bodies of peculiar hardness, and the different parts so intimately connected as scarcely to show the point of union. Fig. 36 gives a very good general idea of the outline during the different stages. The head of the imago, or perfect insect, *d* is sunk into the prothorax, or part where the first pair of legs is attached, almost as far as the elliptical eyes, the prothorax in its turn fits closely into the mesothorax, or part where the second pair of legs is attached, and the posternum is prolonged into a sharp spike-like appendage, and fits tightly into the excavated mesosternum. The head is flat, and on account of being sunk so deeply into the thorax, is not capable of much movement, so, consequently, has the mouth, which is furnished with two stout mandibles, underneath. The antennæ, which are serrate and composed of eleven short joints, are inserted in small hollows on the front; the outer joints in most cases have some minute pores, which are either diffused on the sides or collected in small hollows (foveæ) on the lower margin, or the extremity. These are of great importance in classification, and were supposed by Erichson, their discoverer, to be olfactory.

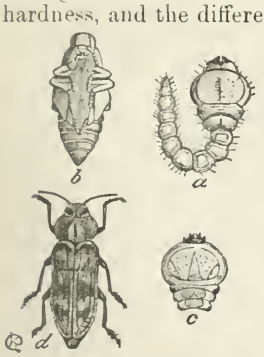


Fig. 36.

The elytra, which (in our Canadian species) are generally furrowed or granulated, are of an exceedingly hard consistency, so hard, in fact, as in some of the larger species

to require considerable dexterity to pierce them without turning the tip of the pin ; they nearly always cover the upper surface of the abdomen, the under surface of which is composed of five segments, and has the two first connate. Sometimes in the males there is a small sixth joint left visible, by the fifth one having a notch in the middle. The females are provided with an ovipositor, composed of three horny pieces, with which they are able to thrust their eggs into the smallest crevices of the bark of the tree, which is to form the nursery and food of the young larvæ. The legs are short, having the upper joints (*femora*) stout, and sometimes bearing a spur, the second joints (*tibiæ*) are slender, with two small terminal spines, and the tarsi five jointed. On account of the shortness of their legs, they are not at all active in running. The best authorities seem to agree in saying that they have large wings and fly quickly ; but I cannot say that my observations so far have led me to concur with this statement. The wings of all those which I have examined have been small in comparison to the weight of their bodies, not being quite so large as the elytra, and only having one small longitudinal fold at the apex. The chief protection of these beetles lies in the similarity of their appearance to the objects amongst which they are generally found. At the slightest provocation they draw their legs in tightly to their bodies and drop from the branch on which they may be resting or feeding, and, protected by their firm tegument, they can fall upon the hardest rocks with perfect safety. When they reach the ground they will lie perfectly still for a long time, and it requires sharp eyes indeed to detect them, unless the exact spot where they fell is noticed.

Notwithstanding that, on account of the number and beauty of the species, this family has always been a favourite one with entomologists, the lifehistories of its different tribes are still very incomplete ; thisis owing chiefly to the fact that most of the larvæ mature in living trees, which renders the study of them very difficult. The larvæ throughout the whole family, are much more homogeneous than the perfect insects, and may be describedas yellowish-white, legless grubs, Fig. 36 *a*, of slender form, but having the prothoracic segment, Fig. 36 *c*, enormously widened in comparison to the rest of the body ; this enlarged division is much flattened, and protected above and beneath with horny plates. The different stages of the Agrilini are not so regular as in the other tribes, and vary in accordance with the group to which they belong.

There seems to be much difference of opinion as to the time necessary for these insects to reach maturity. I am of opinion that the normal period is a year, the eggs being laid during one summer, and the perfect insects appearing in the next. At page 399 Vol. 10 of "The Transactions of the Linnæan Society," mention is made of a curious instance of retarded development. A specimen of *Buprestis splendens*, a Swedish species bearing a close resemblance to our *Ancylochira striata*, was found by a Mr. Montague in the act of emerging from its burrow in the wood of a desk which had stood in the Office of Works, at Guildhall, for 22 years. The insect, with the piece of wood containing the burrow, was sent to Sir Joseph Banks, who found on enquiry that the makers of the desk had obtained the plank from the Baltic. But even this is not the longest period an insect has been known to remain alive in timber. Dr. Fitch describes a longicorn beetle which made its exit from the leaf of a table, made of apple-wood, 28 years after the tree was cut down.

It is in the larval state that these insects are most injurious, when burrowing in the soft sap-wood beneath the bark, especially when in great numbers, as is frequently the case, they cause the death of many young trees by completely girdling them. Some species occasionally shew great partiality for an individual tree ; *e.g.*, in a grove of pine saplings, near Ottawa, containing upwards of 100 trees, there are two upon which, at almost any time, I could find three or four *C. liberta*, but upon no other trees in that locality have I ever taken any at all. It is a notable fact that most insects prefer injured or diseased trees, and which, on that account, have a feebler growth than would ordinarily be the case. It is to these trees then that the horticulturist should pay especial attention when hunting for them. Many remedies have been proposed for the protection of trees from the ravages of borers, but the surest mode, and the one which has to be relied on chiefly, is hand-picking. First learn which are your enemies and which your friends, and then go to work to hunt them out steadily one by one. This at first seems an impossibility, but by carefully watching at the proper time to destroy the perfect insects, and with a little experience at larvæ hunting in the fall, an orchard may soon be cleared of its pests. Steps, of course, should also be taken to prevent the beetles from depositing their eggs upon the bark of the trees. The

most effectual means is, luckily, an exceedingly simple and inexpensive one. It is a well known fact that alkalies, although so beneficial to vegetable life, are particularly obnoxious to all insects, and consequently all compounds containing these will improve the former and protect them against the latter. Common soap, it will be found, is one of the best preventatives that can be used, and no insect will lay its eggs upon trees that are treated with it. The most convenient way to use it is to boil up as much as is required to the consistency of a thick wash, and then, with a hard broom brush it well over the trunks of the trees ; this should be done about three or four times during the months of June and July. I may here mention that I have used, with very great success, in England, as a remedy against the canker-worm, coarse, common, oil, painted over the bark in the same manner. I have never tried it yet for Coleopterous larvæ, but I see no reason why it should not be as useful with them as with Lepidoptera.

In Entomology, however, as in most other sciences, if the evidences can only be found, man's greatest ally is that marvellous balance of Nature which is so wondrously kept up by a beneficent Providence. When a foe appears in any locality, let it be what it may, we know that, before long, there will be some counter-acting agent provided by Nature ; the only question is—what will be the best remedy to employ until that is developed ? This point, of counter-agents, is an interesting one in the history of the different pests which have devastated our crops from time to time, and deserves much more attention than it has yet received. I am convinced that were parasitical insects, and insectivorous birds, recognized as friends and protected as such, there would very soon be a noticeable diminution in the ranks of our insect scourges. When by cultivation of a certain plant, man furnishes a class of insects with their favourite food, he must expect those insects very soon to appear, and should then protect and foster, or even introduce, such birds as will feed upon, and keep in check, these ruthless destroyers ; but they in their turn must also be restrained : he must not protect them blindly, or he will soon find that his remedy is worse than the disease, for they will increase so much that they will be stronger than he, and will be to a greater extent bad masters than they were valuable servants before. This has actually been the case in Australia, and some parts of the United States, with the English sparrows. They were imported in large numbers to check the ravages of insects, and being protected everywhere, very soon increased so enormously that they not only devoured the insects, but also the corn which they were called in to protect, and became so impudent that they drove away all the little warblers and other singing birds which individually (as they lived entirely on insects) were more useful than themselves.

Amongst birds, there are none which are so useful to the fruit-grower as the various woodpeckers. These active, good natured, beautiful fellows, wage a continuous and relentless war, in our behalf, against those invisible legions which attack almost every tree man wishes to propagate. I have frequently stood within a few yards, watching admiringly, as with their sharp beaks and curious barbed tongues they have dislodged from their snug burrows in the trunk of a tree the fat grubs of some borer, and when they have found one, they will hold it for a second in their beaks, as if to say, "Look ! see how hard I am working for you. Look at this slippery rascal which I have caught and which has eluded your closest search." Poor fellows, their bright livery and confiding nature are too often the cause of their death. It always grieves me to see thoughtless people shooting them. It is such a cowardly act, for they never attempt to avoid you, but work away, as if they had not a moment to lose, in hunting out our enemies, and will allow you to approach within a few feet of them. Many people think that by perforating the bark, in the wholesale way they do sometimes injure the trees ; but it has been shown by the observations of Wilson, the celebrated American Ornithologist, that, on the other hand, it is actually beneficial to them. The absurdity of the charge of "sucking the sap," which has sometimes been brought up against these birds, is at once shown by an examination of their tongues, when it will be seen that it is a physical impossibility.

The whole of the Canadian Buprestidæ are contained in the two tribes *Buprestini* and *Agrilini*, and the greater number in the former of these.

BUPRESTINI.

In this tribe the front is not usually contracted by the insertion of the antennæ; the prosternum is angulated on the sides, behind the coxæ, and its lateral sutures are oblique ;

the mesosternum is always divided, so that the cavity for the reception of the prosternum is formed both by the meso and metasternum ; the side pieces of the latter are always visible, and the epimera are triangular. The hind coxæ are broader internally ; their anterior margin is straight and transverse ; the hind margin is oblique. The antennal pores are diffused on the sides of the joints in the first group, and concentrated in marginal foveæ in the others. The species are more or less flattened in form.

Our groups are the following :—

Epimera of Metathorax triangular, uncovered : Prosternum obtusely angulated behind the Coxæ ;

Metasternum and mesosternum closely united ..... CHALCOPHORÆ.
Mesosternal suture distinct ..... BUPRESTES.

Epimera of Metathorax partly covered by abdomen ; Prosternum acutely angulated behind the Coxæ ;

Front not contracted by insertion of antennæ ..... ANTHAXIÆ.
Front contracted by insertion of antennæ ..... CHRYSOBOTHRES.

GROUP I.—CHALCOPHORÆ.

This group is represented in Canada by the sole genus Chalcophora, the species of which are insects of large size, readily known by the antennal pores being diffused on the sides of the joints.

Amongst the most beautiful is *Chalcophora liberta*, Fitch, which is about ¾ of an inch in length, of a beautiful golden bronze ; the colour, however, varies ; some I have taken being coppery, bronze glossed with green, and even black. This is a very common species around Ottawa, and can generally be found on young pine trees during the summer and fall ; it usually feeds and rests on the tips of branches, with its head turned in, and then bears a close resemblance to the young cones. The broadly rounded sides of the thorax, the deep dorsal grooves and the entire sutural stria well distinguish this species.

GROUP II.—BUPRESTES.

In this group the sides of the posterior part of the prosternum are straight, or very feebly angulated, the apex is broad and obtusely rounded in most of the genera, but sometimes acute. The meso and metasternum are closely united by a transverse suture, and the former is deeply excavated through its whole length for the reception of the prosternum. The species are of moderate size and usually of elongated form : the attennal cavities are small and the front is not lobed before the antennæ ; the pores of the latter are placed in foveæ situated on the inferior margin of the joints, except in Cinyra, where they are terminal : the elytra are not serrate in any of our species.

Our genera may be arranged as follows :

Prosternum obtusely rounded behind ;
Mentum entirely corneous ;
Scutellum, small, rounded ..... DICERCA.
Scutellum, very transverse, truncate ..... PŒCILONOTA.
Mentum, membranous anteriorly ..... ANCYLOCHIRA.
Prosternum, acute at tip ..... CINYRA.

DICERCA.

This genus contains many species, all of which are remarkable for the shape, which is ovoid, with the tips of the elytra prolonged into a kind of tail with the two points more or less convergent.

The following may be taken as typical species of the genus :

D. divaricata, Say, a thickly punctured beetle of a coppery lustre, sometimes brassy above, the wing-cases striated and freckled with numerous fine irregular impressed lines

and small oblong black spots, their ends prolonged and slightly spreading at the tips, where they end abruptly as if broken off; the length varies from 0.70 to 0.90; the middle of the breast is furrowed, and the males have a conspicuous tooth on the inferior margin of the middle tibiæ. This is one of the commonest of the Buprestidæ and may generally be found upon old beech or cherry trees in June, July and August. I once found a specimen on a pine tree in September, but I think it was only there by chance.

D. lurida, Fabr, is a blackish copper above, and of a much brighter shade underneath; the thorax, especially in the smaller males, is impressed on each side behind the middle; the elytra which are narrowed behind, but very little prolonged, have two teeth at their tips, the surface is rather rough with numerous irregular impressed lines or punctures and several narrow elevated black spots. The end of the abdomen in the female has three teeth, the middle one acute. Length 0.60–0.80. The larva feeds upon the hickory.

D. spreta, Lap. This is a rather rare, but very handsome species of about 0.65 in length. On the front is an irregular elevated line formed by the presence of a smooth concave callus in the middle and two smaller ones on each side; the thorax is much constricted behind the middle, with the surface very uneven at the sides; the external costæ are irregular and interrupted, and the dorsal canal is deepest at the apex, the smooth costæ limiting it are broad. The intermediate tibiæ are straight in both sexes; the under surface is densely punctured at the sides and nearly smooth in the middle, except the broad deep groove of the prosternum, which is coarsely punctured. The form is rather broader than most of the others of this genus. The bidentate elytra are deeply and boldly indented, the polished elevations having a reddish bronze tinge which is made conspicuous by the ground colour of the indentations which is a soft greenish grey, sometimes almost white in places, and gives the beetle the appearance of having been powdered and then polished on the elevations. Except in shape, which is more robust, this insect bears a close resemblance to *D. asperata*.

Pœcilonota.

The species of this genus present all the essential characters of Dicerca, except that the scutellum is very transverse and truncate, with the posterior angles well marked. Our species all have a smooth dorsal thoracic line, the antennal cavities are connected by a slight ridge, and the prosternum is hairy, characters never seen in Dicerca.

P. cyanipes, Say. This is a most elegant species. One I have before me, taken by Mr. Saunders, at London, Ontario, is 0.60 in length, of a greenish bronze hue above, and the same colour burnished beneath; the elytra are evenly striped, with indented lines and thickly punctured, having their divergent ends drawn out into a tail, the colour of which is carmine touched with deep blue, the legs are coppery, and the tarsi a beautiful blue, which looks green in one light, and from which the species derives its name.

Ancylochira

This is an extensive genus containing some very beautiful species, and is very widely distributed. Most of them are of a metallic lustre and have fulvous markings.

A Nuttalli, Kirby, is one of the handsomest of the bronze members of this genus. The length varies from 0.65 to 0.75. The elytra are deeply grooved, with longitudinal ridges, having the intervals distinctly punctured, and are marked with four unbroken bands of reddish-yellow, the outer ends of which converge so as to give the appearance of two broad circles with a cross lying on each. The thorax is broadly rounded and margined with the same yellow as marks the elytra. The prosternum has no marks; this is one of the chief points of difference between the present species and *A. Consularis*. The coxæ and femora are partly red, and the abdomen has a lateral spot on each segment.

Cinyra.

This genus is represented in our fauna by a single species, of exceedingly rare occurrence.

C. gracilipes, Mels, is a small insect measuring 0.40–0.44, with a slender, rather convex body, somewhat resembling an Agrilus. The head is punctured, with a smooth

spot between the eyes; the lateral grooves of the thorax are less deep than the medial one, and the sides are perfectly straight. It is a brassy-coloured insect and bright copper-coloured beneath, with the elytra lightly striated and bidentate at the tips.

Group III.—ANTHAXIÆ.

Species of small size, usually flattened. Prosternum acutely angulated on the sides behind the coxæ, and acute at the tip; the mesosternum narrowly divided; the suture separating it from the metasternum distinct; scutellum small, rounded, or transverse; antennal pores placed in foveæ at the extremity of the inferior margin of the joints, the front not lobed before the antennæ.

There are but two genera :—

Mentum, coriaceous in front; prothorax, sinuate at base ..... MELANOPHILA.
Mentum, entirely corneous; prothorax, truncate at base ..... ANTHAXIA.

Melanophila.

Insects of small size and sombre appearance, most of them being black; a few, however, have yellow spots on the elytra, which are more or less obscurely indented, thickly punctured, and sometimes spiniform at their extremities.

M. longipes, Say. This is by far the most active of all the Buprestidæ, running and flying with great quickness on bright days in summer. The body is black, not glossy; head minutely punctured, with a channel between the eyes; antennæ nearly as long as the prothorax; prothorax with a large impression on each side, having its sides rounded and thickly punctured; scutellum nearly heart-shaped; elytra rough, with very numerous minute granules and large shallow impressions, terminated in a sharp tip. The legs are long and slender.

Anthaxia.

A small family of inconspicuous insects remarkable for their sculpture, consisting on the head and thorax of shallow punctures, with the intervening lines forming a fine network.

A. inornata, Randall. Thorax densely and strongly reticulated, much wider than long, with angles at the base, and the edges rounded; the elytra are uneven and densely granulated; they have two decided margins; the sides are parallel and abruptly narrowed and rounded at the apex; the colour is black with a tinge of bronze, and shining black beneath; length 0.23.

Group IV.—CHRYSOBOTHRES.

Antennæ inserted at the inner extremity of two short oblique grooves, by which the front is narrowed; before these grooves it is again widened, and the anterior margin is emarginate in an angular form; the prosternum is acutely angulated on the sides behind the coxæ, and acute at the tip; the mesosternum is larger than usual, and only narrowly divided; the scutellum acuminate; the elytra are rounded or sub-angulated at the base, and enter the base of the thorax; the femora are strongly lobed. The numerous species are of rather broad and of a flattened form, with the elytra impressed in the form of bands or spots; the sexual differences are in the shape of the anterior or middle tibiæ.

All the species found in Canada of this group belong to the genus CHRYSOBOTHRIS. Many of them are very similar, and difficult to identify.

C. Harrisii, Hentz. This lovely little species measures 0.30; the female is of a beautiful metallic green all over; the male has the legs and the sides of the thorax of a reddish bronze, and a purplish tinge towards the tips of the elytra; the thorax has a conspicuous furrow down its centre, and is marked with some irregular indentations, which are also found on the finely punctured elytra; the costæ on these latter organs are very indistinct, and the outer margins finely serrate. I have taken this at Ottawa in some abundance, on white pine saplings, towards the end of June. It is a very agile species.

AGRILINI.

In this tribe the species are generally slender, sometimes, however, very broad and flat; in both cases the body is narrowed behind. The front is strongly narrowed by the insertion of the antennæ; the anterior part of the head is vertical; the mouth inferior and applied to the prosternum in repose; the mentum is large; prothorax lobed at the base; prosternum broad in front, with oblique sutures, cuneate behind, and scarcely angulated behind the coxæ; the small mesosternum is completely divided.

There are two groups in our fauna:

Antennæ free ..... AGRILI.
Antennæ received in grooves ..... BRACHES.

GROUP I.—AGRILI.

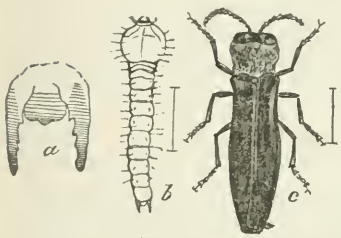


Fig. 37.

This group is well represented by the extensive, and difficult to determine, genus AGRILUS.

The body is laways elongated, and generally constricted about the middle. The species are small, and are found on flowers and leaves

A. bilineatus, Weber. A handsome insect, measuring 0.28—0.37, of a deep invilsibegreen; head and thorax black and granulated, elytra more finely so; starting from the mouth and running down the sides of the thorax, then dividing and going down both margins of the elytra, is a beautiful line of golden pubescence; this is very conspicuous down the middle of the back. The elytra are serrate at the apex

A ruficollis, Fab. The red-necked agrilus, fig. 37, another member of this interesting group, is also a very handsome insect, which, in the larval state, bores into the canes of the raspberry and blackberry.

GROUP II.—BRACHES.

Body usually broad or ovate, rarely elongated; sides of the thorax deeply grooved beneath for the reception of the antennæ; legs very contractile, the tibiæ usually sulcate for the reception of the tarsi; scutellum triangular. The larvæ of this group are leaf miners eating the parenchyma and transforming in the burrows. The genera are divided —as follows:—

Body elongate; prosternum pointed behind ..... TAPHROCERUS.
Body ovate; prosternum obtuse behind; tibiæ linear ..... BRACHYS.

TAPHROCERUS.

Chiefly distinguished by having the body elongate and the claws simple and connate at the base, and a lobe in the centre of the prothorax.

T. gracilis, Say. A small insect, only measuring 0.14—0.21; of a blackish bronze colour, with patches of minute white hair on the rather coarsely punctured elytra; the front has a wide furrow down the centre, and the elytra are sunk into a groove at the apex.

BRACHYS.

Insects of ovate form, with the thorax strongly bisinuate at the base, with the median lobe hollowed. Scutellum moderately large.

B. ovata, Weber. Measures 0.19—0.25. Head with a deep sinus and the face covered with minute decumbent hairs; elytra beautifully variegated with blotches of gold and silver hairs and with three ridges, the external one acute and running from the shoulder almost to the apex; of a deep purple.

NOTES OF THE YEAR.

By B. Gott, Arkona, Ont.

Mutation and variation are palpably stamped upon all things terrestrial. There is nothing of and from the earth that is not more or less subject to action and reaction, to removal and change. This statement is true also of the seasons of the year; one season differs from another, comes on earlier, is more distinctly marked, or lasts longer or later than those preceding. The distinctive features of this year have been, first, a short and mild winter, and the early activity of vegetable and insect life, and consequent early maturity. So early as the 6th day of March (when in past seasons at this date all was firmly shut up in the iron grasp of winter), a beautiful balmy spring time burst upon us, which had the effect of immediately awakening into activity both vegetable and insect life to a most surprising extent. The mission work of insects, and their beneficial services to vegetation, is now very generally admitted by the ablest and best authorities on natural history, in the fertilization of plant germs, involving the useful and advantageous work of crossing and improving varieties. It would thus appear that all are necessary in their time and place; none are created uselessly or without a distinctive purpose. The seasons of spring and summer seemed throughout a month earlier than usual. Another characteristic of this year was its intense heat in July, followed by its prevalent dampness in August and September. This dampness caused the putrefaction and destruction of very large quantities of fruit and vegetable matter, and such insects as live on these decaying substances were generated in abundance, which laboured in the removal of these noxious substances from the earth.

But it is not of these useful creatures we are disposed to complain and wage war on; it is on those who trespass on our rights and privileges, by destroying the fruits and cereals we cultivate, and on which our prosperity and wealth largely depend. The abundance of some forms of insect life are largely due to the altered conditions which settlement and the clearing of the forests have brought about. By this means the equilibrium of nature in this respect has been disturbed, while the few varieties of plants and fruits we cultivate are grown in such quantities as to supply food to an unlimited extent to the insect hordes which feed upon them, and since the abundance of insect life is usually largely dependent on the supply of food, a constant warfare is necessary to keep such as are injurious within due bounds.

In this we are helped by birds, and also by friendly parasitic and carnivorous insects. In this connection the advantages of the study of Entomology are clearly manifest, since by this means we obtain an insight into the life-history of the various species, learn their habits, and, after some observation and study, are enabled to distinguish our friends from our foes among the insect tribes, and while we wage war on those which injure us, throw the shield of our protection about our tiny helpers.

1. The Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*), and American Wheat Midge (*C. Tritici*).

In the fall of the year 1877, throughout this country and some of the States of the American Union, there was a grievous and general outcry occasioned by the ravages of the first of these wheat insects. The small dipterous insect known by this name lays its eggs quite early, and the young larva, developed therefrom in the months of October and November, feeds upon the young growing wheat plant, and robs it of nourishment and causes it to look sickly and wither away. When these insects are present in great numbers, whole acres, and even fields of wheat, will assume this disheartening appearance. It is a great and general evil, and is clearly on the increase; but the farmers this season have taken precautionary measures and forebore to sow their wheat as early as usual, this being considered one of the remedial measures. Many other precautionary and helpful remedies are likely to be adopted. The prevalence of the second wheat fly was not very general, and was only noticed in some specimens of spring wheat. This insect, unlike the other, feeds only upon the young and tender grains. It is to be hoped for the safety of our crops that these insects may be speedily checked in their destructive work.

2. The American Lackey Worms (*Clisiocampa Americana* and *C. sylvatica*).

These worms as usual were amongst us in considerable numbers this spring, and began to work very early, but their ravages were of a decidedly mild type and were not to be dreaded as in former years. A singular mortality possessed them, for while just at their work upon the leaves many of them were seized with death and speedily changed to corruption; many others fell a prey to the larvæ of Ichnumon flies, so that really but few got through. These followed the instincts of their being, and commenced to form egg clusters on the young apple twigs as early as the 10th of July, but they are not numerous.

3. The Currant Worm (*Nematus ventricosus*).

This insect proves itself to be a real pest, most persistent and destructive, and, as far as we can discern, without any redeeming qualities. They appeared and began to work unusually early (April 27th) this year, and kept up vigorously until every currant and gooseberry bush was completely stripped. Our remedy, White Helebore, would have helped us over the difficulty nicely; but when just at the point of conquest a second brood appeared in multitudes and baffled our efforts. This is the worst insect of the season, and our three or four hundred bushes only lasted them a few days.

4. The Gooseberry Fruit Worm (*Pempelia grossularia*).

This insect is akin to the currant worm, also a real foe, and a most insidious enemy. They appeared on the field of action quite early in the season, and in great numbers, and succeeded in filching from our grasp fully two-thirds of our promising crop. These two insects have reduced gooseberry and currant growing in this country to a very arduous and unsatisfactory experiment. We like the fruits of these familiar shrubs and would prefer to grow them, but we felt this summer almost on the verge of despair. However, we still hope that some friendly parasite will yet come to the rescue and assist in our dilemma.

5. The Potato Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*).

These beetles appeared a little earlier than usual, but on account of the extreme earliness of the season were just in time. Although they came in great numbers they were not to say troublesome, for careful and constant hand picking was all that was necessary to keep them in check, so they did not do us any appreciable harm. We noticed that their work was feeble and their movements slow and dull while in the perfect state. The scare caused by their appearance is pretty well subsided at present.

6. The Plum Curculio or Weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

This old and familiar depredator is really a bad case, full of mischief and decidedly of a business turn. In locations where the soil was light he had a good chance, and the whole crop of plums were taken, notwithstanding our efforts at jarring, smoking, &c.; but on heavy and cold clay soils the plums came off victoriously, producing a beautiful crop of clean, handsome fruit. Plums this year were very plentiful and very cheap. We think we are on the whole gaining a little on this enemy of a very popular and good fruit.

7. The Apple Fruit Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*).

No very new developments have been made during the season respecting this insect or its work. It is evident, however, that this insect has come among us to stay, and that it means to prosper to the damage of the apple crops of this country. Although the product of fruit in many places was small, very small, yet the work of this insect was plainly discernible. We attempted to capture the worms in old cloths laid in the main crotches of the trees, but succeeded only to a very limited extent. I have noticed two insects, new to me, of gregarious habit, feeding in great numbers on the leaves of the apple trees, viz.:

8. Datana Ministra and Notodonta Concinna.

These insects are, each of them voracious feeders ; the whole brood working together on a selected branch of the tree will strip it to the tip ; they then descend and repeat the operation on another, and thus they soon defoliate a tree of moderate size. But the character of their work soon makes them very conspicuous, and they are easily destroyed by removing them from the tree as soon as observed. I have no apprehension that they will become very troublesome, or succeed to any very great extent. It is well to be cautious however.

9. The Pea Beetle (*Bruchus pisi*).

This insect has now become an old resident, and his appearance may always be safely calculated upon. The pea crop this season has suffered much in loss of weight from the effects of this weevil. I shall not soon forget being in one of our grain stores in September, the mass of active beetles there made it appear more like a bee hive than a grain store, the numbers of them flying about was something immense. Nothing appears to be done to check them, and our farmers consequently suffer much.

10. The Cabbage Worm (*Pieris rapæ*).

This importation promises to be more than a visitor, and is something to be dreaded. Its rate of increase will render cabbage growing a difficult and hazardous task, and anything but lucrative at five cents a head. The familiar white butterflies were remarkably thick during the months of August, September and October, and their vigilance in observing was something remarkable, not a solitary specimen escaping their visitation. In every case they soon rendered the fair leaves of cabbage, a mass of rags tattered and torn, as though subject lately to a heavy charge of fine shot.

11. May Beetles (*Phyllopaga quercina.*)

This old beetle is very much on the increase, and the ground in nice, dry and warm situations is plentifully supplied with its larvæ. They are heavy feeders, and devour the roots of plants, &c., and especially are their feedings felt by potato growers ; they eating unsightly holes in those tubers, and thus very much injuring the crop. We know of no effectual remedy in this matter.

12. The Rose Leaf Slug (*Selandria rosæ*).

This inconspicuous insect is growing much more troublesome, and is on the increase, and, if neglected, is likely to prove disastrous to the interests of rose growers. It matters but little how fair and lovely the variety, or how much labour has been lavished upon it, if only neglected a few days in June, it will become as though singed by fire, and every part of the green removed from the leaves, and nothing left but a sere and faded specimen of what was before a beautiful rose bush. This is the work of this insidious insect Soap suds or dressings of tobacco water are effectual, so also is hellebore and water, in removing them, and it is only the negligent and careless that are most apt to suffer.

13. Woolly Aphides (*Aphis lanigera and also the Black Aphis of the Cherry*)

have been remarkably abundant and injurious from the commencement of the season. In the case of the cherry, this was very noticeable. I never saw them so badly affected from this cause. A dense mass of black, active aphis gathered rapidly and thickly upon the young growth, and fed upon the juices of the tender shoots and leaves, and caused them to curl up in unnatural shapes, and eventually resulted in a total suspension of growth, and, in short, withered away. This effect we felt most severely upon small trees and young budded stocks ; but the same was noticeable also on larger trees. The woolly aphis we complain of feeds mostly upon young apple trees, and does them much injury. The only remedies we know is anointing the parts with oil or varnish.

INSECT REGISTER FOR 1878.

March 6th.—Weather warm and beautifully spring-like, several small insects on the wing in the bright sunshine, and the honey bees are swiftly flitting across the fields.

March 7th.—Observed several insects in activity, both on the ground and on trees.

March 9th.—Found some fine moths, both male and female, of what are supposed to be *Anisoptery Vernata;* also caught the first fine buzzing mosquito.

March 21st.—Discovered mature May beetles about an inch from the surface of the ground.

April 11th.—Observed the first young tent-caterpillars in activity on the cluster.

April 15th.—Grape vine flea beetles observed at work on the buds of our grape vines; we commenced our war of extermination by vigilant hand picking.

Aprll 20th.—May beetles remarkably thick on the wing this evening; a loud buzzing is kept up by their activity and numbers.

April 27.—Currant worms, (*Nematus ventricosus*) first observed at work on the young leaves of the gooseberry and currant bushes.

May 1st.—Great numbers of currant worms are feeding on the bushes and threatening to totally strip them; applied powdered white hellebore in solution.

May 2nd.—First potato beetles' eggs observed on the rising young plants. The beetles wait patiently for their appearance.

May 3rd.—Flies, butterflies and moths on the wing in great numbers and joyful activity Spring has certainly advanced.

May 4th.—Young tent-caterpillars first moult; they are thriving well.

May 5th.—Bark lice, Woolly aphis and cherry aphidians are present on young growth in great numbers.

May 6th.—Measuring worms and leaf rollers began to work; their numbers are threatening to be great, inspiring alarm.

May 10th.—We assisted our first Cecropia moth (*Attacus cecropia*) in its release from imprisonment and winter confinement. It is a great beauty, admired by all.

May 15th.—The gooseberry bushes are literally alive with ravenous currant worms, totally denuding them of all their foliage. This is the *pest* of the season.

May 20th.—Plum curculios first observed in their attacks on the young fruit. We tried jarring and smoking them.

May 25th.—First full grown tent-caterpillar observed; these worms begin to travel, but are not nearly so numerous or so destructive as they were last year.

May 26th.—First observed the effects of the gooseberry fruit worm, *Pempelia grossularia*, on the young gooseberries; many berries are dying and emptied of contents.

June 15th.—First tent-caterpillar observed as a chrysalid.

June 19th.—The pea beetle, *Bruchus pisi*, observed at work on the young peas.

June 20th.—The second brood of currant worms hatching very thickly; they are very abundant and quite discouraging.

June 24th.—The tent-caterpillar pupæ appear to be very generally injured by the larvæ of ichneumon flies; those flies are very abundant and very searching in their operations.

June 26th.—Observed first perfect young tent-caterpillar moth, active and on the wing.

June 29th.—Captured a fine hellgramite fly.

July 1st.—Stag beetles, *Lucanus*, began to be active and abundant, especially in the evening.

July 2nd.—Captured first grape vine beetle, *Pelidnota punctata*, on the grape vine; they are not very abundant or very injurious.

July 10th.—Observed first new collection of tent-caterpillar's eggs on apple shoots.

July 19th—Codling moth larva first observed to be preparing for pupation in an old rag in a branch of a tree.

July 24th —Captured a fine young moth, *Sphinx quinque-maculata*, just released from its confinement.

July 27th.—Captured some fine larvæ of the moth, *Attacus cecropia*, on young apple branches.

July 28th.—Found a large collection of fine larvæ of the moth, *Datana ministra*, on an apple tree.

Aug. 10th.—Captured a large quantity of larvæ of the moth, *Notodonta concinna*, on an apple tree.

Aug 21st.—Found a fine and beautiful larva of a Tussock moth, *Orgya leucostigma*, on the leaves of an apple tree.

Sept. 25th.—White cabbage butterflies are unusually plentiful this season; are actively depositing eggs on every available specimen.

Sept. 30th.—Captured a fine and beautiful sphinx moth.

Oct. 16th.—Captured a beautiful butterfly flitting in the sun.

Oct. 20th.—We have made a very fine collection of beautiful insects this season; both butterflies and moths, large and small. It is much admired.

Nov. 1st.—Most of the insects of our acquaintance, with all their vigilance and destructiveness, their beauty of colour and form, and their wonderful mechanism of parts, have gone to rest for this season.

ON A RARE CANADIAN BUTTERFLY.

Papilio cresphontes Cram.

By William Saunders, London, Ont.

This handsome swallow-tail butterfly formerly known as Papilio thoas is essentially a Southern insect, quite common throughout the Southern States, where it feeds in the larval condition upon the foliage of the orange and lemon trees. When first discovered it was thought to be restricted to the South, but more thorough investigation has shown that it is much more widely distributed. It has been found in Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and also in several localities in the western part of Ontario, particularly in the south-western portion of the County of Lambton, and in the neighbourhood of Amherstburg, Co. Essex, it has also been taken at Hamilton and Dundas, and has been seen on the wing at St. Thomas. It occurs throughout the month of June and also in August.

This is a very beautiful insect. The accompanying cut figure 38, in which it is very faithfully delineated was drawn and engraved by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, of London, England, from a fine specimen captured by Mr. J. M. Denton, near Amherstburg.

Fig. 38.

The wings are of a deep black colour, crossed by a band of yellow spots extending from tip to tip of the fore wings and covering also the front margin of the hind wings. The third spot from the tip is oblong, sometimes notched by encroachment of the ground colour, and surmounted by two or three smaller spots; there is also a row of three or four spots below the band, extending to the inner angle. The hind wings are also furnished with a row of six or seven yellow spots, while the anal angle has a reddish crescent with a patch powdered with blue atoms above it. The edges of these wings are notched, and more or less

fringed with yellow, the tail is black with an oval, yellow spot; the body is also black marked with yellow. When its wings are expanded it measures about five inches, sometimes more.

This stately creature is very active when on the wing and difficult to capture, but when it has alighted and is busily engaged in sucking the nectar of flowers, if cautiously approached, it may be taken without much difficulty.

Last September, I was much gratified at receiving a number of the singular caterpillars of this beautiful butterfly from Mr. S. Eccles, of St. Thomas. They were found in his garden, feeding on *Dictamnus fraxinella*, a perrenial herb, which is a native of Southern Europe, but cultivated in this country in gardens, as an ornamental plant. The larva is a very strange looking creature. On the first four segments of the body there is a white lateral band beginning from the head, and between that and the corresponding one on the opposite side, there is a large brown patch, marked by large brownish black spots. Behind this, about the middle of the body there is a large white spot in the shape of a lozenge, which covers the back and a part of the sides, one of the angles of which reaches the first pair of fleshy pro-legs. In the middle of that band there are some brown spots. The hinder part of the body is covered by another large white patch marked anteriorly with some brown spots; the sides of the body, between the lozenge-shaped and the last white patch are of a uniform dark brown colour. The underside is also brown as well as the feet.

This curious mixture of white grey and brown colours is so arranged as to make the larvæ closely resemble the excrement of birds. This is especially so during the earlier stages of their growth; doubtless this resemblance protects them against their enemies, especially the birds. When touched they stretch forth a reddish brown fleshy fork from behind the head, which is also used as a defence against their enemies.

For a few days, while fresh food of *Dictamnus* was at hand, the larvæ did well and grew rapidly, but the supply failing they were transferred to a young orange tree, which was enclosed in a gauze bag to prevent their escape—when they lost their vigour and activity, and although they ate more or less of the foliage every day, they lost flesh and one after another died, until only three or four remained. These lingered for a time when two of them spun up and went into chrysalis, but the chrysalids were small and one of them deformed, and finally the remainder all died. Subsequently the chrysalids became stiff and hard, and on opening them they were were found dead and dry.

The chrysalis is brown, marked with blackish points.

The skill shown by this butterfly in selecting the plants and trees on which to deposit its eggs is very wonderful. The caterpillar, as far as is known feeds only on species belonging to the Rutacæ or Rue family, which comprises genera and species singularly unlike each other; yet this butterfly knows how to recognize and select them. *Dictamnus* belongs to this family, so also does the common garden rue *Ruta graveolens*. The other members found in this country are the Northern Prickly Ash *Zanthoxylum Americanum*, the Southern Prickly Ash, *Z. Carolinianum*; the hop tree *Ptelea trifoliata* and the genus *Citrus* which includes the sweet and bitter orange, the lemon, lime and citron. In the South, the larva, as already stated feeds on the various trees belonging to the latter family, in the West it feeds on the Prickly Ash, while in Kansas it is known to feed on the hop tree. Having been found on *Dictamnus* it becomes highly probable that it will feed also on Rue, although it has not yet been found on this plant.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F.)

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1878.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F.)

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1878.

No. 1.—AMOUNTS PAID TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1878.

Name of Society.	Grant.	Name of Society.	Grant
Addington	$700 00	Hastings, W.	699 00
Algoma	700 00	Huron, E	700 00
Brant, N	700 00	Huron, W	700 00
Brant, S	700 00	Huron, S.	700 00
Bruce, N	700 00	Kent, E	700 00
Bruce, S	700 00	Kent, W	700 00
Brockville, E. D	700 00	Kingston, E. D	350 00
Carleton	700 00	Lambton, E.	700 00
Cardwell	700 00	Lambton, W	700 00
Cornwall, E D	350 00	Lanark, N	700 00
Dufferin	700 00	Lanark, S	700 00
Dundas	700 00	Lennox	700 00
Durham, E	700 00	Leeds, S	700 00
Durham, W.	700 00	Leeds, N. and N. Grenville	700 00
Elgin, E	700 00	Lincoln	700 00
Elgin, W	700 00	London, E. D	350 00
Essex, N	700 00	Middlesex, N	700 00
Essex, S	700 00	Middlesex, E.	700 00
Frontenac	700 00	Middlesex, W.	700 00
Grenville, S	700 00	Monck	700 00
Grey, N	700 00	Muskoka	700 00
Grey, S.	700 00	Niagara	350 00
Grey, E	700 00	Norfolk, N	700 00
Glengarry	700 00	Norfolk, S.	700 00
Halton.	700 00	Northumberland, E	700 00
Haldimand	700 00	Northumberland, W	700 00
Hamilton, E. D	350 00	Ontario, N.	700 00
Hastings, N.	700 00	Ontario, S.	700 00
Hastings, E.	700 00	Ottawa, E. D.	350 00

No. 1.—AMOUNT PAID TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1878.—*Continued.*

Name of Society.	Grant.	Name of Society.	Grant.
Oxford, N.	700 00	Toronto, E.D.	550 00
Oxford, S.	700 00	Victoria, N.	700 00
Peel.	700 00	Victoria, S.	700 00
Perth, N.	700 00	Waterloo, N.	700 00
Perth, S.	700 00	Waterloo, S.	700 00
Peterborough, E.	700 00	Welland	700 00
Peterborough, W	700 00	Wellington, W.	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00	Wellington, C	700 00
Prescott	700 00	Wellington, S.	700 00
Renfrew, N.	700 00	Wentworth, N.	700 00
Renfrew, S.	700 00	Wentworth, S.	700 00
Russell	700 00	York, N.	700 00
Simcoe, E	700 00	York, E	700 00
Simcoe, W.	700 00	York, W.	700 00
Simcoe, S.	700 00		
Stormont.	700 00	Total	59,349 00

NO. 2.—AMOUNT PAID TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTES IN 1878.

Name of Institute.	Grant.	Name of Institute.	Grant.
Ailsa Craig	$400 00	Paris	400 00
Ayr	100 00	Peterborough	400 00
Aylmer.	300 00	Parkhill	100 00
Belleville	400 00	Preston.	400 00
Bradford	400 00	Port Elgin	230 00
Berlin.	400 00	Port Hope	400 00
Brighton	120 00	Port Colborne	100 00
Blyth	143 50	Richmond Hill	50 00
Brussells	150 00	Sarnia	400 00
Brantford	400 00	Seaforth	400 00
Clinton	400 00	Smith's Falls	150 00
Collingwood	400 00	Simcoe	400 00
Claude	210 84	Strathroy	400 00
Dundas	400 00	Stratford	400 00
Durham	126 00	St. Mary's	300 00
Elora	400 00	St. Catharines	400 00
Fergus	400 00	St. Patrick's, Ottawa	200 00
Garden Island	400 00	Toronto	400 00
Galt.	400 00	Thorold	400 00
Grimsby	143 66	Thunder Bay	400 00
Guelph	400 00	Uxbridge	400 00
Hamilton	400 00	Wardsville	200 00
Harriston	200 00	Waterloo	400 00
Hespeler	200 00	Welland	100 00
Kemptville	400 00	Whitby	400 00
London	400 00	Wingham	400 00
Milton.	200 00	Woodbridge	294 92
Mitchell	400 00	Woodstock	400 00
Meaford	100 00		
Niagara	200 00	Total	18,188 92
Norwich	270 00		

No. 3.—Total Payments for Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts for 1878.

SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended in 1878.	Unexpended or Over-expended
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Electoral District Agricultural Societies	59,350 00	59,349 00	*1 00
OUTLYING DISTRICTS.			
Minden, $150; Dysart, $150	300 00	300 00	
Agricultural and Arts Association	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Mechanics' Institutes	23,000 00	18,188 92	*4,061 08
Inspection of Mechanics' Institutes		750 00	
Poultry Associations	600 00	600 00	
Western Dairymen's Association	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Eastern Dairymen's Association	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Entomological Society	750 00	750 00	
Art Union	500 00	500 00	
Towards establishing School of Art and Design	500 00	500 00	
Aid in maintenance of do	600 00	600 00	
Aid to London School of Art and Design	500 00	500 00	
SUNDRIES.			
Printing Agricultural, Fruit Growers' and Entomological Reports, $377.42; Stationery, $81.30; Prize Books to Veterinary College Students, $20; Six Nations Agricultural Society, $50	2,000 00	528 72	*1,471 28
Total	101,100 00	95,566 64	*5,533 36

* Unexpended.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1878.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1879.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

To His Honour the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I have the honour, in conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the sale and management of the Public Lands, of submitting to Your Honour the following Report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1878.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold of the Crown Lands, during the year 1878, 39,164 acres. The sales amount to $34,932, and the collections to $62,463. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 5).

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands, during the year 1878, 3,757 acres. The sales amount to $6,717, and the collections to $28,989. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 5).

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands, during the year 1878, 2,299 acres. The sales amount to $5,624, and the collections to $55,905. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 5).

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands, during the year 1878, 3,375 acres. The sales amount to $3,782, and the collections to $9,487. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 5).

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections in the Department, during the year 1878, amount to $445,192, of which $348,156 may be considered as Revenue. (*See Appendices Nos.* 5 & 6, *page* 6).

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross disbursements of the Department for the year 1878 amount to $176,126. (*See Appendix No* 8, *page* 8).

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The accrual for Timber Dues, Ground Rents, &c., during the year 1878, is $293,309.76. (*See Appendix No.* 10, *pages* 12 *and* 13).

The amount collected as Timber Dues, Ground Rent, &c., during the year is $284,816.62. (*See Appendix No.* 11, *page* 14).

In my Report for 1877, I took occasion to state that the lumber market in the United States had shown during that year a rather firmer tone, with somewhat increased demand, and an upward tendency in prices, although the improvement in these respects had not been to such an extent as to appreciably affect the trade in Canada; at the same time I intimated that there had been evidence during the year of an increased consumption of lumber in our home market.

The remarks made last year with respect to the condition of the sawn lumber trade in the United States and in Canada, are applicable to 1878, there being very little actual improvement to note in either market during the season just closed. Nevertheless, it would seem, from the fact that many parties engaged in lumbering in different parts of the Province have determined to get out largely increased stocks of saw logs during the current winter, that those who have had long experience in the saw-mill business entertain the hope that a better state of affairs is near at hand.

With regard to square and waney pine timber, I mentioned in my Report for last year that in January, 1877, a rumour that the demand in Britain had increased, and a consequent improvement in that market had taken place, had induced parties in the trade to extend their operations beyond their usual limits; that the reported improvement in the market in England (if it ever really existed) was but temporary; the result being, however, an overstock of the article at Quebec, with sluggish sales in very limited quantities, and unremunerative prices, leaving the stock of white pine on hand at the port of shipment on 1st December last two million cubic feet in excess of that on hand at the same date in 1877.

The accruals and collections for 1878 are both below what was anticipated; the falloff in accruals may to some extent be attributed to the scarcity of snow last winter which deterred parties from cutting, and caused those who had commenced operations to cease earlier than usual.

The deficiency in anticipated collections is attributable to the general depression (which has been of long continuance) in the sawn lumber trade, and to the stagnation in the square timber trade, which during the past year has been unprecedently prostrated.

FREE GRANTS.

At the date of my last Report, 31st December, 1877, there were open for location under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, 93 townships, and during the year 1878 the Township of Parke, in the District of Algoma, was added, making a total of 94 townships now open for location.

During the year 1878, 2,115 locations were made on 274,238 acres of land, and 6,637 acres were sold to 188 locatees. During the same period 1,118 lots located in former years were cancelled for non-performance of settlement duties, and 472 patents were issued to Free Grant settlers. (*See Appendix No.* 13, *page* 16).

In the year 1871 the Township of Ryerson, and subsequently certain lots in the Township of Spence, in the District of Parry Sound, were set apart to encourage settlement in the Free Grant Territory under the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 34 Vic. cap. 5, and 37 Vic. cap. 21. The improvements contemplated by the said Acts have been partially completed, and a considerable number of the lots located through the Department of Public Works.

It having been recently considered that the necessity for continuing the improvements and supervision of the said Department over these lands no longer existed, and that the Department of Crown Lands was the proper one to deal with them for the future and issue patents to the parties entitled, an Order was passed in Council transferring all the powers and duties in relation to these lands to this Department.

It appears by a return recently furnished this Department from the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, that lands have been cleared and houses erected on 51 lots; clearances have been made on 21 lots on which the settlers have erected their own houses, and 180 unoccupied lots have been located to actual settlers, making in all 252 locations on 43,334 acres of land.

It will be seen on reference to Appendix No. 14, page 19, that since the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868 came into operation, 12,820 locations were made by this Department on 1,660,323 acres of land, while 252 locations were made on 43,334 acres by the Public Works Department in the Township of Ryerson, making a total of 1,703,657 acres, from which may be deducted 4,525 lots cancelled for non-performance of settlement duties.

It is only just, however, to state that a considerable majority of the locations were made to men having families entitling them to 200 acres each, while the cancellations have been counted by single lots of not more than 100 acres. It may therefore be fairly assumed that, of the locations made, about 3,500 have been cancelled.

It will be borne in mind that there are now ninety-four townships open for location as Free Grants, and when the large amount of labour in connection with these locations, including the settlement of disputed claims, the opening up of Colonization Roads and keeping up of Crown Land Agencies is considered, it will be readily seen that the Free Grant System has entailed largely increased labours upon the Department, far exceeding those which would attend the selling of the same land, and the withdrawal from sale of so many townships, embracing some of the best lands at the disposal of the Crown, fully

explains the cause of the diminution of the revenue arising from the sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The Surveys performed during the year 1878 are the Townships of Joly, Laurier, Mc Conkey, Blair, Baxter, Nightingale, Finlayson, and Papineau, in the Huron and Ottawa Territory; Deroche, Jarvis, Chesley, Chesley-additional, Anderson, Hodgins, Gillmor, and Whitman, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and part of Dawson on Black Bay, Lake Superior; also a block of land as a timber limit on the north-east corner of the Township of Conger, in the District of Muskoka. All the above named Surveys, excepting those of Nightingale and Finlayson, have been completed and closed. The particulars in relation to these Surveys, with the Surveyor's Reports, will be found in *Appendices Nos.* 17, 18 *and* 22 *to* 37 *inclusive, pages* 37, 38 *and* 42 *to* 64.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1878, are 12, and those confirmed during the same period, 15. (*See Appendices Nos.* 19 *and* 20, *pages* 39 *and* 40.)

MINERAL SURVEYS.

There were sold of Mineral Lands on the north shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, during the year 1878, 1,392 acres, the purchasers furnishing their own plans of survey and descriptions. (*See Appendix No.* 21, *page* 41.)

DEPARTMENTAL LETTERS.

There was no account kept of letters sent by mail from this Department until the year 1876, when the Post Office Regulations required all letters to be prepaid. Since that time the undermentioned numbers of letters have been mailed from this Department, that is to say:—

In the year 1876	18,956
" do 1877	19,625
" do 1878	20,087

And the numbers of letters received at the Department during the same period are:—

In the year 1876	18,280
" do 1877	19,014
" do 1878	19,011

(*See Appendix No.* 9, *page* 11).

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The total expenditure on Colonization Roads, during the year 1878, amounts to $87,100, the particulars of which will be found in the Superintendent's Report. (*Appendix No.* 16, *page* 21.)

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	
	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Commissioner	1873 Dec. 4th	4,500 00	
	Thomas H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	1869 Aug. 21st	2,800 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872 Feb. 1st	1,800 00	
	H. A. Ford	Short-hand Writer and Clerk	1872 Aug. 1st	1,000 00	
Free Grants and Sales	J. C. Tarbutt	Chief Clerk	1841 June 1st	2,000 00	
	A. Kirkwood	Clerk	1854 March 21st	1,700 00	
	J. M. Grant	do	1860 May 12	1,250 00	
	J. J. Murphy	do in charge of Free Grants	1872 May 1st	1,000 00	
	P. Alma	do	1871 August 1st	850 00	
	Julian Sale	do	1871 August 5th	750 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	Thomas Devine	Deputy Surveyor-General	1846 July 11th	2,000 00	
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1866 January 30th	1,250 00	
	W. Revell	Draughtsman	1871 October 2nd	950 00	
	E. Fox	Chief Clerk, Patents	1857 September 28th	1,380 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk	1872 October 1st	1,200 00	
	J. Innes	do	1848 November 1st	1,100 00	
	J. W. Bridgland	Surveyor and Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1856 January 22nd	1,800 00	
	C. Cashman	Clerk	1872 September 1st	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk	1857 October 14th	2,000 00	
	J. A. MacInnes	Clerk	1872 December 20th	1,200 00	
	H. G. Langlois	do	1868 August 1st	850 00	
	E. G. Kirby	do	1869 August 1st	700 00	
Accounts	William Ford	Accountant	1852 April 10th	2,000 00	
	D. G. B. Ross	Book-keeper	1861 April 15th	1,250 00	
	R. H. Browne	Chief Clerk in charge of Agents' Returns	1862 May 14th	1,250 00	
	T. Stow	Clerk	1872 October 1st	850 00	Died, February, 1878.
	E. Leigh	do	1873 December 20th	750 00	

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878.

BRANCH.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	WHEN APPOINTED.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.	
Registry	J Morphy	Registrar	1851 June 8th	1,600 00	
	J. Bradshaw	Office-keeper	1852 March 27th	500 00	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1864 November 3rd.	500 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, DECEMBER 31ST., 1878.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for Sale of Lands, 1878.

NAME.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	
A. S. Cadenhead	Wellington	1870, August 6th	97 05	
John F. Day	Part of Algoma District	1875, July 19th	195 17	
H. Hamilton	Huron	1872, October 23rd	191 65	
Wm. Jackson	Grey	1854, November 3rd	491 39	
Alex. McNabb	Bruce	1851, April 29th	615 33	
E. Perry	Part of Frontenac and Addington	1856, March 27th	8 76	
J. McKibbon	do Victoria	1870, November 24th	19 37	
R. Macpherson	do Frontenac	1871, July 19th	500 00	Salary per annum.
J. Sharman	Perth	1853, April 27th	26 82	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1878

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of Crown Land Agents for the disposal of Free Grants, 1878.

NAME.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	
D. Anderson	Part of Peterborough	1870, November 21st	500 00	
S. G. Best	do Parry Sound District	1875, March 23rd	500 00	
C. P. Brown	do Algoma	1872, June 25th	500 00	
J. Bowker	St. Joseph's Island	1871, July 17th	500 00	
J. R. Dawson	Part of Frontenac and Addington	1877, January 17th	500 00	
E. Handy	do Parry Sound District	1878, January 3rd	500 00	
J. W. Fitzgerald	do Victoria, etc	1875, November 9th	500 00	
A. Kennedy	do Renfrew	1871, August 21st	500 00	
C. W. Lount	do Muskoka District	1868, May 30th	1,000 00	Resigned 12th of May, 1878.
J. Mahon	do Renfrew	1875, March 30th	500 00	
T. McMurray	do Parry Sound District	1875, August 17th	500 00	
J. Reeves	do District of Nipissing	1872, February 12th	500 00	
J. R. Tait	do Hastings	1869, May 28th	500 00	
Aubrey White	do District of Muskoka	1878, April 30th	500 00	
Amos Wright	do Thunder Bay District	1875, May 5th	500 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections for the year 1878.

SERVICE.	ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF SALES.	AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	39,164	34,931 93	62,452 77
Clergy Lands	3,757	6,716 67	28,988 73
Common School Lands	2,299	5,624 09	55,905 53
Grammar School Lands	3,375	3,782 35	9,487 22
Total	48,595	51,055 04	156,834 25

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of Gross Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878.

SERVICE.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	62,452 77
Clergy Lands	28,988 73
Common School Lands	55,905 53
Grammar School Lands	9,487 22
Woods and Forests	284,816 62
Casual Fees	604 68
Surveyors' Fee Fund	282 30
Suspense Account	2,653 77
	$445,191 62

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878, which are considered as Revenue.

SERVICE.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	62,452 77
Woods and Forests	284,816 62
Casual Fees	604 68
Surveyors' Fee Fund	282 30
	$348,156 37

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878, which are considered as *Special Funds*.

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clergy Lands :		
Principal	19,440 19	
Interest	9,548 54	
		28,988 73
Common School Lands :		
Principal	30,601 51	
Interest	25,304 02	
		55,905 53
Grammar School Lands :		
Principal	7,134 79	
Interest	2,352 43	
		9,487 22
Total Collections		94,381 48
Refunds on above Services :		
Clergy Lands	175 08	
Common School Lands	747 11	
Grammar School Lands	9 93	
		932 12

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878.

SERVICE.	—	—	—
Commission.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
A. S. Cadenhead	97 05		
J. F. Day	195 17		
H. Hamilton	191 65		
W. Jackson	491 39		
R. Macpherson	8 66		
J. McKibbon	19 37		
A. McNabb	615 33		
E. Perry	8 76		
J. Sharman	26 82		
		1,654 20	
Agents Salaries—Land.			
D. Anderson	500 00		
S. G. Best	500 00		
J. Bowker	500 00		
C. P. Brown	500 00		
J. R. Dawson	500 00		
J. W. Fitzgerald	500 00		
E. Handy	500 00		
Adam Kennedy	500 00		
C. W. Lount	500 00		
J. Mahon	500 00		
R. Macpherson	500 00		
Thomas McMurray	500 00		
J. Reeves	500 00		
J. R. Tait	500 00		
Aubrey White	330 85		
Amos Wright	500 00		
		7,830 85	
Agents' Salaries—Timber.			
Jos. F. Way	1,440 00		
J. A. G. Crozier	500 00		
J. B. McWilliams	2,000 00		
J. McDonald	150 00		
Thomas E. Johnson	1,600 00		
		5,690 00	
Agents' Postage.			
D. Anderson	17 69		
S. G. Best	11 63		
J. Bowker	9 50		
C. P. Brown	18 60		
A. S. Cadenhead	5 50		
J. F. Day	4 26		
J. R. Dawson	8 60		
J. W. Fitzgerald	22 83		
E. Handy	9 66		
H. Hamilton	23 67		
William Jackson	18 84		
Adam Kennedy	9 84		
C. W. Lount	76 98		
J. Mahon	2 93		
R. Macpherson	8 38		
Thomas McMurray	38 22		
Alexander McNabb	38 19		
A. White	27 13		
J. Wilson	9 86		
		362 31	
Carried forward			

APPENDIX No. 8.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878.

SERVICE.	—	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			
Miscellaneous.			
J. Gould Inspection	10 00		
A. Shaw, do	367 20		
J. Shaw do	211 40		
T. E. Johnson—inspection	20 80		
W. A. McIntyre, do	4 00		
J. R. Dawson, do	8 00		
S. G. Best do	9 00		
J. F. Day, do	23 50		
A. White, do	83 35		
E. Handy, do	6 00		
W. P. Way—guarding timber	161 10		
A. Starkey—measuring logs	16 00		
G. B. Cowper—travelling expenses	65 00		
J. B. Campbell, do	5 00		
George Kennedy, do	20 00		
Jas. Wilson—timber services	287 50		
C. E. Belle, do	100 00		
J. F. Day—stationery	2 00		
J. R. Dawson, do	1 85		
T. E. Johnson—disbursements	33 80		
J. F. Way, do	440 00		
J. B. McWilliams, do	267 64		
		2,143 14	
			17,680 50
Wood Ranging.			
A. G. Judd		720 00	
A. White		886 70	
J. B. Campbell		460 00	
S. L. Soper		442 00	
J. W. Smith		965 17	
George Bick		974 32	
J. Shaw		1,504 32	
John Brady		630 00	
J. B. Turgeon		640 00	
J. Kennedy		757 55	
W. Russell		1,722 48	
T. W. Lee		717 15	
S. M. Johnson		1,596 05	
A. Brooks		52 00	
T. McGown		8 00	
A. McNabb		8 50	
A. Matheson		8 75	
A. L. Cowper		71 00	
J. H. Ellis		123 80	
P. W. Freeman		1,227 74	
D. F. McDonald		20 00	
M. Hunter		30 25	
			13,565 78
Refunds			8,839 85
Colonization Roads			85,700 00
Surveys			38,927 86
Carried forward			

APPENDIX No. 8.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1878.

SERVICE.	—	—	—
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			
Contingencies.			
Printing, &c		1,738 97	
Stationery		1,654 65	
Postage		910 00	
Fuel		794 11	
Fireman		547 50	
Night Watchman		456 25	
Advertising		336 69	
Subscriptions		159 59	
Extra Clerks, not on permanent list, paid out of Contingencies		1,580 00	
Sundries		1,942 45	
			10,120 21
Two per cent. of duties collected on timber cut on road allowances, paid to Municipalities			957 29
Board of Surveyors			335 00
			176,126 49

THOS. H. JOHNSON.
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Number of Letters received and mailed by the Department of Crown Lands during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878.

YEARS.	BRANCHES.					Transferred to other Departments.	TOTAL.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returns, not called for at address.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Accounts.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.						
1876.....	11,897	2,146	893	1,968	1,328	48	18,280	23,300	35,000	25	77
1877.....	11,920	2,159	1,187	2,240	1,442	66	19,014	24,200	36,500	29	71
1878.....	12,366	1,931	1,081	2,013	1,562	58	19,011	24,200	36,500	22	93

There was no account kept of the letters sent by mail from this Department until 1876, when the Post Office Regulations required all letters to be prepaid; since that time the undermentioned number of letters have been mailed from this Department, that is to say: in 1876, 18,958; in 1877, 19,625; in 1878, 20,087.

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1878.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.				Oar Logs.
		White Pine.		Other.		
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.
Ottawa Agency. A. J. Russell, Agent	7,242	347,304	271,911	1,396	670	5,255
Belleville Agency. J. F. Way, Agent	1,826	568,848	327,321	2,263	1,245	.....
Western Timber District	6,937	660,398	490,142	8	9	.....
Total	16,005	1,576,550	1,089,374	3,667	1,924	5,255

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Railway Ties.	Basswood.		Cedar, 16 feet.		Cordwood.	
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Inches.	Hard Cords.	Soft Cords.
Ottawa Agency. A. J. Russell, Agent	7,737	11	485	.....	.....	365	628
Belleville Agency. J. F. Way, Agent	2,679	.....	.....	8,472	66,269	.....	.....
Western Timber District	.....	2	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,416	13	553	8,472	66,269	365	628

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

No. 10

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

TIONS OF TIMBER.

White Pine.		Red Pine.		Boom and Dimension Timber.		Elm and Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch, Hemlock, and Spruce.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	P'ces.	Feet.
72,161	3,919,577	25,385	967,956	7,946	10,471	A. 45 E. 1	1,904 88	59	2,161	.....	.....
3,083	169,665	39	1,645	5,807	6,923	E. 2 A. 27	68 1,154	.....	.....	H. 26	1,059
3,998	214,549	.....	.....	12,019	15,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79,242	4,303,791	25,424	969,601	25,772	32,973	E. 3 A. 72	156 3,058	59	2,161	H. 26	1,059

OF TIMBER, &c.—*Continued.*

TIONS OF TIMBER.

Posts and Shingle Bolts.	Round Cedar.	Telegraph Poles.	Binders.	Amounts Accrued.				
Cords	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Trespass, &c.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
183	480	75	.....	141 46	104,932 34	14,641 00	8 70	119,723 50
570	.....	.....	1,805	1,448 10	53,018 56	4,046 00	4 00	58,516 66
B. 150 P. 574	.....	.....	.....	6,029 86	78,885 71	15,746 00	14,408 03	115,069 60
B. 283 P. 1,194	480	75	1,805	7,619 42	236,836 61	34,433 00	14,420 73	293,309 76

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 11.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Ottawa Collections, by A. J. Russell	71,471 47	
Do do McLean Stewart	58,533 41	130,004 88
Amount of Belleville Collections, by Jos. F. Way	61,657 48	
Do do McLean Stewart	1,128 30	62,785 78
Amount of Western Timber Collections at Department	89,301 86	
Do do by McLean Stewart	2,724 10	92,025 96
		284 816 62

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. Cowper,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 12.

List of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his Services, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum up to 1st July, 1873.	Salary per annum from 1st July, 1873.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
Upper Ottawa	A. J. Russell, Agent	Ottawa City	1846, June	2,000 00	2,600 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Province of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	do	1858, April 13	1,400 00	1,800 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk	do	1864, June 23	1,000 00	1,400 00	
	A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman	do	1867, April 1	700 00	1,200 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	do	1864, June 23	650 0	1,000 00	
	J. Jackson, Messenger	do	1871, August 1	300 0	300 00	
	J. McDonald, Deputy Slide-master and Chief Timber-counter	do	1846, May 8	85 00	*	Additional to his salary of $535 per annum from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
	James Steen, Timber-counter	do	1861, May 27	$2 per diem.	$2 per diem.	During season of navigation.
	John Redmond, Assistant and Boatman	do	1872, March 1	do	do	do do
Belleville Agency	Joseph F. Way, Agent	Belleville	1854, May 6	1,440 00	1,440 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier, Clerk	do	1867, December 1	500 00	500 00	
Collector at Quebec	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec	1845, September 27	2,000 00	2,000 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office, at Ottawa, respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	John McKay, Assistant	do	1864, June 1	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	William Miller, Clerk	do	1872, November 7	1,000 00	1,000 00	

* The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec to pay Deputy Slide-master $150 each, in addition to amount paid by Public Works.

G. B. Cowper,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN of the numbers of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold to locatees; of lots which have been resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties, and also of the patents which have been issued—under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act," during the year 1878.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Brunel	Muskoka	Aubrey White, Bracebridge	23	3,079			26	25
Chaffey			31	3,944	1	66½	37	17
Draper			20	2,476	3	44	23	18
Franklin			82	1,0306	6	182	6	
Macaulay			19	2,132	1	4	26	19
Medora			37	5,061	1	98	34	7
Monck			5	613	1	1	5	12
Morrison			9	1,317			2	3
Muskoka			20	2,683	2	298	10	9
McLean			44	5,765	3	22	43	16
Oakley			52	7,181	3	20	14	
Ridout			20	2,599			26	
Ryde			17	1,896			20	
Stephenson			29	3,671	1	6	32	20
Stisted			61	7,845	8	173	65	17
Watt			27	2,778	1	62	19	21
Wood			6	1,081	2	56	3	6
Cardwell	Parry Sound	Thos. McMurray, Parry Sound	75	8,889	4	233	19	
Carling			30	4,012	2	7	23	1
Christie			20	2,337	1	18	15	11
Fergusson			11	1,250	2	93	5	4
Foley			16	1,654	1	192	16	13
Hagerman			16	2,095	6	49	14	4
Humphry			10	901	2	142	10	12
Monteith			63	8,102	7	120	10	1
McDougall			10	1,310			16	4
McKellar			14	1,923	1	90	9	13
Chapman	Parry Sound	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	87	11,500	12	275	46	3
Croft			64	8,602	6	146	16	
Spence			88	10,185	14	229	16	

Armour	Parry Sound	E. Handy, Emsdale	64	8,444	21	931	26	.....
McMurrich			54	7,817	5	149	39	3
Perry			103	13,822	13	865	23	.....
Anstruther	Peterborough		10	1,285	.....	.....	7	4
Chandos	do	D. Anderson, Apsley	31	4,352	.....	.....	16	6
Cardiff	Haliburton		34	4,578	2	192	15	3
Monmouth	do		38	4,403	2	233	22	3
Anson	Haliburton	J. W. Fitzgerald, Minden	3	293	.....	.....	6	3
Glamorgan			39	4,783	1	62	9	2
Hindon			13	1,988	1	2	6	.....
Lutterworth			30	3,713	1	1	27	4
Minden			20	2,113	4	10	9	6
Snowdon			22	2,512	1	1	15	6
Stanhope			10	1,311	2	17	4	3
Bangor	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	30	4,067	1	2	8	3
Carlow			20	2,919	.....	.....	6	7
Dungannon			22	2,953	.....	.....	19	7
Faraday			19	2,740	2	160	7	3
Herschel			16	2,156	1	7	8	7
Mayo			22	3,678	1	12	6	2
Monteagle			11	1,437	3	9	6	11
McClure			3	260	.....	.....	.....	4
Wicklow			7	886	.....	.....	8	4
Abinger	Addington		5	982	.....	.....	.....	2
Denbigh	do		21	2,670	4	48½	1	6
Clarendon	Frontenac	J. R. Dawson, Ompah	48	6,280	3	27	4	3
Miller	do		1	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmerston	do		18	2,418	6	29½	1	5
Alice	Renfrew	A. Kennedy, Pembroke	4	408	1	10	1	6
Buchanan			4	388	1	40	.....	3
Fraser			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Head			.....	.....	2	195	.....	6
Petewawa			8	949	.....	.....	2	9
Rolph			5	587	.....	.....	1	.....
Wylie			1	100	.....	.....	.....	1
McKay			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algona South	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	6	832	.....	.....	.....	8
" North			4	565	1	20	.....	1
Grattan			13	1,580	4	6	6	17
Wilberforce			11	1,051	2	42½	5	10
Hagarty			12	1,692	1	100	.....	13
Richards			1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherwood			5	586	.....	.....	.....	1

APPENDIX No. 13.—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of locatees and number of acres located, &c.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Brougham	Renfrew	John Mahon, Vanbrugh	7	922				1
Brudenel			18	2,303			1	12
Griffith			3	246				3
Lyndoch			6	756				
Radcliffe			7	816			1	4
Raglan			4	587				
Sebastopol			9	918	1	84	4	4
Matawatchan			1	100				1
St. Joseph's Island	Algoma	J. Bowker, Bruce Mines	152	18,793	8	669	116	1
Plummer	do		19	2,846			14	
Prince	Algoma	C. P. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie	7	1,122	1	34		
Parke			4	560				
Korah			5	680			10	4
Aweres								
Dawson Road	Thunder Bay	Amos Wright, Prince Arthur's Landing	1	200				2
Oliver			60	9,619			49	
Paipoonge			14	2,146	1	52	4	
Blake			4	640				
Total			2,115	274,238	188	6,637	1,118	472

J. J. MURPHY,
Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 14.

A STATEMENT shewing the number of Free Grant Locations made during each of the years from 1868 to 1878 inclusive, with the Number of Acres so Located, and the Number of Locations Cancelled for non-performance of Settlement duties, during the same period.

YEAR.	LOCATIONS.	No. OF ACRES.	LOTS CANCELLED.
1868	511	46,336	6
1869	566	56,011	105
1870	1,200	155,427	192
1871	1,113	153,105	318
1872	875	115,065	418
1873	757	100,603	381
1874	919	119,072	453
1875	1,387	186,807	381
1876	1,463	192,858	462
1877	1,914	260,801	691
1878	2,115	274,238	1,118
	12,820	1,660,323	4,525
Locations made in Township of Ryerson under Public Works Department	252	43,334	
Total	13,072	1,703,657	4,525

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 15.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

ON

COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

HON. T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the remainder of the expenditure of the Legislative Grant for Colonization Roads and Bridges for 1877, the items of which were not embraced in the account for the above year.

Mattawa Bridge	$220 00
Rosseau and Nipissing Road, Sec. No. 1	224 80
Do. Do. Sec. No. 2	172 88
Do. Do. Sec. No. 3	57 65
St. Joseph's Island, (Centre Road)	100 00
Madawaska Bridge	2400 00
Mississippi and Frontenac Road Bridges	2025 00
Locations and Inspections	1273 00
Armour Road	574 13
Utterson Junction Road	138 19
Thunder Bay Roads	213 07
Eganville and Douglas Road	9 34
Wilberforce Road	306 24
Eganville and Foy Road	28 50
South Falls Bridge	549 76
Forks Bridge—repairs	200 00
Doe Lake Outlet Bridge	682 08
Muskoka Road	300 00
Papineau Creek Bridge	200 00
Maganetewan Bridge	150 00
Ryde Road Bridge	397 44
Rose and Lefroy	66 00
	$10308 08

The balance from which the above amounts were drawn, was composed of the following tems:—

By Cash in hands of Accountant	$10182 63	
" Refund from N. W. Road	31 45	
" Do. Great Northern Road	28 00	
" Supplies remaining over	66 00	
		$10308 08

APPENDIX NO. 16.

Hon. T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you the operations and expenditures made upon the various Roads and Bridges in the Province of Ontario, through the Colonization Roads Branch of your Department, in the year 1878, as follows :

NORTH DIVISION.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Honora Bay Road.

1. This road connects the Little Current Village with the Honora Bay. It opens up an interesting tract for settlement in the Townships of Howland and Bidwell. The road has been improved over a distance of ten and a-half miles.

Expenditure, $1,034.00.

Michael's Bay Road.

2. A road leading from Manitowaning to Michael's Bay—an important ne of communication, and passing through land of good quality. Eleven miles have been improved.

Expenditure, $1,000.00.

Providence and Gore Bay Road.

3. This line leads from Gore Bay on the north side of the Island, in a south-easterly direction, to Providence Bay on the south side. A portion of each end of the route has been opened, in all about four miles. The road is opened through heavy timbered land, grubbed and graded.

Expenditure, $1,083.17.

Sanfield Bay Branch.

4. This branch leads from Michael's Bay Road westward to the south end of South Bay on Manitou Lake passing McDonald's Mill at the outlet of the lake. It has been opened and improved over a distance of four and a-half miles.

Expenditure on account $432.94.

ST. JOSEPH ISLAND.

Centre Road.

5. This is a line of road located through the centre of the island, commencing at the northerly end, at Richard's landing, and extending southerly to Tenby Bay, on the opposite end of the island.

Some four and a-half miles of the road are made. More than an ordinary amount of labour has been expended on the line in ditching and removing heavy boulders from the road bed.

Expenditure, $1,251.13.

Cross Road.

6. This road intersects the one above described on the line between concessions D and E. and is opened westward about one and a-half miles. The terminus on the westward is at "Sailor's encampment," where a considerable settlement is forming.

Expenditure, $352.84.

Milford Haven Road.

7. This is a newly projected road running from Milford Haven on the south end of the island northward to Hilton Harbour.

Late in the season a petition was received by the Department strongly urging a small expenditure to be made on this very necessary road for the double purpose of creating access to a new settlement in the section referred to, and relieving some very indigent but industrious settlers on the line by affording them a few week's employment.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the above object, and two hundred and fifty dollars have been advanced and lodged with Mr. Marks, of Hilton, to carry out the purpose of the above named memorial.

Expenditure on account $250.00.

BRUCE MINES AND SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT.

Great Northern Road.

8. The Northern Road has been extended eastward over a distance of eight miles. Besides the construction of this newly opened part of the line, some improvements in offtake drainage have been done on the Thessalon River flats for the benefit of that portion of this road constructed last season.

This road now reaches to the easterly boundary of the Township of Rose.

Expenditure, $2,013.10.

Rose and Lefroy Road.

9. This road has been prolonged from two points, 1st, from Clark's Bridge across the Thessalon River northward to intersect the Great Northern Road, two and a-half miles.

2nd. From the terminus of the eastern branch in Lefroy easterly two and a-half miles further, to a point near the lower rapids of Thessalon River, where there is a favourable site for a bridge-crossing.

Some improvements have also been made in the bridge constructed last year over the Thessalon River called as above Clark's Bridge; also some repairs on that portion of the lower branch of this road made last season.

Expenditure, $1,772.11.

Otter Tail Lake Road.

10. This road commences on Lot No. 2, in the second concession of the Township of Plummer on the Great Northern Road, and extends northward to the 4th concession of the said Township.

About three miles of road have been opened.

Expenditure, paid on account, $250.00.

Sault Ste. Marie and Great Northern Roads.

11. On what is locally called the Lake Shore Road, running from Sault Ste. Marie in a north-easterly direction, crossing Root River, and joining the Great Northern Road, near the west boundary of the Garden River Indian Reserve, work has been done this season, in order to complete the same to Root River.

As this line of road lies to a considerable extent through low land, a large amount of ditching has been necessary, in order to render it sufficiently dry for travel.

A bridge has been built across the above river.

On the Great Northern Road also, between Sault Ste. Marie and Echo River, about eleven miles have been repaired. The repairs consist of removal of stones from road bed, clearing of brushwood, culverts, (new and repaired,) and ditching.

Expenditure on both lines, $1,489.29.

Batchewaning Road.

12. This is a line of road laid out by the Indian Department of Ottawa, extending from the terminus of our Korah Road, on the south boundary of Pennefather, northward to Carp River, on the northerly shore of Batchewaning Bay, a distance of thirty-six miles.

Early in 1878 an arrangement was made between the Mininter of the Interior for the Dominion and yourself, to construct the above road by equal appropriations made from the respective Departments, and that the same shall continue to be made from year to year, until the whole line shall be completed. The mutual appropriations to be placed under the control and management of the Crown Lands Department.

Last spring the first appropriations to commence the work were made, being one thousand dollars from each of the above-named Departments.

Seven miles and three-fourths of the road have been opened, commencing on the boundary line between the Townships of Korah and Pennefather, and extending through Pennefather in a northerly direction. The country is described by the overseer as rough and stony, and generally of an inferior character for agricultural purposes, and the line, as surveyed for the site of the road, so ineligible that he found it impossible to build the road upon it, and consequently had to divergefrom it almost continuously.

Total expenditure, $2,007.25.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

Fort William Road.

13. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for surface improvement on this road. The work has been done under the supervision of the Crown Lands Agent of the district, and has consisted of gravel covering over such parts of the road as had become worn and rutted by the travel. The road is reported as being in an excellent condition now for passage from Prince Arthur's Landing to the Fort William town plot.

Expenditure, $500.

Oliver and Kakabeka Road.

14. This road commences at the intersection of the Dawson Road, on the town line between the Townships of McIntyre and Oliver, extending southward on the said line to the point of the second concession of Oliver; thence west on the said concession line to the Kakabeka Falls, on Kaministiqua River. This road is described as affording very important convenience to large and thriving settlements in the Township of Oliver. The land is said to be of very good quality for farming purposes.

Expenditure, $1,686.50.

Murrillo Road.

15. This road is described as leading from Fort William town plot *via* Point des Meurons, to Murrillo Station, on the "Canada Pacific Railway." A small sum has been laid out on the Fort William end of the road, in repairing the same.

Expenditure, $313.50.

WEST DIVISION.

Dalton and Washago Road.

1. This road has been extended a further distance this season of five miles.

The work was commenced at Kehoes, about eight miles east of the Severn River, and was prolonged over a distance of five miles.

The road is now opened above thirteen miles.

Expenditure, $920.79.

Ryde Road.

2. The overseer on this work reports the completion of three miles and three-quarters on a road leading from the end of Doxater's contract of 1876 northward, through the Township of Ryde, on the line between lots 15 and 16 to the boundary of Draper. Also five miles of another road, described as commencing at Bass Lake and extended southward to the Washago Road. This latter road, it is stated, is cut out twenty feet wide.

Expenditure, $1,166.16.

MACAULAY ROAD.

3. This road has been extended on the main line leading to Cedar Narrows, a distance of four miles.

A branch road, leading to the settlement on the south side of Lake of Bays, has also been opened a distance of two miles, making in all six miles of road completed under Specification "No. 2 Improved." The Inspector reports all this work to be finished in a very superior manner.

Expenditure, $1,493.15.

MUSKOKA (South of Huntsville).

4. The improvements in this part of the Muskoka Road were begun near the Village of Utterson, and were extended to the Village of Huntsville, a distance of twelve miles. Some expensive repairs were made upon several hills, embracing a considerable amount of excavation. Some large culverts were also found necessary at the bases of these hills.

Two framed bent bridges were also constructed—one at Allenville Creek, and the other at Hanes' Hill. Heavy stone work also, as retaining wall, was built on Turner's Hill.

Expenditure, $2,537.37.

MUSKOKA ROAD (north of Huntsville).

5. The improvements on this section are as follows:

The Muskoka Road has been prolonged to Burk's Falls, a distance of three miles.

A deviation to avoid a bad hill in the Township of Perry has also been made. The deviation is one mile in length.

About five miles, also, of impassable portions of the road in Perry have been repaired and rendered fit for travel.

Five miles of road have been repaired, and four miles of new road constructed.

Expenditure on account, $1,482.66.

STEPHENSON TOWN LINE ROAD (Contract).

6. This work was made under contract.

Seven miles and one chain of the line were constructed under "Specification No. 2 Improved," at the average price of $170 per mile.

The work has been satisfactorily completed.

Expenditure, $1,192.13.

SINCLAIR ROAD.

7. This road was also made under contract. Eight miles and eighteen chains were constructed under the same specification, and at the same price. The work has been satisfactorily performed.

A short branch has been built in connection with the main road, the length of which (one mile and eighteen chains) is included in the distance above given.

This branch affords more direct communication for the Hillside Settlement.

Expenditure, $1,398.25.

DANE'S ROAD.

8. On this road three miles of very excellent repairs have been made. The road is sometimes called the Lake Shore Road. It runs from Bracebridge in a north-westerly direction to Dane's Island, Monck Township, and is much travelled in the winter season.

Expenditure, $530.74.

THREE MILE LAKE ROAD.

9. This is another short settlement road in Monck. It connects the Village of Dee Bank with Parry Sound Road, affording mill and mail accommodation to the adjacent settlers. About three-and-a-quarter miles of the road have been well repaired.

Expenditure on account, $466.26.

STISTED ROAD.

10. About seven miles of this road have been repaired, commencing at the south end of the road, near the junction with the Muskoka Road, and extending to the 6th concession of the Township of Stisted. The work is described as well performed.

Expenditure, $584.01.

UTTERSON JUNCTION ROAD.

11. This is a short road leading from Utterson, on the Muskoka Road, to Six Mile Creek, on the Parry Sound Road. It was cut through last year and partially made. It has been completed this season, and well repaired over a distance of four miles.

This is a very beneficial improvement, relieving settlers and others wishing to pass to and fro from Rousseu to Utterson of seven miles of travel necessary by the old route.

Expenditure, $431.69.

PENINSULA ROAD.

12. This road has been extended northward from the site of the bridge across Joseph River in Medora Township to the 13th concession of the said township, three and a half miles. The road has been well constructed. Six miles of unopened distance yet remain to reach the interseection of the Parry Sound Road, the projected northerly terminus of the road.

Expenditure, $712.47.

MONTEITH AND PERRY ROADS.

13. This line of road leads from Emsdale on the Muskoka Road, in the Township of Perry, eastward along the line generally between the tenth and eleventh concessions to the Township of Bethune. Also a branch has been constructed leading in a north-easterly direction from the present terminus of the main road on lot thirty-four in Perry, towards Sand Lake, where a large and thriving settlement is in rapid progress.

Six miles of the main line have been completed, and one mile and forty-six chains of the Branch Road.

This work has been performed under contract, and satisfactorily completed.

Total expenditure, $1,393.80.

PORT SYDNEY ROAD.

14. This is a short road leading from Port Sydney, on Mary's Lake, to the intersection of the Stephenson Town Line Road on the east side of the north branch of the Muskoka River. The work has been done under contract, and satisfactorily completed.

Expenditure, $482.13.

ARMOUR ROAD.

15. This road begins at Katrine Post Office, on the Muskoka Road, in the Township of Armour. The course of this road lies in an easterly and northerly direction through the above township towards Pickerel Lake, in the north-east corner of Armour.

The road has been opened, on the above described line, a distance of six miles and twenty-eight chains.

The work has been done under contract, and has been very satisfactorily completed. The road has afforded immediate ingress to a large number of enterprising and industrious settlers.

Expenditure, $1,136.65.

BRUNEL ROAD.

16. The improvements on this road have been carried through this year's operations to the Portage line, between Peninsula Lake and the Lake of Bays, a distance from the terminus of the repairs made last season of six and a quarter miles.

A good number of deviations have been made this year to avoid almost impassable hills over which the road, as originally located, had been very injudiciously carried.

Expenditure, $1,069.60.

Chaffey Road.

17. The town line between Chaffey and Perry has been opened two miles and three quarters from the intersection of the Muskoka Road, eastward, for the accommodation of settlers in the north-east corner of Percy, and the south-east corner of Chaffey.

Expenditure, $696.61.

Cardwell Road.

18. This road has been completed from the terminus of last season's work near the east boundary of Cardwell, in the twelfth concession of the said township, to an intersection with the Stisted Road on the boundary line between Stisted and McMurrich Townships—five miles and thirteen chains.

A branch from this road has been located on the west side of Axe Lake, leading into a section of good land in the Township of Monteith. About one half of a mile has been opened.

In connection with the above work a bridge over Rosseau River (destroyed by fire last year) on the same road, has been re-built.

All the above work has been performed under contract, and has been satisfactorily finished to the extent above described.

Expenditure on account, $528.75.

Parry Sound Road (East).

19. Improvements on this section of the Parry Sound Road were commenced at Skeleton Hill deviation, and were continued over three and a quarter miles. In this distance a large amount of heavy work has been done, embracing excavation on hills, bridging gullies, and construction of many culverts.

Four log pier bridges are reported as having been made, forming a total length of 308 feet.

Expenditure, $2,503.93.

Parry Sound Road (West).

20. The operations of this season have resulted in the completion of the permanent works upon this section of the Parry Sound Road. This is now the model road of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. The passage from Rosseau Village to Parry Sound is now in fair weather a pleasure drive of four hours, whereas before these permanent improvements were commenced, the same distance was only accomplished through a long day's laborious travel, attended frequently with considerable damage and risk.

The whole distance, twenty-four miles, between Rosseau and the Sound is thoroughly turnpiked, drained and bridged.

The improvements of this season consists of three and a half miles of the road constructed, on the easterly end of the line, closing and completing the works of former years, which were begun at either end of the road. Beside this completion of the thorough works upon the line, the whole road surface from end to end of this section has been carefully reviewed and reformed, wherever the same had become rutted and worn so as to allow of stagnant water remaining thereon.

Expenditure, $4,439.43.

Junction Road No. 2.

21. Ten miles and twenty-eight chains of this road have been carefully repaired, embracing a deviation for new road of eighteen chains. A small bridge has also been made over a creek. A good number of culverts have been placed in the road, and a large amount of ditching has been done.

The repairs were commenced about five miles from the junction with Parry Sound Road, and were continued northward over the above quoted distance.

Expenditure, $1019.93.

Otter Lake Road.

22. A short road from Parry Sound Road, beginning at the line between lots 132 and 133, southward to Otter Lake, crossing Boyne Creek, over which a bridge has been built. Three miles of the road have been opened as far as South Bay. The road is built as a winter road.

Expenditure $375 on account.

Rosseau & Nipissing Road, Sec. 1.

23. The repairs on this section of this road were begun at Maganetewan River. and were extended over a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The improvements are described by the Inspector as being well performed. The excessive rains of the latter part of the season had however considerably damaged the more southerly portion of the work.

Expenditure, $2,042.50.

Rosseau & Nipissing Road, Sec. 2.

25. This Section lies immediately north of No. 1. The repairs on it have extended north a distance of seven miles. These improvements are described by the Inspector as being remarkably well done, and as being loudly praised by the settlers. The work, it is added, has stood the test of the unusual fall rains better than any other road work of the season. On the above line, a good many important deviations have been made, resulting in great benefit to the road travel.

Expenditure, $2,298.97.

Christie Road.

25. Repairs were made over the first seven and half miles of this road, commencing at Parry Sound Road and proceeding eastward, reaching to within two miles of Junction Road, No. 2. This road was in an impassable condition, having never been improved since its construction.

Expenditure, $720.45.

Northern Road.

26. The repairs made on this road this season were begun at the Maganetewan River, and continued northward over twenty-two miles.

A very large amount of work is reported as having been done.

Of course over such a long line, continuous repairs of any great importance could not be effected with so small an amount of money as was appropriated, yet the overseer is reported as having very judiciously applied the amount expended.

Expenditure, $994.66.

North-West Road.

27. The overseer has repaired four and a half miles of this road.

Two miles of the road repaired are described by the Inspector as rough and stony, the remainder as tolerably fair with an increase of soil.

Expenditure on account $887.52.

Junction Road, No. 1.

27. Improvements were commenced at McKellar village, on the Northern Road, and were carried over eight miles eastward.

Four miles are described by the Inspector as having been very well-repaired ; the remaining four miles passing over a very rocky section is yet somewhat difficult for travel, and the repairs are reported as being insufficient to secure a good road.

Expenditure, $807.

WABAMIK.

29. Some general repairs have been effected on this road for a distance of five miles, commencing at the Northern Road. The road is now in a tolerable condition for travel throughout the above distance.

Expenditure on account $350.

CROFT ROAD.

This road has been extended three miles. This portion has been very well completed. Besides this a further part of the road extending to the settlement of Ah-mik Lake has been brushed out and formed as a sled communication in winter.

Expenditure, $802.08.

DISTRESS RIVER ROAD.

31. About two miles and a half of this road have been opened this season. The principal work done in extending the road has been ditching and cross waying the land, being of a low description and inclining to swamp.

Expenditure, $510.

CHAPMAN ROAD.

32. The Chapman Road has been opened four and a quarter miles. Although the land over this distance, and for some two miles further, is of a rough and rocky character, the road has been satisfactorily completed. At the end of six miles good land and a thriving settlement is reached.

Expenditure on account, $350.

COMMANDA ROAD.

33. This Road branches off Rousseau Road near Commanda Creek, and runs in a northwesterly direction towards Commanda Lake. The road made lies in the Township of Gurd. There is a good settlement in the vicinity of the above lake, and the road is a great boon to the people. Four miles and a half of the line have been very well made, and are described as giving very great satisfaction to all who have occasion to travel the road.

Expenditure $1,021.54.

GURD ROAD.

34. This is another road in the Township of Gurd. It begins at nearly the same point on the Rosseau as the last described road. It runs eastward towards South River, and when completed to that point it will open up a very large and excellent tract of country. The occupation of these lands within the last eighteen months is astonishing. Hundreds of settlers have passed into these townships within the last six months and nearly every lot within any reasonable distance of any road is occupied.

Five miles of the above road have been finished in a satisfactory manner. The land on this line is described as being of a fine strong clay character, well adapted for winter wheat growing.

Expenditure, $988.92.

INDIAN PENINSULA ROAD.

35. Five hundred dollars were granted for this road. The grant was expended on a line chiefly in the Township of Eastnor, leading from lot 23 in the 5th concession, E. B. R. to Barrow's Bay, and southward on the main road leading to Colpoy's Bay.

Seven miles of this road were improved and made fit for wheel travel.

Expenditure, $500.

EAST DIVISION.

MONCK ROAD (West).

1. The repairs on this part of the above road were commenced at the intersection of Rama Road and were continued eastward through Rama and Dalton, over a distance of

eighteen miles. They consisted of stone removals from the bed of the road, side ditching, off lake drainage, and general crowning.

Expenditure, $2,027.51.

MONCK ROAD (East).

2. Improvements were commenced on this section at Pine Lake in Cardiff, and extended to within a short distance of the Hastings Road. Thirty-seven miles have been repaired in the portions most dilapidated and broken. New crossways have been made and old ones repaired, and the line rendered passable throughout the whole above distance.

Expenditure, $1,512.77.

VICTORIA ROAD.

3. The Victoria Road has been improved from Victoria Station on the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad, northward, to Head River crossing, a distance of nine miles.

The usual repairs have been observed, such as stoning, crowning, and drainage. One considerable hill, south of Head River, has been reduced by grading, and forms an important part of the improvement done to this road this season.

Expenditure, $1,261.26.

BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

4. The improvements on this line consist of five and a half miles of repairs made from the intersection of the Peterson road between Stanhope and Minden, to the centre of the former township.

The road was wretchedly out of repair and quite impassable for loaded vehicles, rendering a considerable expenditure necessary to make it travellable.

The repairs have been of the usual character embracing in the distance one moderate sized bridge.

Expenditure, $1,028.52.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

5. A small expenditure has been made on this road between Burleigh Bridge and Apsley P. O. Some of the worst defects in the road over this distance (23 miles) have been repaired.

Expenditure, $349.90.

CHANDOS ROAD.

6. This road leads from the south-east corner of Anstruther into and through Chandos as far as the Crow River. It is a cheap settlement road, intended in its extension to connect with the settlements in the Township of Wallaston. Some necessary repairs over a distance of seven miles have been made.

Expenditure, $350.00.

SCOTT ROAD.

7. This is a settler's road in the Township of Chandos, connecting with the Burleigh Road in the 13th concession of the above township. It extends from the Burleigh Road eastward, mainly between the 13th and 14th concessions. It has been formed as a good winter road five miles.

Expenditure, $304.

PETERSON ROAD, E.

8. The improvements made upon this road this year lie between a point three miles east of Maynooth, P.O., and a point eight miles west of Madawaska River; a part of the road on which very little settlement exists and on which very little statute labour is expended.

The distance repaired is about ten miles, in which distance three and three-quarters miles of new road have been made, to avoid very bad hills, and the rest part of the line well improved for travel.

Expenditure, $1,020.05.

Hastings Road.

9. This road has been repaired in a very substantial manner from Thanet P. O., to Umfraville P. O., a distance of twelve miles. Several very difficult hills have been cut off by deviations from the old line. Deer Creek Bridge has also been rebuilt.

From Umfraville to Maynooth (twenty-four miles) some temporary repairs have also been made to several bridges and crossways so as to render the road passable until next season.

Expenditure, $1,498.40.

Lutterworth Road.

10. This is a new cheap settler's road, leading from a settlement on the west side of Gull Lake southward to Moore's Falls on Gull River. The road has been opened as a winter road between the above described points (about six miles), and is of essential benefit to the people, by affording direct access to the Cameron Road, and thence by it to Coboconk Village, the terminus of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

Expenditure on account, $490.

Flinton and Bridgewater Roads.

11. Improvements on this road were begun at its intersection with the Addington Road in Kaladar and extended southward eight miles to within six miles of the Village of Bridgewater.

These improvements have been very well effected, seven bad hills have been avoided by deviations, located on comparatively level ground. The grading of the road has been greatly improved and finished over a good portion of the distance with a coating of gravel leaving this part of the road in excellent condition for travel.

Expenditure $1052.91.

Addington Road.

12. Substantial repairs have been made on this road from the centre of Denbigh Township to the Madawaska River. The distance included between the above points is seven miles. Some deviations from the old line were made to avoid bad hills. The line over this distance has been thoroughly improved.

Beyond the river on the direct road four and a half miles further have been partially repaired. Broken and decayed crossways have been renewed and so much of the road made temporarily passable.

Also on the north-east branch of this road, beyond the Madawaska River, five and-a-half miles further have been repaired in the same manner.

Expenditure $1006.80.

Frontenac Road.

13. The part of this road repaired this season lies between the Mississippi Road intersection and the Madawaska River. This part of the line was opened several years ago and has had no expenditure made upon it since that time. It had hence become quite impassable.

Very good and permanent improvements have been effected over a distance of six miles, commencing at the Mississippi Road and extending northward.

Expenditure $989.03.

Mississippi Road.

14. Improvements were commenced on this road about five miles east of the Frontenac Road intersection and was carried westward over a distance of twenty miles. The fire last season had destroyed on the above distance a large number of crossways and smaller bridges. Those have been rebuilt and the stones from the surface removed. A good many culverts have been renewed and the hills improved.

Expenditure $1007.50.

Tamworth and Oso Road.

15. This road runs northward from the Village of Tamworth to the Township of Oso. Some repairs were made upon it this season, from a point ten miles north of Tamworth towards Oso, a distance of seven miles.

A deviation was begun, but not completed, to avoid Black's Hill. About thirty rods of crossway are still required to complete the work.

Expenditure, $502.02.

Lavant Road.

16. A part of the west end of this road, from its junction with the Mississippi Road, about seven miles, were repaired eastward from the terminus of last year's work; about ten miles has been completed this season. The road throughout is now in a passable condition.

Expenditure, $511.47.

Barrie Road.

17. This is a connecting road between the Addington and Frontenac Roads, through the Townships of Barrie and Clarendon.

It commences at Perry's Mill, on the Addington Road, and proceeds in an easterly direction to its junction with the Frontenac Road, on lot 27, in the 6th Concession of Clarendon. About three and a quarter miles have been made this season, beginning at Perry's Mill.

At the end of this distance, two miles and a quarter of further distance were brushed and cleaned out for a winter road, forming a connection with an old lumber road leading to the Frontenac Road.

Expenditure, $995.55.

Bedford and Sydenham Road.

18. This road has been repaired from the Village of Bedford, southward, over a di s tance of six miles, in the Township of Bedford. The improvements also embrace the building of a small bridge over Devil's Creek. These improvements have been reported as satisfactorily completed.

Expenditure on account, $450.

Cobden Road.

19. This road extends from Cobden Village to Eganville.

Five miles of the road have been improved from Cobden to Oscolo, two and a half miles, and westward, from Oscolo towards Eganville, two and a half miles further.

The principal part of the road over the above distance is low and flat, requiring heavy ditching and high grade, a good amount of which has been done.

Expenditure, $992.50.

Admaston Road.

20. This road is described as a portion of the old Madawaska Road. It is stated that the repairs of this season commence at Mount St. Patrick, on the east boundary of the Township of Brougham.

The line from the above point proceeds eastward and northward through the Township of Admaston.

The improvements embrace a distance of fourteen miles, and consist of the usual repairs.

Expenditure, $996.50.

Hagarty Road.

Repairs were made on this road upon the westerly end, and where it forms a junction with the Opeongo Road.

The improvements extend over three miles. They consist of grading, stoning, and ditching, the making of new culverts, and renewing crossways.

Expenditure, $996.50.

Hagarty and Brudenel Road.

22. This road runs from the Hagarty Road, branching thencefrom in South Algona, and connecting with the Opeongo in the Township of Brudenel.

The improvements this year have been made upon the Opeongo Road end. They consist of two and a half miles of new road, and two and a half miles of repairs ; in all covering a distance of five miles.

Expenditure, $1000.

Eganville & Foy's Road (Clear Lake Branch).

23. Four miles of the southerly end of this branch have been repaired, connecting with the Opeongo Road. The repairs have been also extended a distance of two miles further to the south of the Opeongo Road, on a settler's track leading to the German settlement in Lyndoch. Within the above distance there is also included the building of a bridge over a small stream running into the west end of Clear Lake.

Expenditure, $1024.50.

Perrault's Settlement Road.

24. Two and a half miles of this road have been improved from its junction with the Opeongo Road eastward, in the Township of Grattan.

In connection with this work, the Overseer has also repaired six miles of an adjacent road called the Scotch Bush Road, opening the seventh concession of the said Township of Grattan.

Expenditure, $1013.60.

BRIDGES.

Combemere Bridge.

1. This Bridge, on the Peterson Road line, spans the Madawaska River. It has been built to replace one built in 1861. The old bridge was constructed with three main spans of sixty feet bay each, with approaches. The stringers were sustained by king post trusses, with centre piers in mid-stream.

The present structure has one central span of one hundred and twenty feet, supported by a combined Queen post and Howe truss, thus avoiding the difficulty of founding a timber pier in deep water, subjected to the current influence of the main channel.

The entire length of the bridge, including approaches, is 350 feet.

Expenditure on account, $2147.52.

Indian River Bridge.

2. This Bridge is built across the Indian River on the side line allowance for road between 20—21 in concession B, in the Township of Alice. The work is reported as being substantial, and adequate for the local travel passing over the same. It is 141 feet in length, including approaches.

Expenditure, $500.

Muskrat River Bridge.

3. This bridge is built over the above river, on the line between lots 18 and 19, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Stafford.

The bridge is reported by the overseer as being well and substantially built, and as affording the accommodation required at the point, and at a very moderate cost.

Expenditure, $500.

Peninsula Bridge.

4. This bridge is built across the Lake Joseph River, on the Peninsula Road in the Township of Medora.

The whole structure is two hundred and fifty-two feet in length. The channel of the stream is spanned by a fifty feet bay truss, with adequate abutment pieces. The dead water on either side of truss span is past with bent frame work, substantially based upon elongated mud sills. The whole structure is covered with three inch pine plank, sixteen feet long, and guarded with well framed and braced hand-rail.

Expenditure, $876.59.

Ryde Road Bridge.

5. The site of this bridge is over the Koshshebag River on the Ryde Road, in the Township of Ryde. The main channel of the stream is spanned by a king post truss of sixty feet span.

The total length of the bridge, including approaches, is two hundred and fifty-two feet.

The work has been done in a very superior manner, completed with hand-rail and floored with three inch plank sixteen feet long. The work is a great boon to the settlers of Ryde, and is duly appreciated by them.

Expenditure on account, $558.29.

Doe Lake Bridge.

6. The site of this bridge at the outlet of Doe Lake waters is across a stream which debouches from it and enters the Maganatewan at a short distance to the eastward. The bridge is in every respect similar to the one above described on the Ryde Road.

The work has been done in the same substantial manner, and with regard to the frame work of the truss, is finished in a very superior style.

Expenditure on account, $166.73.

Perry Bridge.

7. This is a cheap log pier structure, built for temporary accommodation of settlers in the above township, on the Monteith and Perry Road.

The Department granted one hundred dollars to assist in building the bridge and the settlers contributed the additional labour necessary to complete the work.

The structure has been finished and is considered sufficient for present purposes.

Expenditure, $100.

Draper Bridge.

8. Some slight repairs have been made on this bridge. The truss irons and scarf-bolts have been shortened up and the whole structure tightened and raised to proper and true position.

A careful coating of coal tar has also been given to the whole superstructure as a preservative. In all our more expensive bridges I deem this a necessary, because an economical, work.

Expenditure, $112.

The above comprise all the colonization road works of the season and year of 1878. It will be seen that the major part of these have been performed in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts. The main tide of emigration from the frontier towns and settlements being directed towards these districts renders it judicious that special attention should be given to those improvements therein which afford facilities for ingress and egress to settlers. The influx of this class during the past season has been very remarkable. Some townships only opened for location a year ago have been occupied to the extent of nearly every lot, while other townships only recently surveyed, and not yet in the market, have become occupied to nearly as great an extent by squatters.

The territory now forming the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound was but little known before Confederation. A few townships had been surveyed and some leading Colonization Roads commenced, and settlers had gone in and taken up locations to a limited extent; but no great progress had been made until the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868 came into operation, since which time, by careful management, and a judicious expenditure of money in surveys, opening up Colonization Roads and establishing Crown Lands Agencies, settlements have made rapid strides, and it is now stated by the most reliable authority that the districts in question contain 35,000 inhabitants.

It does not belong to the duties of this Report to follow out in detail the progress of settlement in the Free Grant Territory, nor to enter largely into the benefits arising from the Free Grant System; but I trust enough has already been said to convince the most sceptical that the large sums of money expended in the opening up of Colonization Roads in the Free Grant Districts have been productive of the most beneficial results.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Bridgland,
Supt. of Col. Roads.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31 December, 1878.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

I.

North Division.

1.	Honora Bay Road	$1,034 00
2.	Michael's " "	1,000 00
3.	Providence and Gore Bay Road	1,083 17
4.	Sanfield " "	432 94
5.	Centre "	1,251 13
6.	Cross "	352 84
7.	Milford Haven "	250 00
8.	Great Northern "	2,013 10
9.	Rose and Lefroy "	1,772 11
10.	Otter Tail Lake "	250 00
11.	Sault Ste. Marie "	1,489 29
12.	Batchewaning "	2,007 25
13.	Fort William "	500 00
14.	Oliver and Kakabeka "	1,686 50
15.	Murillo "	313 50
		$15,413 76

II.

West Division.

1.	Dalton and Washago Road	724 63
2.	Ryde "	1,166 16
3.	Macaulay "	1,493 15
4.	Muskoka (South) "	2,537 37
5.	" (North) "	1,482 66
6.	Stephenson Town Line "	1,192 95
7.	Sinclair "	1,398 25
8.	Dane's "	530 74

10.	Stisted	Road	584 01
11.	Utterson Junction	"	431 69
12.	Peninsula	"	712 47
13.	Monteith and Perry	"	1,393 80
14.	Port Sydney	"	482 13
15.	Armour	"	1,136 65
16.	Brunel	"	1,069 60
17.	Chaffey	"	696 61
18.	Cardwell	"	528 75
19.	Parry Sound (East)	"	2,503 93
20.	" (West)	"	4,439 43
21.	Junction No. 2	"	1,019 93
22.	Otter Lake	"	375 00
23.	Rosseau and Nipissing, No. 1	Road	2,042 54
24.	" " No. 2	"	2,298 97
25.	Christie	Road	720 45
26.	Northern	"	994 66
27.	North West	"	887 52
28.	Wabamik	"	350 00
29.	Junction No. 1	"	807 00
30.	Croft	"	802 08
31.	Distress River	"	510 00
32.	Town Line of Chapman	"	350 00
33.	Commanda	"	1,021 54
34.	Gurd	"	988 92
35.	Indian Peninsula	"	500 00
			$38,639 85

III.

EAST DIVISION.

		$ cts.
1.	Monck Road (West)	2,027 51
2.	" " (East)	1,512 77
3.	Victoria	1,261 26
4.	Bobcaygeon Road	1,028 52
5.	Burleigh "	349 90
6.	Peterson " (East)	1,020 05
7.	Scott "	304 00
8.	Chandos "	350 00
9.	Hastings "	1,498 40
10.	Lutterworth "	490 00
11.	Flinton and Bridgewater Road	1,052 91
12.	Addington "	1,006 80
13.	Frontenac "	989 03
14.	Mississippi "	1,007 50
15.	Tamworth and Oso "	502 02
16.	Lavant "	511 47
17.	Barrie "	995 55
18.	Bedford and Sydenham "	450 00
19.	Cobden "	992 50
20.	Admaston "	996 50
21.	Hagarty "	499 96
22.	Hagarty and Brudenel "	1,000 00
23.	Eganville and Foy's "	1,024 50
24.	Perrault's Settlement "	1,013 60
		$21,884 75

IV.

BRIDGES.

	$ cts.
1. Combermere	2,147 52
2. Indian River	500 00
3. Muskrat "	500 00
4. Peninsula	876 59
5. Ryde Road	558 29
6. Doe Lake Outlet	166 73
7. Stephenson and Draper	112 00
8. Perry	100 00
	$4,961 13

V.

Location of Roads and Bridges (East and West)	1,080 00
Inspection " " " " "	2,400 00
	$3,480 00

RECAPITULATION.

1. North Division	$15,413 76
2. West "	38,639 85
3. East "	21,884 75
4. Bridges	4,961 13
5. Locations	1,080 00
6. Inspection	2,400 00
7. In hands of accountant for current works and balances of unsettled accounts	2,720 51
	$87,100 00
Legislative Grant	$85,700 00
Dominion Government Grant	1,000 00
Victoria County Grant	400 00
	$87,100 00

Miles of Roads located	179
Miles of New Roads made	158
Miles of Roads repaired	385½
New Bridges made	18
Bridges repaired	3

J. W. BRIDGLAND,
Supt. of Col. Roads.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys, completed and closed during the year 1878.

No.	Date of Instruction.	Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.	No. of Acres.
				$ cts.	
1	18th April, 1878 ..	James K. McLean	Township of Baxter	2,858 73	40,839
2	" " " ..	D. Beatty	" " McConkey	3,793 09	54,187
3	" " " ..	Thomas Byrne	" " Blair	5,045 81	72,083
4	" " " ..	Henry Lillie	" " Laurier	3,363 92	48,056
5	" " " ..	Thomas O. Bolger	" " Joly	3,503 08	50,044
6	" " " ..	C. F. Chapman	" " Papineau	3,480 61	49,723
7	3rd May, " ..	John McAree	Part of Township of Dawson	1,457 05	20,815
8	" " " ..	J. J. McKenna	Township of Chesley and Chesley Additional	2,031 47	29,021
9	" " " ..	Thomas R. Hewson	" " Anderson and Hodgins	2,917 39	41,677
10	7th " " ..	W. T. Thompson	" " Gillmor	1,626 59	23,237
11	" " " ..	G. B. Abrey	" " Jarvis and Deroche	2,697 38	38,534
12	" " " ..	Fras. Bolger	" " Whitman	1,570 94	22,442
	22nd Feby., 1878..	Charles Unwin	Timber Limit in Township of Conger	354 05	
	11th Dec., " ...	Fras. Bolger	Boundary Line between Kirkwood and Bridgland	53 00	
			Paid C. Potter	7 75	
			" Rolph, Smith & Co., Office Seal	5 50	
			20th March, paid J. C. Smith for Maps of the Huron and Ottawa Territory	301 50	
			3rd May, paid J. C. Smith for Maps of the Dominion	240 00	
			26th April, paid Copp, Clark and Co. for Lithographing 1,300 Plans of Townships	420 00	
				35,727 86	490,658

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys in progress on the 31st December, 1878, and amounts advanced thereon up to that date.

No.	Date of Instructions.	SURVEYOR.	SURVEY.	AMOUNT ADVANCED.
				$ cts.
1	23rd April, 1878	Alex. Niven	Township of Nightingale*	2,859 53
2	22nd May, 1878	James Dickson	Township of Finlayson*	2,000 00
				4,859 53

*Surveys ompleted in the Field, but Final Returns not yet received in the Department.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1878.

No.	Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveys.	Date when Confirmed.
1	John Shier	451	7th September, 1877	Survey of Lots 3 and 4 in the 3rd concession of East Whitby	24th January, 1878.
2	Jas. A. Bell	439	9th February, "	" Part of Boundary Line between the Township of Southwold and Delaware	24th " "
3	John Sheir	454	8th October, "	" of Lots 19 and 20 in the 3rd Range B. F. Pickering	30th " "
4	W. E. Yarnold	458	17th December, "	" Lots 7 and 8 in 10th con. of Scugog	20th February, "
5	C. E. Wolff	457	17th December, "	" Part of Western Boundary of S. Plantagenet	6th May, "
6	W. E. Yarnold	456	8th October, "	" Lots 13 and 14 in 8th concession of East Gwillimbury	19th June, "
7	C. G. Hanning	467	3rd May, 1878	" Lots 17 and 18 in 2nd concession of Pickering	17th July, "
8	W. G. McGeorge	433	12th September, 1876	" Lots 20 and 21 in 9th concession of Orford	6th August, "
9	W. E. Yarnold	443	15th March, 1877	" Lots 16 and 17 in 3rd concession of Georgina	24th " "
10	J. H. Jones	461	18th January, 1878	" Part of Blind Line between the 13th and 14th concessions of Enniskillen	26th " "
11	W. E. Yarnold	464	23rd February, "	" Lots 16 and 17 in second concession of Georgina	27th " "
12	Henry Lawe	460	18th January, "	" Sheehan Tract, in Township of Dunn	4th September "
13	O. Robinson	466	25th April, "	" Lots 1 to 12 in that part of the 14th concession of Burford, east of the middle town-line	4th " "
14	W. G. McGeorge	440	22nd March, 1877	" Part of 2nd concession line of Romney	1st October, "
15	W. G. McGeorge	446	6th July, "	" Lots 203 and 204 on Talbot Road, in Romney	1st " "

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 20.

COMPLETE STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys, for which Instructions were issued during the year 1878.

No.	SURVEYOR.	No.	DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS.	SURVEYS.	DATE WHEN CONFIRMED.
1	Henry Lawe	460	18th January, 1878	Survey of Sheehan Tract, Township of Dunn	4th September, 1878.
2	John H. Jones	461	" " "	" Part of Blind Line between 13th & 14th con. of Ennis-killen	26th August, "
3	H. W. Selby	462	" " "	" Yonge-street in East Gwillimbury, north of Lot No. 115, to the boundary of said Township	
4	W. E. Yarnold	463	20th February, "	" Lots 18 and 19 in 8th concession of Cartwright	
5	W. E. Yarnold	464	23rd " "	" Lots 16 and 17 in 2nd concession of Georgina	27th August, "
6	William Bell	465	1st March, "	" Line between 5 and 6 concessions of Ross	Cancelled.
7	Orpheus Robinson	466	25th April, "	" Lots 1 to 12 in part of 14th concession of Burford, east of middle Town-line	4th September, "
8	C. G. Hanning	467	3rd May, "	" Lots 17 and 18 in 2nd concession of Pickering	17th July, "
9	John Reid	468	5th August, "	" Base or Proof-line between lots 16 and 17 in Township of Otonabee, etc., etc.	
10	E. O'Flynn	469	5th " "	" Malden Road through the Township of Rochester, etc., etc.	
11	W. E. Yarnold	470	4th November, "	" Lots 3 and 4 in 11 con. of the Township of Seugog	
12	William Bell	471	15th " "	" Part of Line between 5th and 6th concessions of Ross, from Lots 15 and 16 to Town-line between the Township of Ross and Horton	

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31ST DECEMBER, 1878

APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in unsurveyed territory on the North Shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	DESCRIPTION OF MINING TRACT.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
1	1088	Edward Tobie	Mining Location, Y 25. Slate Islands, Lake Superior	105	105 00	1st April, 1878.
2	1092	G. B. Abrey	do A A 22. North of Garden River Indian Reserve	75	75 00	24th April, 1878.
3	1098	Thos. Marks	Birch Island. In front of Township of Blake	11·49	11 49	8th July, do
4	1103	Oscar Curtis Greene	Mining Location 16 T. Northern Light Lake	58	58 00	10th August, do
5	1106	George A. Phillips	do Y 26. (231 acres) Y 27 (311¾ acres) and Y 28 (21 acres) on Michipicoten Island. District of Algoma	563·75	563 75	23rd Sept., do
6	1108	Gardner S. Moore	Mining Location 17 T. Twin Lake. District of Thunder Bay	88·66	88 66	4th October, do
7	1109	Gardner S. Moore	do 18 T. do do do	77·96	77 96	4th October, do
8	1110	Gardner S. Moore	do 19 T. do do do	80·26	80 26	4th October, do
9	1114	The Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association	do Y 29, on Michipicoten Island, Lake Superior. District of Algoma	163	163 00	16th October, do
10	1120	John J. Vickers	Mining Location 89 B., adjoining Township of McGregor. District of Thunder Bay	169	169 00	18th Dec., do
			Total	1,392·12	$1,392 12	

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December 1878.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX NO. 22.

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

JARVIS.

LITTLE CURRENT, ONTARIO,
November 15th, 1878.

SIR,—In pursuance of instructions from the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated at Toronto, the 7th day of May last, I subdivided the Township of Jarvis into farm lots, and beg herewith to transmit a copy of the field notes and plan of the same, and report as follows :—

I proceeded to the work by way of Garden River Village, thence back to the Victoria Mines (J. B. Location), over the road constructed by the Victoria Mine Company during the past summer to their locations lying on the front of the township.

I commenced the survey of the township by tracing northerly up the division line of this township and that of Anderson, a distance of 27 chains, and thence ran due west the line between concessions 2 and 3 ; thence subdividing north and west into blocks of one mile square with the lines running due north and south and east and west.

I adhered to the boundary limits of the township which had been previously run, and made irregular lots where necessary all around adjacent to these.

The principal instruments used on the survey were a regular solar compass and an alluminium solar transit, the latter a very complete instrument, designed especially for this kind of work.

All lines were run or verified with one of these instruments. Observations of stars were only taken to test adjustments of these instruments.

The township is very much broken by hills and lakes. The hills are not so lofty as in some other parts of this section of country, but the whole surface is irregular, scarcely any level spots intervening. The lakes vary in size from mere ponds to others of nearly two miles in length. They generally are very irregular and rough on their shores ; many are retained in their present positions simply by dams and obstructions constructed by the beavers at some former time. A considerable number of these obstructions would be removed by the settlers, and the lakes be reduced to mere creeks. More than sixty of these lakes were met with in this one small township.

Lakes being met with so frequently induced me to resort to many expedients of survey. Some were completely traversed with instrument and chain ; some were triangulated from a base ; others by angles and Rochon Micrometer measurements for distances, while other distances again were obtained either with Stadia hair or Gradienter screw measurement.

All distances along lot or concession lines were obtained directly by chain or triangulation from a chained base.

All posts if not specially noted in the field notes were made of cedar.

Notwithstanding the broken face of the township a large portion of it is suitable for agriculture. Very few lots will be found that do not comprise a fair portion of good tillable land.

The timber is principally maple, except in the swamps, which are of small extent. In some places the maple is mixed more or less with spruce, birch, balsam, cedar, &c. Some pines grow here and there, but in no cases in quantities sufficient for lumbering purposes.

Streams are too small to yield useful water power.

Fire has not burned any portion of the township.

No economic minerals were discovered anywhere. Much magnetic local attraction exists. Bare exposures of rock are not common, and considerable difficulty is experienced in exploring for mines.

To settle this township it will be necessary to open a communication from the south until the Garden River Indian Reserve is in the market; the country in the rear is not very eligibly situated for occupation.

The Victoria Mine Company have made considerable expenditures at their locations on the south boundary of the township. Very rich and promising veins of argentiferous lead ore are being worked. The same company have at their own expense constructed a well-made road from their mines here to Garden River Village.

No other settlement has been made in the township.

Posts were all well driven or secured.

Areas of lots were all checked with an "Amster Planimeter" before being marked on the plan.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. Brockett Abrey.
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 23.

DEROCHE.

Little Current, Ontario,
November 16th, 1878.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions from the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, dated at Toronto, the 7th day of May last, to survey into farm lots the Townships of Jarvis and Deroche. I subdivided, in connection with the Survey of Jarvis, the Township of Deroche, and I beg herewith to transmit copies of field notes and plan of the same, and to report as follows :

I proceeded to the work by way of the Township of Jarvis, and in continuation of the survey of that township, subdivided the Township of Deroche into blocks of one mile square.

The side lines of Jarvis were produced continuously through Deroche.

The boundary lines of the Township of Deroche had been previously run, and these were adhered to in all cases, causing generally the adjacent lots all around to be of irregular dimensions.

The instruments used on the survey were the same as that of Jarvis, and all lines were run or verified with a solar instrument.

Lofty hills are the ruling features of this township; some just north of the Goulais River, I measured with a barometer, exceeded 700 feet in elevation above the river ; this height being attained at the distance of half a mile from the river, otherwise the township is not nearly so broken by irregular surface or lakes as the adjoining township to the south.

Goulais River extends across the township and is a large rapid stream, but not at all suited for water power, and is quite too shallow in places for even small boats or canoes to ascend. No other streams of importance were met with.

No wind-falls or burned places appear. Some swamps occur with cedar, tamarack, black ash, spruce, birch, &c., growing ; all other areas being covered generally with maple, but little pine is found as scattered trees.

A large portion of this township is suitable for the agriculturist ; some excellent farm land lies in the valley of the Goulais River, as well as on the flats of some of the smaller streams.

This township will eventually settle both ways, from the west up the Goulais River, and from the south after Jarvis is occupied.

No useful minerals were discovered. No improvements have been made, or settlers located on the township.

All posts are of cedar, except where noted otherwise in the field notes. All have been carefully and securely fixed in position.

Areas of all broken lots have been carefully calculated and checked with an Amster Planimeter, before marking on the plan.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G. Brockett Abrey,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 24.

ANDERSON.

Huntsville, Ontario,
November 27th, 1878.

Sir,—Subject to instructions received from your Department, I have completed the survey of the Townships of Anderson and Hodgins, lying to the west of the Garden River, in the District of Algoma.

Regretting that a synoptic report of these townships must necessarily be comparatively devoid of interest, I proceed to describe the general features of the country comprised within the limits of the Township of Anderson.

In the Township of Anderson at the south-east corner, where my survey commenced I was somewhat surprised in not meeting the Garden River, as so shown on previous maps. With some little difficulty I succeeded in finding my starting point, and proceeded with the work.

Where so little variety presents itself in the aspect of a large tract of land, as to its geological formation, its soil and the timber which it supports, it is difficult to particularize.

In this township gneiss rock of the Huronian formation is found to be predominant, running across in very high and, in many places, almost unbroken ridges.

The soil on these is very shallow, and consists of a light sandy loam, quite useless for agricultural purposes, nor can it even be classified as middling land.

In the low, swampy lands, which generally separate these ridges, the water is generally found to be almost on an average about one foot in depth, almost at first sight undistinguishable, as the surface is nearly entirely covered with the leaves of the water-lily and other marsh weeds. The bog earth below is of great depth, and, being displaced emits a most nauseous effluvium almost unbearable.

Creeks, which are usually met with in the valleys of a country of this character, are seldom found here. The very few that came under my notice are small and sluggish, and the water in them is anything but pure.

The few dry marshes which I discovered gave a plentiful yield of marsh hay, differing, however, from that so abundant in the Muskoka District, inasmuch as it is much more coarse and rank.

The prevalence of scrubby pine will be readily expected as the natural yield of the soil which supports them. There are, however, occasional patches of pine growing to a large size, the growth and external appearance of which give promise of good timber, but on cutting them they are found to be mere shells supporting massive green tops, with a most contradictory indication of health and vigour from their trunks. The pine timber there is almost valueless.

The other timber is very similar to that invariably met with in this gneissoid formation, consisting of maple, birch, spruce and balsam, these, too, growing to a fair size, in many cases coming up in a contracted form through the very narrow fissures in the erupted rock.

On Lots 10 and 11 in the 6th Concession I encountered a hurricane track of a breadth of about five chains, running in a direction north-west and south-west. This, I judge, must have been the effect of a very heavy storm of but brief duration, as its length seems to be but short. The second growth of timber seems to indicate that the storm was but of late occurrence.

In minerals, for which with due diligence I searched, none were found within the limits of the Township, although I obtained some very fair specimens of copper pyrites within the limits of the surrendered portion of the Garden River Indian Reserve on my journey home.

I met with but one mill-site in this Township, that being at the foot of Owl Lake, with a possible head of twelve feet.

Access to this Township may be had with comparatively little labour. An enterprising company owning the Victoria Mines have already built a road from Garden River Village to their mines, situate about three miles from the south-west corner of this township. With this road another, called the Pennington road, connects below the mines, and the the latter brings you to the south boundary of the Township. Thence by following my packing trail a road could be made through to the north boundary of Anderson, following a natural valley and keeping about one mile eastward from the west boundary thereof, and this is by no means an impracticable route.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. R. HEWSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 25.

HODGINS.

HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO,
November 28th, 1878.

SIR,—Having already written a brief report, and that too of necessity an unfavourable one, of the adjoining "Township of Anderson," I now feel at a loss to think of any descriptive variety, which I can conscientiously set before you in the Township of Hodgins.

With the exception of a narrow belt of land, in the valley of the Goulais River fringing either bank thereof, and heavily timbered with maple, birch, balsam and spruce, nothing is seen but the same high ridges of gneiss rock, merely hidden from the eye by a scanty unproductive few inches of light sandy loam, totally defying any contemplated effort in agricultural utility.

The intervening low swampy stretches and marshes resemble in every respect those met with and described in the Report of the Township of Anderson, deep, almost bottomless, and offensive when stirred. I can foresee no prospect of derivable value from them in any respect.

The Goulais River, as shewn in the plan accompanying the report, traverses portions of the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions south-westerly to the bay known as Goulais on Lake Superior.

The average width of this river is about two chains, and its depth varying very materially as it does in every few hundred feet. Although the rapids of which indeed it might almost be called a succession, are numerous, I discovered on it no eligible mill-site; nor is it navigable, as before stated there is a narrow belt of very fair land on either side of it, which is scarcely, from its isolated position, worthy of notice.

The pine timber is no more an object of comment than is that in the Township of Anderson. The trees, tall and exteriorly giving good promise, are more than faulty, being mere shells, at one time doubtless sound, but decaying gradually through want of proper nutriment from below.

The hardwood timber is generally sound, in fact wonderfully so to the eye of any one examining the trees which the very poor soil supports.

Of creeks we found but few, and with the exception of the few ponds which the boundaries crossed there is not one sheet of water worthy of notice within the limits, but the one in the centre of the Township, called on the map Hargraft Lake. This is but shallow, its low shore skirted with a varied growth of hardwood timber, the high water marks on the trees showing plainly that there must, during spring freshets, be a large rise in the water.

No settlers have so far taken up land in this Township.

The possible road referred to, through the Township of Anderson, keeping my packing trail could be continued thereon, with none other than ordinary difficulties, through to the northern boundary of Hodgins.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Hon. T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands
Toronto.

THOS. R. HEWSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

APPENDIX NO. 26.

CHESLEY AND CHESLEY ADDITIONAL.

DUBLIN, County of Perth, Ontario, Nov. 9th, 1878.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you dated May 3rd, 1878, to proceed to and survey the Townships of Chesley and Chesley additional, lying east of the Garden River Indian Reserve, Lake Huron, into lots of 320 acres each, I left Carronbrook with my party on the twenty-first day of May, and proceeded via Goderich, to Garden River, where I left the steamer. I then proceeded by boat to the head of Echo Lake; then in an easterly direction to the east boundary of the Garden River Indian Reserve. I then retraced said boundary to the North boundary of Coffin additional; I then retraced said north boundary to the south-east angle of Chesley additional, where I commenced the survey by measuring westerly along the north boundary of Coffin additional, and planting the posts for the fronts of the lots in the first concession, at a distance apart of forty chains, commencing at the south-east angle, and leaving lot number six, next to the Indian Reserve a width of only twenty-two chains and forty-five links. I then took an observation of the pole star, at its greatest eastern elongation on the first day of June at the post between lots two and three in the first concession and ran the side line between lots two and three on a course due north, astronomically, a distance of eighty chains and sixty links for the depth of the first concession. From this point I ran the line for the front of the second concession on a course due east and west astronomically to the east and west boundaries, planting the posts and making the lots the required width of forty chains, excepting the lots next to the east and west boundaries. I measured the depth of the first con. on the side line between lots two and three, as the east boundary (P. L. S. Salter's Meridian, between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two west), could not be measured with any degree of accuracy, owing to a precipice on it. For the point of commencement of the front of the third concession, I measured northerly along the east boundary—Salter's meridian—a distance of eighty chains, and ran the line for the front of the third concession, on a course due west, astronomically, to the west boundary, planting the posts and making the lots the requisite width of forty chains, excepting the lots next to the east and west boundaries. I ran all the other concession lines in a similar manner, chaining northerly along the east boundary a distance of eighty chains for a starting point and running thence on a course due west astronomically to the west boundary, excepting the lines in front of concessions three and four in Chesley, which I ran only to the east boundary of the patented mining locations, A. and B. I laid out the lots in all the concessions with a width of forty chains excepting the lots next to the east and west boundaries and the lots adjoining the several patented mining locations.

I found the post marked six miles on P. L. S. Salter's Meridian was sixteen chains and five links less than that distance, and the twelve miles post at the north-east angle of Chesley was eighteen chains and forty-five links less than twelve miles from the south-east angle of

Chesley additional, consequently leaving the sixth concession of Chesley with a depth of only sixty-one chains and fifty-five links on the east boundary.

I ran all the side lines due north, astronomically, making the lots the required width of forty chains, excepting those next to the east and west boundaries which are gore lots, those boundaries having been run on courses slightly varying from the cardinal points.

As the outlines of the tract embraced in this survey were run, I retraced and rechained them and planted posts at the intersection of the concession and side-lines.

A portion of the boundary between the Garden River Indian Reserve and the Township of Chesley, from a point twenty chains south of the front of the second concession to a point twenty-eight chains north of said concession, was not run in the original survey of said boundary. I ran a line connecting these points, and planted a post at the south west angle of lot number six in the second concession on it.

I have made no deduction for water from the areas of the lots, as the lakes are very small—mere ponds—made by beavers and can be drained.

From the amount of local attraction in many places in these townships, I think there must be considerable iron ore, especially in the Township of Chesley, along the westerly portions of the fifth and sixth concessions.

In carrying out this survey, I have complied as closely as possible with the instructions received.

There is a considerable quantity of good white pine scattered over a great portion of both townships mixed with maple, cedar, birch, balsam, and other timber. The portion coloured crimson on the accompanying timber map should be reserved for lumbering.

I send herewith a collection of specimens of the rocks in these townships.

There are no settlers in these townships.

The Townships of Chesley and Chesley additional, although well stocked with various kinds of timber, chiefly, maple, cedar, birch, pine, balsam, and other kinds of timber, can hardly be considered a desirable location for settlers whose principal object is the securing of homesteads and the pursuit of agriculture.

The soil is sand and sandy loam, in most places covering the rock to the depth of only a few inches.

The general character of the country is rugged, stony, and full of rocky ridges, running north-west and south-east, through the Township of Chesley additional, and east and west, in the Township of Chesley, with isolated hillocks, and clumps of rocks rising abruptly from one hundred to five hundred feet high.

To construct roads through such a country as this would be a work of no ordinary magnitude, the cost of which would far exceed any prospective value arising from future settlement.

The only industry offering any prospect of remuneration to the settler would be the pursuit of lumbering, this can hardly be carried on with any great hope of success on account of the difficulties which would present themselves in finding an outlet to market.

The pine timber, the most profitable production of these townships, is not found in clusters as in many places, but is mixed with other kinds of timber, and scattered over the greater portion of both townships.

Echo River runs in a westerly direction through the Township of Chesley. Additional, and Gordon River in a south westerly direction through the Township of Chesley. Both these rivers might be made available for getting the pine timber to Lake Huron.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. McKenna,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 27.

GILLMOR.

CANNINGTON, ONTARIO,
November 26th, 1878.

SIR,—Having received your instructions dated the seventh of May last, to proceed to the Township of Gillmor, north of Garden River Indian Reserve, Lake Huron, to survey the same, I have the honour to report upon the survey as follows :

Leaving Cannington on the fifteenth of July with two assistants and two axemen, I arrived at Garden River on the eighteenth day of the same month. Here, having engaged seven men from among the Indians, I proceeded with my entire party on the twenty-second by boat to the head of Echo Lake, where we disembarked, and thence proceeded north-easterly accross the lines of Chesley Additional, which township had already been surveyed by P.L.S. McKenna, to the south-east angle of Chesley, where we arrived on the twenty-fifth of the same month.

The day following I received a communication from P. L. S. McKenna, to whom I had previously written inquiring if there would be any difficulty in finding P.L.S. Salter's sixth mile post on the range line between Chesley and Gillmor, which line P.L.S. McKenna had already measured. He informed me, that as his instructtions were to remove any posts that did not agree with his measurements, he had removed a post marked VI on P.L.S. Salter's range line ; but that said post stood south of the south-east angle of Chesley, at the distance of sixteen chains and sixty-five links. Using this distance, I found the place in which the post stood, and laying on the ground close by the post, which was marked upon one side R.L. (range line) and unon the opposite side VI ; having replaced this post, I planted another beside it of the proper dimensions, marking it for the south-west angle of Gillmor, from this point I commenced the survey of the township and have throughout the survey adhered closely to the instructions transmitted to me for my guidance.

P.L.S. Salter's range line is somewhat crooked, and its bearing across each concession has been obtained by conceiving the extremities of the front and rear concession lines at said range line, to be joined by a straight line. No account of convergence of meridian has been taken, the probable difference of measurement arising from above named cause.

The wet weather during September retarded the survey very materially, and the field-work was not completed until the tenth of October.

As will be seen by the plan of the township submitted herewith, the township is much broken by high bluffs and ridges, and throughout are numerous beaver ponds of an average area of four acres, but only three of these ponds have been deemed of sufficient importance to traverse. The soil is generally very shallow, but the township is well timbered throughout.

TIMBER.

A large quantity of good pine, suitable for timber limits is found on concessions numbers one, two and three, but upon the remainder of the township it is of inferior quality, and of little value. Upon the numerous ridges a large quantity of maple of the birds-eye variety is found ; this has considerable economic value, being used in the manufacture of furniture.

Black birch is very abundant and the trees are of large size ; it is found usually upon the slopes of the ridges. The other varieties of timber are spruce, cedar, tamarac and balsam, of these there is a large quantity. The spruce and tamarac being confined to the swamps and low ground, while the cedar and balsam are found usually on the higher land intermingled with the hardwood and pine.

SOIL.

The soil is generally a sandy loam, but except in the valleys of Echo and Garden Rivers, it is not sufficiently deep for agricultural purposes.

The valley of Echo River varies between twenty and sixty chains in width, and that of Garden River between fifty and eighty chains. These valleys are timbered chiefly with spruce and may be termed "Dry Swamps." Throughout the township, as may be seen by plan, are some extensive marshy swamps, these, however, although having a considerable depth of black mould are so flooded by the overflow from the surrounding country that it could scarcely be possible to utilize them.

Geological Structure.

The whole area may be described as crystalline, and is composed chiefly of granite rocks; these, however, have been subjected to violent dislocations and upheavals and are cut through by numerous dykes of greenstone. A subsequent dislocation then seems to have taken place, and the greenstone dykes have been shattered and intersected in some places by intrusive granites. After this further dislocations have taken place and give to the country a very rugged and broken appearance. Layers of green chlorite slate are found in the following places:—

On the northern boundary of lot number five in first concession; on the line between six and seven, in the second concession; and on the northern boundary of lot number four in the second concession; these layers, which are highly tilted, appear to be in all cases overlaid by a granite rock, composed chiefly of orthoclase feldspar, and quartz.

The geological character of the region is very favourable for the occurrence of various minerals, but owing to want of time, little exploration for these could be made; however, a thin vein of red hematite was observed on the line between lots number eight and nine in the first concession. Specimens of the characteristic rocks of the region are submitted herewith.

Remarks on Surrounding Unsurveyed Country.

The country to the south is much broken by high bluffs and ridges, but appears to be fairly timbered, a considerable portion of the timber being pine.

That to the east is not as rugged as to the south, and although hilly, the slopes are much more gradual; it is well timbered, chiefly with hardwood.

To the north the country is considerably broken by ridges, but is fairly timbered with hardwood and pine; and, stretching north-easterly from lots numbers nine and ten in the sixth concession, an extensive flat is occupied by the valley of the Garden River, which might be made available for agricultural purposes.

Concluding Remarks.

Scattered over the township are a large number of beaver ponds, about many of which fresh beaver cuttings have been observed.

These ponds appear to be much frequented by caribou, judging by the numerous tracks about them, and several of these animals were seen by members of the party.

I may remark that I found the Garden River Indians excellent axemen and well adapted for bush work.

The best means of access to this township would be by the valley of Garden River.

A lumber road already exists through this valley from the Village of Garden River to the south-west angle of the Township of Chesley, and a continuation of this to Gillmor would make it easily accessible.

The lots will no doubt be chiefly taken up as timber limits and mineral lands; there being, as previously stated, very little land available for agricultural purposes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Wm. T. Thompson,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 28.

WHITMAN.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO,
October 4th, 1878.

SIR,—As directed, by your instructions received on the 7th May last, to survey the Township of Whitman into farm lots, I started from Toronto with my chief assistant on the 16th, and arrived at Garden River on the 19th of May. Having procured the balance of my party at this place, I proceeded by boat to the head of Echo Lake; this being the farthest distance I could get by water, I disembarked and packed my provisions from this point into the Township, a distance of 18 miles. The country travelled was exceedingly rough, without roads, rendering the transporting of provisions both tedious and very expensive. I commenced the survey of the township on the 8th of June, starting at the point of junction of the line between lots 10 and 11 and the north boundary of Chesley, running on a course due north astronomically, making this line the base for future operations. I proceeded along this line laying off the various concessions as I advanced on a course due east and west respectively till I reached the northern limit of the township.

I now beg to submit the following report on the general features of the country embraced within the limits of my survey.

The prevailing timber is birch and maple, interspersed with spruce, scrub pine, tamarack and balsam with a few scattered pine. I did not find more than half a dozen sticks of the latter timber throughout the township; the land is principally rolling, broken by rocky ridges, varying in height from 100 to 400 feet, all of them heavily wooded to the summit. The soil in some places consists of a sandy loam, but too stony to be ploughed. The greater portion of the township is a light sandy soil, very stony and rough on the surface.

The township is well watered by small brooks and springs which empty into larger streams, and these again into numerous lakes within the township.

There is a good mill site on the stream, crossed by the line between the 3rd and 4th concession, lot 12; I estimate the fall at about 60 feet. There is no merchantable timber in its vicinity.

The lakes in the township are numerous, but of little importance, and contain no fish. I made a careful trigonometrical survey of them.

I would infer, from the disturbance of the magnetic needle, that there was iron in some places, but did not discover any beds of ore.

I found no settlers and no land cleared. The township is at present not easy of access from the want of roads, but as soon as this want is remedied, I have no doubt some enterprising parties may find a home within it. I cannot, however, recommend it as a field for the husbandman.

I found no site I could recommend as a town plot.

I have the honour herewith to forward my returns of survey, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FRANCIS BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 29.

KIRKWOOD AND BRIDGLAND.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario,
November 24th, 1877.

SIR,—As directed by your instructions dated the 15th of May last, to survey the Townships of Bridgland and Kirkwood into farm lots, I commenced my survey at the

point where the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Kirkwood, intersects the easterly boundary of the Township of Lefroy. I established my starting point by measuring northerly eighty chains along the said boundary from an original post planted on the line between sections 13 and 24 of the said Township of Lefroy. I then proceeded to run the line between the fourth and fifth concessions, from the point so established, on a course due east astronomically, to the line between lots ten and eleven. I ran north and south from this point making it the base line of the survey.

I will now proceed to make a few observations on the physical geography of the country surveyed, its capabilities for settlement, &c. I will first notice the

Township of Kirkwood.

This township is bounded on the north by Bridgland, on the south by the Thessalon Indian Reserve, on the west by Lefroy, and on the east by P. L. S. Salter's meridian line. About 7,700 acres, or about 65 per cent. are fit for settlement. It contains very fair hard wood timber, consisting of maple, birch, pine and hemlock. The soil is a good sandy loam. A branch of the Thessalon River flows through the centre of the township. There is a rapid with an estimated fall of about ten feet on this stream ; its location is on the 6th concession, lot No. 8. It would make a good site for a mill. There is a considerable quantity of merchantable timber in its vicinity. The stream is of sufficient size to be most valuable to lumbermen as a timber highway to the Georgian Bay.

As it is not strictly navigable, no survey of it was made. It crosses the concessions and side lines frequently ; its position is therefore pretty accurately placed on the map. The geological features are those of the well-known Huronian formation. I observed no signs of economic minerals. From the absence of boulders, I would infer that but little of the drift formation is present.

The advantages held out to settlers are very promising, the township is easy of access by means of the Thessalon River, a considerable stream, that debouches in o the Georgian Bay at Thessalon Mills. It is navigable for boats of large size for a distance of 10 miles from its mouth, and if the bar at that point were removed, tug boats and other steamers could ascend it to that distance. There is a good market for farming produce at Bruce Mines, the distance 12 miles, which will be easy of access so soon as the road at present under construction from Bruce Mines easterly will be opened up to its intersection with Thessalon River. The advantages that the road will bring to settlers will be great.

I found no squatters in the township and no land cleared.

There are not many lakes in this township, the largest of which is Lake Waquekobing, situate on the east boundary, within the limits of the Township it contains 423 acres, but the largest part of it is without the township. The water is beautifully clear. It abounds in great quantities of rock bass, the only fish I succeeded in catching while I was encamped on its shore.

Indians appear to frequent it, as I came across some wigwams and canoes on its banks.

The survey was performed with the theodolite, I am therefore unable to state the amount of the local disturbance of the needle.

Township of Bridgland

Only nine per cent. of this township is fit for settlement, the portion fit for culture is comprised within the lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the 5th concession. The timber in this part consists of maple, birch, pine, red oak and tamarac ; soil sandy loam. The remaining part of the Township is valueless ; it is cut with high rock ridges and gullies ; the timber being principally second growth of poplar and Norway pine. The soil, where it exists is a light sand. The lakes are numerous and of no importance. I made a careful Trigonometrical survey of them. The township is well watered by numerous streams, the most important of which is a branch of the Thessalon River ; this stream meanders through

the township in a north-easterly direction ; it flows out of a lake on the north boundary ; it varies in width from 30 to 60 feet and has an average depth of 3 feet. Its position is well defined on the map of the township ; from its very sinuous course, it intersects many concessions and side lines. In some places its movement is very sluggish ; in others it almost becomes a rapid. To judge from the number of beaver dams, all of recent construction, beaver must be numerous along its banks.

Tracks of cariboo were frequently met with.

There were no red deer to be found. Bears were numerous.

A wide open prairie dotted with clumps of poplar. is met with on side line eight and nine, con. 5, containing about two hundred acres. It produces a sparse coarse grass ; it is not suitable for agricultural purposes, the soil consisting of a light red sand. It may very probably have been at a very remote period the bottom of a *lake*.

I noticed in one or two places in this township, indications of volcanic disturbance, the rocks being split and tilted up on edge, and thrown into confused heaps.

I have the honour to forward my returns of survey, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 30.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

BLAIR.

SOMBRA, Ontario, October 16th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in compliance with your instructions, dated April 18th, 1878, I proceeded immediately to survey the Township of Blair into farm lots.

Finding that the north boundary of Brown was a compass line, I took an observation of Polaris at the south-east corner of the township, and ran the east boundary northerly to its intersection with concession line four and five.

I then ran concession line four and five, with frequent observations, making it the base of the survey.

The township contains 72,083 acres, including roads and water.

The land lying between the south boundary and Kawigamog Lake to lot 19 is generally rocky, with a few small patches of good land ; the timber being principally small pine, hemlock, birch, balsam and spruce.

The peninsula to the east of Kawigamog Lake, containing about seven thousand acres, is a beautiful location. Although the shore is generally rocky, the rocks do not extend far back, in fact almost every lot contains a fair proportion of good land, fully three-fourths of it being well fit for agricultural purposes ; the soil being sandy loam, overlying clay ; the timber being birch, pine, hemlock, balsam, etc., showing evident but old traces of fire.

There are about 11,000 acres in the south-west corner that have been burnt over fifteen years ago, and now grown up into a dense growth of small poplar, white birch, balsam, spruce and scrub pine. This being the most barren and rocky portion of the township, is not suitable for either agricultural or lumbering purposes.

By far the best portion of the township is that part lying to the south of con. line ten and eleven to Kawigamog Lake, and west to lot 23, and all that part from the eighth concession north to Pickerel River, and west of side line 20 and 21, containing about

21,000 acres, the soil being principally clay, heavily timbered with black birch, pine, maple, hemlock, spruce, elm, white oak, ash, tamarack, etc., being well suited for agricultural purposes.

The balance of the township may be described as burnt country, having been overrun by fire about three years ago, leaving scarcely a vestige of timber.

That portion lying between Pickerel and French Rivers to the west of side line 20 and 21 is composed of rocky ridges, with a few good flats of clay land; the remainder, being to the east side line 20 and 21 and north of con. line 10 and 11, is principally good clay land, although broken in places by rocky ridges, averaging about one-half good land.

This township will compare favourably with any I have yet seen in the Muskoka District, being generally very level, and fully two-thirds well suited for farming purposes. The best land being easy of access to the Pickerel River, which forms an unbroken chain of water from the south-east corner through Kawigamog Lake, passing through a portion of the Township of McConkey, again entering Blair on the 13th concession and passing out to the west at concession line 16 and 17 it joins the French River, about four miles to the west of boundary line.

Although I found only one settler (Mr. Margach, on lots 26 to 30 in the 18th con.), I am satisfied that the greater part of the township will be taken up in an incredibly short time.

The Georgian Bay Branch of the C. P. R. passes through the township along the Pickerel River, and, from what I can learn, the terminus is located about one-fourth of a mile to the west of the boundary line in the Township of Mowat, on the Pickerel River.

I would recommend that the Township of Mowat be surveyed as soon as possible. There is a large quantity of good land in it, and that a town plot be reserved at the railway terminus.

There is a splendid mill site on lot 34 in the 17th con.

The prevailing rock is gneiss. I did not find any indication of a higher order of valuable ores.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 31.

McCONKEY.

PARRY SOUND, Ontario, November, 7th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, under instructions received from your office, dated April 18th, 1878, to subdivide the Township of McConkey, I proceeded to said township by way of French and Pickerel Rivers, and commenced my work by chaining and posting the south boundary from the east side of the township to side line between lots ten and eleven, where I observed Polaris on the morning of June 3rd (Azimuth 1° 56′) and ran said line N. 20° 51′ 40″ W. under repeated observations, also taking up the eastern side of the township to concession 8 and 9; then returned to the south and carried the southern part of the township westward; thence northward with the west side to French River, finishing my work in the north-east corner of the Township.

The Township of McConkey is one of the best in the Parry Sound District for agricultural purposes, the greater part of it being fit for settlement, the soil is a rich loam, in many places clay. From the south boundary northward to a narrow belt along Wolf River, the land is good and timbered with maple, birch, basswood, and in some places

hemlock with scattering pine, and broken with small swamps of cedar, ash and tamarack; immediately along Wolf River, on either side, the country is broken with ridges of rock, and timbered with hardwood and pine of a good quality; along the river from about side line 20 and 21 to its outlet into Wauguimakog Lake and also on the point between Wolf and Pickerel River the best of the pine has been cut off. Eastward from 20 and 21 and northward from the river to the north boundary, the timber is hardwood and pine, in many places the pine is of a superior quality, the soil is principally a rich sandy loam, but in places clay. Westward from lots 20 and 21 and northward from Wolf and Pickerel Rivers to the burnt country, the surface is more broken with rock, and the soil lighter than in the eastern part. The burnt portion comprises about seven thousand acres in the north-west corner of the township, extending along French River from the west boundary eastward, as far as said river bounds the township on the north, thence south-westerly in a zigzag line to side line 30 and 31 on Pickerel River, and westward to the west boundary. The surface of the burnt country is broken with ridges of barren rocks, the valleys containing good land. Commanda Creek which is the boundary between the township and the Indian reserve on the north, is a stream about one chain wide with many rapids, and throughout the greater part of its length is strewn with fallen timber, and small jams of rubbish, so that the stream is not available for canoes, it empties into French River on lot 23 in the 19th concession. Wolf River or the north branch of Pickerel River enters the township on lot 1, con. 5, and crosses in a north-westerly direction, emptying into Waguimagog Lake (an expansion of Pickerel River,) on lot 32 in the 9th concession. There are several good mill sites on the stream, the best of which is on lot 15 in the 8th con. There are also some good mill sites on Pickerel River after leaving Wauguimakog Lake, one on lot 25 in the 9th concession and another on lot 30 in the 11th concession, are among the best. The township is principally drained by Wolf and Pickerel Rivers. The Georgian Bay Branch of the C. P. R., is located across the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. BEATTY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 32.

JOLY.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,
November 27th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, bearing date the 18th of April, 1878, I have completed the survey of the Township of Joly, in the Parry Sound District.

Early in July I proceeded by way of Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau and the Nipissing Road to the Village of Maganetawan. Here I procured boats and ascended the river to its confluence with the north branch, and thence proceeded up the north branch in canoes to the south-west corner of Joly, where I commenced operations.

I first chained and posted the southern boundary and ran the southerly concession lines and side lines, carrying the work eastward towards the eastern boundary. I then ran the eastern boundary, starting it from the north-east corner of Proudfoot, and carried it north to the south boundary of Laurier (which I found already run). I then moved westward, winding up the survey at the north-west corner of my township.

There are no large lakes in this township, and not many small ones. The principal streams are the north branch of the Maganetawan and South River.

The former takes its rise in the unsurveyed land immediately east of Joly, and is formed from several small streams, which unite about the centre of the township and form a considerable stream which flows in a south-westerly direction through the township,

leaving it near the south-west corner. Along this stream there is a considerable tract of tolerably level land covered with balsam and spruce and known to the settlers as "Balsam Flats." The soil in these flats is a rich brown loam and well suited for good farming lands.

The only pine of any consequence in the township is to be found along the flats and ridges adjoining this stream, and is present in its vicinity all along its course through the township.

Away from the main stream and between the several tributaries, the country is generally hilly and to a great extent covered with hardwood timber, chiefly maple, beech, birch and ironwood, with balsam and hemlock interspersed. The soil is generally good red loam, there being but little clay soil in the township.

Where maple and beech prevail the surface is generally very stony, as are most of the high hardwood ridges, which are so numerous throughout.

The best land is where birch, maple and balsam prevail, and I consider the westerly and south westerly portions of the township the best adapted for farming purposes.

The South River, which is a considerable stream of an average width of fifty feet and depth of three feet, flows through the township in the neighbourhood of the northern boundary. There are also some good pine in its vicinity.

The country generally along this stream is very hilly and rough and not much fit for farming.

The Township of Strong lying west of Joly is now almost all taken up by a very active and promising class of actual settlers, and even while we were engaged on the survey, many parties of "land hunters" followed over our lines and selected lots for occupation, and I have no doubt that within a year every available lot in Joly will be taken up, especially if roads be opened up to admit of settlers getting in, as at present Stony Lake in the Township of Strong forms a barrier between the settlement roads and the township. If the road at present being built through Armour were extended across the north branch of the Maganetawan and so on west of Pickerel Lake to intersect the western boundary of Joly, it would open up a large tract of land available for settlement.

There are some tracts of land in Armour and Strong superior to any to be found in Joly and on the whole I do not consider Joly equal to these townships. Still, I think it to be about an average township, and would say that about 60 per cent of its area is fit for settlement. The rock formation is the usual gneiss, and there is little or no clay in the township. I saw no indication of valuable minerals.

There are speckled trout in most of the small streams, but owing to the absence of large lakes fish are scarce.

Moose are very plentiful here, judging from the frequency of their tracks. The common red deer appear to be scarce. Fur-bearing animals, such as the beaver and otter are tolerably plentiful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS O. BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 33.

LAURIER.

LYN, ONTARIO,
December 3rd, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with your instructions, dated 18th April, 1878 for the survey of the Township of Laurier into farm lots, to submit the following Report that is to say :—

I went into that township by way of the Nipissing road from Rosseau to Meconoma Post Office, having left Toronto on the 22nd May, and from thence easterly on a settler's trail to the Narrows, on Eagle Lake, in the Township of Machar. From the Narrows I packed supplies to the South River, and canoed up the river to the south-west corner of the township where I took the required observations for latitude and azimuth on the 13th June.

I commenced the actual survey of the township on the day following, taking repeated astronomical observations to secure accuracy as the work progressed. The observations were taken on the south and east boundaries, and on the centre side road, between lots fifteen and sixteen, using these lines as bases for filling up the intervening blocks. Places of observation are laid down on field-book and index map.

General Features.

The country is very hilly, many of the hills reaching a height of from between two to three hundred feet, principally timbered with hardwood. There is a burnt district in the south-east corner of the township consisting of about five thousand acres. This tract was covered with good pine before the fire which occurred some three years since. A spruce and cedar swamp of considerable extent extends along the west boundary, and also a swamp of the same description in the north-western quarter of the township.

The South River, which is the principal stream, averages from thirty links to one chain in width.

It enters the township from the south in lot number twenty-five, flows north-westerly to concessions two and three, and side line 20 and 21, where it is joined by the North Branch, a stream averaging, say thirty links in breadth ; from thence it flows south-westerly, crossing the south-boundary on lot 17, re-enters on lot number 2, interseets the west boundary several times and finally passes out of the township about twenty chains north of concession line two and three. Mill sites could only be obtained by damming some of the large creeks, as there are no falls on the river within the limits of the township.

The geological formation is gneissoid rock with but few exposures. Soil sandy, and in places a sandy loam.

The timber is principally mixed hardwood, balsam, spruce, and pine, but not a sufficient quantity of the latter for lumbering purposes.

The township will chiefly be valuable as a grazing country, when it is cleared it will afford both early and late grasses of the best quality, and is well watered by numerous spring-brooks and creeks.

The best mode for opening up settlement would be by a road from Meconoma on the Nipissing road, eastward to the Narrows of Eagle Lake ; thence north-easterly to concession line 8 and 9 in the Township of Machar ; thence easterly along said concession line across the South River to the west boundary of Laurier and along the same line through Laurier.

The place of a road running north and south through the township would depend on the site of a road through Himsworth from some station on the proposed Georgian Bay Branch Railway with which it must connect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Lillie,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 34.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PAPINEAU.

PRESCOTT, ONTARIO,
December 11th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions to me dated Toronto, April 18th, 1878, relative to the survey of the Township of Papineau into farm lots, I commenced the field work of the same on the 7th day of May, completing it without interruption by the second week in August.

In following my written instructions, I first ran the line between concessions ten and eleven westerly, on its proper course, giving each lot, &c., its due width ; the eastern boundary was then run, then the 15th and 16th side line, and from this the south boundary east and west ; then the west boundary, and the concession and side road lines as shewn in the accompanying plan and field notes.

Hills.—The Township of Papineau, although rough, cannot be called a mountainous one, after leaving the range of rocky hills, bordering the Mattawan River, the country south presents no well defined ridges, except those forming the Watershed of Boom Creek and Little Pantois Creeks, reaching in some places the height of some 200 feet above the surrounding district.

Rivers.—The township is well watered ; on its north boundary by the Mattawan River, on the easterly side of Boom Creek, and on the westerly by the Little Pantois Creek and their tributaries. Boom Creek after a long winding course finally enters the Mattawan River on lot 15, concession 14, where a good mill site occurs.

The only lake of any extent is Sturgeon Lake, near the south-west corner ; the shores of which are bold and rocky, water clear and good, and fish plentiful.

Timber—. With the exception of a very small area, this township has been overrun by fire and is mostly covered with a thick, dead pine forest, where the timber killed by some of the older fires has fallen, a thick undergrowth of poplar and birch has taken its place, in many localities a poplar bush with 4 to 5 inches in diameter is now growing ; the destruction of timber by fire here is immense, and unless the most stringent laws with regard to fire are enforced, this dead dry timber will each year only prove as fuel (by its decay) to help to destroy the adjacent forests.

Soil.—The soil is generally a sandy loam, although tracts of a whitish clay loam occur ; this latter generally occurring in the low lands, and seems to prove very productive ; a great deal of rock occurs, exposed more than usual, no doubt, by the various fires. I did not find traces of any mineral during the survey. Some large clearings exist in the township as shewn by plan, &c.

Capabilities &c.—The land seems to be most productive where tilled ; hay, oats and potatoes being the staples, these finding a ready market amongst the lumbermen. Still the township does not possess sufficient good soil to ever form an agricultural community within itself ; it must be left for the townships west of this to form the settlements of the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. CHAPMAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 35.

PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

NIGHTINGALE.

HALIBURTON, Ontario,
December 21st, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the survey of the Township of Nightingale in the Provisional County of Haliburton, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated 23rd April, 1878, said survey having been commenced on the 15th July and completed on the 2nd November.

Methods of Survey.—I commenced the survey at the south-west angle of the Township and owing to the second and third concession line, coming out in Welcome Lake, I chained easterly along the south boundary to side road 5 and 6, making lots twenty chains each.

Here I obtained on the night of the 18th July, an observation of Polaris at east elongation, and then ran the side road between lots 5 and 6 on a course N. 20° 51′ 40″ W., ast.. to line between concessions 4 and 5, and thence south 69° 08′ 20″ W., to west boundary, from which point concessions were laid off, fifty chains in depth, to the northern boundary, the survey was then continued easterly, running concession lines North 69° 08′ 20″ East, and side roads, North 20° 51′ 40″ West, astronomically.

Concessions one and two were made 49 chains each to correspond with those of the Township of Lawrence.

Observations were frequently taken during the progress of the work, the details of which will be found among the returns of survey—the magnetic variation was found to average six degrees and thirty minutes west. As appears by plan, the south boundary is not parallel to the concession lines, but I have made the bearing the same on plan N. 69° 08′ 20″ East, that being the bearing set down on the plan of Clyde.

The traverse of lakes was made chiefly by trigonometrical calculation and Rochon micrometer, the correctness of which was frequently tested by actual measurement.

Soil.—About one-half of this township is composed of good farming land, the best portions being west of the chain of lakes, known as Mackenzie's Lake, Pen Lake and Rock Lake, and in the south-east part of the township as appears by timber map; the soil in these portions being a rich loam, covered by maple, beech and birch timber. The portion west of the foresaid lakes, taken with a similar portion of Lawrence adjoining, makes a very good tract of farming land.

In addition to the west and south east parts of the township, there are other tracts of good land here and there, but in general terms the balance of the township may be described as rocky and broken, covered by pine and mixed timber.

There is a considerable amount of pine still standing, but the best of the timber has been cut by Messrs. Perley and Patee, who have a depot on Long Lake, and whose limits include nearly the whole of this township.

In the central and northern parts of the township, as per timber map, the timber was, about twelve or fourteen years ago, completely burnt off, and, a thick growth of white birch, cherry, &c., now covers the ground.

Timber.—As before stated the good land is covered by a heavy growth of maple, birch, beech, &c., with scattering pine and the remainder of the township by pine, hemlock, balsam, spruce, cedar, &c.

Water.—The township is well watered by lakes and streams. The chain of lakes forming the two branches of the Madawaska River, affording excellent means of travel. Good mill privileges are to be found at outlets of Mackenzie's Lake, Pen Lake, and Rock Lake, and the waters abound with fish, both speckled trout and salmon. The lakes and streams are all tributary to the Madawaska River.

Geological Features.—The general face of the country is hilly and broken, especially the central portion between Pen Lake and Long Lake. On the east of Rock Lake, there are some very notable cliffs of granite rising to considerable height. The formation

throughout the township is granite and differs in no way from all the north country rock, as in Livingstone, Lawrence, &c.

Settlement.—The settlement of this township must eventually take place as in Lawrence from Haliburton and the Victoria Railway, which will run through the tract of good land west of Pen Lake, at present the principal means of access is by the Madawaska River from the east.

In this township there are two Indian clearings and the farm of Messrs. Perley and Patee, of Ottawa, as per Inspection Returns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. NIVEN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX NO. 36.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

PART OF DAWSON.

TORONTO, ONTARIO,
September 10th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the completion of the survey into farm lots, of that portion of the Township of Dawson, in the District of Thunder Bay, with the survey of which I had the honour to be entrusted, under instructions bearing date May 3rd, 1878.

My survey embraced the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth concessions, and extended from the Township of Nepigon to the waters of Black Bay, containing 20,815 acres (including the river). The lots in general have an area of 320 acres (approximately), but as Black Sturgeon River is the boundary between two concessions, the lots in these are of variable area, some greatly exceeding the normal area of 320 acres, and others, of course, falling short of it. This is owing to the course of the river deviating widely from the north and south and to its tortuous character.

It was found impossible to adhere, except in the general principle, to the projected plan in adjusting the broken front concessions with reference to the river. By reference to the plan it will be seen that the sixth concession is on both sides of the river, as is also the seventh concession; but this was rendered unavoidable by the position of the stream.

I began my survey at the south-west angle of lot No. 1, in the fifth concession of the Township of Nepigon, where I found the original monument.

With the exception of a portion of lots No. 1 in the fourth and fifth concessions, and lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the eighth and ninth concessions, the country included in my survey may be described as a plain having a slight inclination towards the south, and through which Black Sturgeon River flows in a tortuous channel. This plain, at the north of the township may have an elevation above Black Bay of about 100 feet, from which it descends gradually to the water's edge. This plain is underlaid by a stratum of fine blue clay, in a pasty condition, and impervious to water; there are exposures of it on the banks of Black Sturgeon River, as much as 30 feet in thickness. This clay has been derived, no doubt, from the Laurentian area to the north by decomposition of the feldspathic rocks of that formation. Resting upon the clay is a stratum of from two to three feet in depth of a fine grained crystalline siliceous sand, of a brownish yellow colour in places, and mixed more or less with clay and vegetable matter, forming in many places a true sandy loam, in other places it forms merely a sandy soil Then forming the surface, immediately under the present vegetation, is a layer of vegetable mould, varying in thickness from a couple of inches along the river to a couple of feet or more in the swamps.

The land along both sides of the river is firm and dry for an average distance of about half a mile from the stream in its upper portions; the swampy land gradually encroaching upon this belt as you approach the bay. At the above mentioned distance from the river the land gradually becomes swampy, and in many places becomes decidely spruce and tamarac swamp, not from the grounds sloping from the stream, but because the clay bed underneath prevents the rainfall from soaking away, while the general flatness of the lands prevents surface drainage. The drainage of these swamps is, however, eminently practicable, owing to their situation at a much higher level than the highest point of high water in the river; they could be easily drained into the river, and would then constitute a soil of the finest description. There is a strip, however, of, perhaps half a mile in width, around the shores of Black Bay that could not be drained, being in general but little above the level of the bay; but even this is not all wet land, for at the south east corner of the survey there is good dry land, almost to the water's edge, as there is also at the mouth of the river on the east side. Along the north boundary eastward from the river there is good dry land for over a mile; and on lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, in the fifth concession, there is excellent soil, a deep rich loam, growing large timber including white birch. The greater part of lot No. 1 in the eighth and ninth concessions is high land, some points on the north boundary attaining an elevation of probably 400 feet (in concession eight), and of 500 feet (in concession No. 9), above Lake Superior. Over the greater portion of these lots the soil is scanty, being restricted to the crevices of the rocks and the stony hollows between the ridges and rocky knolls. There is also a rocky hill on lot No. 1 in the fifth and sixth concessions, on which the soil is thin and stony, although supporting a growth of large timber. The remainder of the survey might be described as dry swamp. This land is timbered with spruce principally, and covered with a growth of moss, not exceeding a few inches in depth. It is wet in the spring and gradually dries up during the summer; and if the timber were cleared off would be good farming land.

There are in the five concessions of my survey about 1,000 acres of rocky land, fit for pasture land only, and about 1,000 acres which can never be reclaimed, except, perhaps, so far as to produce the wild grasses. This constitutes what may be called the waste land. There remains over 18,000 acres, of which about 4,000 acres (distributed along Black Sturgeon River, at the south end of concession No. 5, along the creek in concessions Nos. 8 and 9, and at one or two other points), is good dry land, timbered with birch and poplar, in addition to the common evergreens, and having a soil which is in general a good sandy loam. About 7,000 acres is dry swamp, timbered principally with spruce and tamarack, generally of a large thrifty growth, the soil a black mould or a sandy loam, wet in the spring of the year, but requiring only the clearing off of the timber to become good arable land, leaving about 7,000 acres of swamp, capable of being readily drained so as to become good land.

Timber.—The character and the species of the timber have already been alluded to. The trees on the dry belt along the river are second growth, the original timber having been burned off apparently about sixty years ago. The trees on this tract are white birch and poplar, intermixed with spruce, balsam and tamarac; and at some points along the river there are groves of beautiful white birch, the trees been tall and thrifty. At some points on the higher reaches of the river there are patches of beautiful park-like woods of birch, poplar and evergreens; where the trees stand apart the ground been free from fallen timber, and the growth of underbrush being slight. There is birch and poplar on the rocky land at the northern limit of the township, and at a few other points which are noted in the field notes. The dry swamp contains spruce and tamarack, generally of good size, and we saw a few groves of very good cedar.

The timber of the swamps is spruce and tamarack of small size. We also met with alder, willow, dogwood, high-bush cranberry and mountain ash. Of white pine and red pine, there are probably not more than a few dozen trees of any size in the whole survey; there are a few banksian pine in the second growth tract along the river, in which tract also there are to be seen the charred remains of large white pines that grew in the ancient forest. There are some groves of fine spruce and tamarack near the river on lots 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Geology.—The only exposure of stratified rock is on the eastern slope of lot No 1, on the fifth concession, and in the north-western corner in lot No. 1. The rocks are the

indurated marl and sandstones of the calciferous formation of Thunder Bay District. On lot No. 5, of the seventh concession, there is an outlier of trap rock, such as is generally found capping the formation of this district. The base of this mass of trap rests upon silurian strata, the junction of the two being quite apparent on the north side, where it is, however, but a few feet above ground, and dips to the south. The west side of the mass is quite perpendicular for fifty or sixty feet. The greatest altitude of the mass is about 100 feet and its area probably no more than a few acres.

A large trap dyke crosses the line between lots No. 2 and 3 on the ninth concession, and there is a ridge of rock crossing the west limit of lot No. 6 on the ninth concession.

At the rapids on lot No. 3 there is a slight exposure of silurian rock, almost submerged at high water.

We saw no boulders except in the stony sections already referred to. We saw no veins of quartz or spar, or any indications of economic mineral of any kind.

On lot No. 9, close to the west limit of concession No. 9 there is a small ferruginous spring, containing sulphate of iron, no doubt, on the bottom there is a rusty precipitate. The spring rises up in the moss, in the angle formed by the junction of two streams, the surfaces of which are considerably lower than the surface of the spring.

Black Sturgeon River is a stream of dark coloured water with an average width of about 150 feet, and a depth between the mouth and the first rapids of from 12 to 20 feet. In the latter part of May, which was the time of high water, the current was very strong, running at the rate of four or five miles an hour, even near the mouth, within a few chains of the shores of Black Bay. By the latter part of July, the water had fallen three or four feet in the upper portion of the stream, and the current was then not more than two miles an hour, except in the vicinity of the rapids. The bed of the stream, and the banks are of clay, of a blue colour, and in the condition of paste, which is the occasion of many land slides towards the upper part of the township ; the clay would be excellent for brickmaking, or for any other purpose to which a good clay could be put.

The surface of the stream in the upper portion of the township is about 40 feet lower than the general level of the country, the banks becoming gradually lower towards the mouth, until they are but little higher than the water at Black Bay.

The first rapids are on lot No. 7, near its south side, they are only a few chains in extent and can be run by canoes coming down stream, but are overcome in going up by a portage a few yards in length, on the east side, quite close to the water, a little further up the stream, but still in front of lot No. 7 ; there is another slight rapid. The next rapid is crossed by the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7, where the water rushes swiftly over a bed thickly strewn with boulders, and angular blocks of stone. The portage is on the east side of the stream, and is about three hundred yards in length. The next rapid is on lot No. 3, the fall is proportionately greater here than at any of the other rapids. There are two small rocky wooded islands, just at the foot of the swiftest part of the rapid, the portage here is also on the east side of the river. There are other short rapids on lot No. 1, but, they are not worthy of detailed description. The water in front of the township of Dawson, along the coast of Black Bay, is quite shallow for along distance from shore, there is thus a bar across the mouth of Black Sturgeon River ; the greatest depth of water that we could find on this bar was scarcely three feet ; thus while there is water enough in the river to float a large steamer, a loaded yawl boat could scarcely be taken across the bar. This river is interesting in a geological point of view, for on account of the rapid current and the soft nature of the banks, the stream must transport a great deal of sediment to be thrown down on the floor of Black Bay.

There are sturgeon in the river, and grouse and hares in the woods, as well as a few bears and cariboo, and I am informed that during the migrating season, the mouth of the river and adjoining shores of Black Bay are frequented by flocks of wild geese, and the Indians at such times resort thither for the purpose of taking these birds.

There are no squatters within the limits of my survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MCAREE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 37.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

BAXTER.

MOUNT FOREST, Ontario,
October 31st, 1878.

SIR,—I now have the honour to submit to you my final Report on the Survey of the Township of Baxter, District of Muskoka, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated the 18th day of April, 1878.

This township might be called the south-west angle of the District of Muskoka, and is bounded as follows: on the east by the Township of Wood; on the south by the waters of the Severn River; on the west by the Georgian Bay; and on the north by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

I commenced the survey of this township by beginning at the posts planted last season by myself at the south-west angle of the Township of Wood, thence measuring northerly along the limit between the Township of Wood and the new Township of Baxter, sixty-one chains.

From this point, after an observation of Polaris, I ran S. 69° 08′ 20″ W. astronomically, and established the line between the 12th and 13th concessions of the new township. This line I continued until it reached Six Mile Lake. I laid off lots on each side 20 chains wide, planting durable posts and marking bearing trees at the angles of the lots. At every fifth lot I ran the side lines at right angles to the concession line, making each lot of a depth of 50 chains, so that each regular lot would contain 100 acres. This concession line I made my base for the concession lines and side lines, north and south, and after finishing that part of the township east of Six Mile Lake, and north of the River Severn, I moved to the west side, and continued the same system of work, until reaching the Georgian Bay. I then moved to the north-east angle of lot 21, concession 8, running this concession line westerly, parallel with the base line, and checking with the measurement for the side lines, which I had run south at right angles to the base line. In this manner I laid off the different concession and side lines until I came to the south end of the township, always checking with measurements made from the base as I completed, or rather encircled, the lakes with my side or concession lines. I also finished the traverses. After finishing the different lines and lakes, I commenced the traverse of the Georgian Bay, running northerly to the north boundary from the concession line between concessions 14 and 15, and then southerly to the mouth of the River Severn.

Being broken so much by water, this township might almost be said to consist of a number of large islands. The first to mention of these waters are the lost channels of the River Severn, two of which leave the main river, one running along the south easterly angle of the township, forming the limit between lots 1 on the 10th and 11th concessions and the Township of Wood, and then flowing in a westerly direction. The other leaves the main river in lot 9, concession 10, and flowing north, through concessions 10, 11, and part of 12, where it unites with the first stream, and, together, they enter Six Mile Lake, a large lake which might almost be said to be formed by the union of these streams. A dam has been placed at the outlet of this lake, raising the water about six feet, and securing a reserve supply for the saw mill at the mouth of the River Severn. The raising of this lake forced the water back into the marshes and low lands, thus causing a great deal of extra labour and trouble in cutting the lines, as well as making the survey of the lake exceedingly troublesome. The water was raised to such a height that a stream from six to eight rods wide, with a current of about three miles per hour, and a depth of two to four feet, was running into Black Lake, and from thence to the Muskoka River. This dam also raised Crooked Lake greatly, causing a large stream to flow from the extreme north-west Bay, and finally find its way into the Georgian Bay.

The outlet to Six Mile Lake leaves the lake in lot 14, concession 10, and joins the main river in concession 9, and they together empty into Gloucester Pool, or, as it is more familiarly known, the "Big Lake." This lake has been raised by the dam at Port Severn,

killing a great deal of the timber along the shore, and forcing a stream out of Go Home Bay into Georgian Bay, or rather Honey Harbour, a bay from the Georgian Bay.

Go Home Bay is about three and a half to four miles long, leaving the north-west angle of Gloucester Pool and running in a north-west course. The westerly portion of the township is also very much broken by Honey Harbour, of which there are two arms—the one running in a north-easterly course, through concessions 13 and 14, to lot 26, and the other in a south-easterly course to lot 27, in the 11th concession. All of these waters can be reached from Georgian Bay with but very slight portaging.

General Description.—Lot 1, concession 16, is broken and rocky, with pine, hemlock, and small maple timber; lots two and three are generally good land timbered with beech, maple, birch, small pine and hemlock. The soil is light and sandy. Lot 4 is broken and rocky in the front, with tamarac timber. Lot 5 is broken by low rocky ridges. This lot, as well as lot 6, is burnt over on the front; but, towards the rear, the timber is pine, maple, beech and hemlock. On lot 7, we again have a small strip of good land, but the rocky country again commencing extends through lots, 8, 9, 10 and 11 to Black Lake, timbered with pine, hemlock, beech and maple. On the south-west side of Black Lake, we meet with a very fine flat of clay land, extending through lots 13 and part of 14. The timber is chiefly birch and maple, from two to three feet in diameter, with some small hemlock and pine. This is one of the finest blocks of land in the township, and in position second to none, because travelling is quite easy from this lake by means of Black River to the Muskoka River, or else from Crooked Lake to Six Mile Lake, and thence to the Georgian Bay. In lot 14, we also cross a large stream running through the bush, caused by the overflow of Six Mile Lake. Lot 15 is broken and rocky, on lot 16 we cross a large tamarac swamp. Lot 17 is broken and rocky; but 18, until within a short distance of Crooked Lake, is fair land with beech, maple and pine timber. After crossing the east arm of Crooked Lake, and the rocky point between the two arms, the country is generally broken and rocky, becoming very rocky as we near the Georgian Bay, the timber having been burnt off some time ago. Nothing but bare rock ridges is to be seen, with here and there a few pine trees, from 6 inches to 8 inches in diameter, and open grass marshes, intervening between the ridges, so that on the whole, the entire coast along the Georgian Bay presents an exceedingly desolate appearance.

In concessions 14 and 15 we cross a grass marsh on lot one, the country rising and rocky on each side, with pine, hemlock, and small oak timber. On lot 3 we cross the Black River; this stream is a succession of small dead ponds and little chutes. The country continues broken and rocky, with small intervening swamps up to Lot 13. Lots 13, 14, and 15 are chiefly good land with beech, maple and pine timber, but are broken in places by the high water caused by the rising of Six Mile Lake, which lies a short distance south. Lots 16 to 19 are broken and rocky, lots 18 and 19, being slightly burnt, the other two lots having maple, pine and birch timber. From lot 19 to 21 we cross the head of Six Mile Lake and from here the country continues rough and rocky with pine, hemlock and small oak and birch, until on lot 25 we cross the head of Honey Harbour. From here the country continues rough and rocky to Georgian Bay, with small swamps intervening between the different rock ridges. It has been lumbered over, up to lot No. 29, where we meet a small area of pine, around the small lake. From lot 30 it has been burnt over, and a few pine 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter, are standing here and there.

In concessions 12 and 13 the country is rolling and rocky, up to lot 9. In lot 3, we cross a small lake with rocky shores; a short distance south, these lots have been cut by the lost channel. The remainder of the distance to Six Mile Lake which we met on lot 15 is rough and rocky, and the timber has been burnt by recent fires. On lot 17 we cross a small rocky point, and again met the shore on lot 20. From here the country continues broken and rocky until we meet the North Bay of Honey Harbour, on lot 30, and these concessions continue rocky on each side of Honey Harbour, until the Georgian Bay Coast is reached. The timber is chiefly pine, hemlock and small maple; a great deal of the pine having been cut by lumbermen.

In concessions 10 and 11, from lot 1 to the centre of lot 6, where we meet a large bay running north from the River Severn, the country is very rough and rocky, and the timber burnt, excepting lots 4 and 5 in the 11th concession, which are nearly altogether timbered with maple, hemlock and pine. On lot 9 we meet the second branch of the lost channel near a chute of about 20 feet.

From here the country continues broken, rocky and burnt, until Six Mile Lake is met with near the outlet. On the point between the outlet and the small bay on lots 15 and 16, a small area of good land runs to the south; while north it is broken and rocky to the lake which is only a short distance.

The timber is pine, hemlock and maple. The greater part of the pine is, however, cut by the lumbermen. We again cross the end of a small bay of Six Mile Lake, on lots 17 and 18, and also on lots 20, 21 and 22. On the west side of Six Mile Lake, on lot 22 and thence to Go Home Bay, which we meet on lot 24, the land is chiefly good, but broken by rock-ridges, with maple timber chiefly, and some pine and hemlock. From here to Honey Harbour, of which we cross a small bay on lot 29, and again meet it on lot 31, the country is rough and rocky, with pine, hemlock and small oak. Continuing across Honey Harbour to the Georgian Bay the country is rough and rocky and has been burnt over. In concessions 8 and 9, lots 14 are rough and rocky; also along the north shore of Gloucester Pool to lot 21.

On lot 22, before reaching Go Home Bay, a small area of good land is met with Each side of this bay is rocky, with small pine, hemlock and birch timber.

In lots 24 and 25 we cross a large tamarac swamp, broken here and there by small rocky ridges. Lots 28, 29 and 30 have been burnt at one time, but are now grown up, with small birch and pine from 6 inches to 8 inches in diameter. The remainder of these concessions, until we meet an arm of the Georgian Bay, are rolling and rocky, and have been burnt over. In lot 33, we cross the north end of a large grass marsh, running a considerable distance to the south.

Concessions 6 and 7 commence near the entrance to Go Home Bay. The whole of this concession is broken by rocky ridges, with intervening swamp. Up to lot 30 we have small oak, hemlock, and maple timber. The remainder has been burnt over. We meet Georgian Bay on lot 32.

In concessions 4 and 5, lots 20, 21 and 22 are broken in front by drowned land, caused by the raising of the water at Port Severn Mills. From here to lot 27 the land is generally good, but broken by a few rocky ridges. The timber generally small pine and oak. From here the land is generally rocky and burnt over, although lot 34 is almost entirely good, and has been settled upon by a number of persons. Concessions 2 and 3, lots 27, 28, 29 and 30, are broken and rocky. The two first are spoiled on the front by the high water. Lot 30 is good land; also lot 31. The greater part of 31, in the 2nd concession, being cleared and squatted upon by different parties. The remainder of these concessions are rocky and swampy.

General advantages.—The good land in this township presents remarkable advantages to the early settler, namely, easiness of access, in summer by water and in winter by the ice, and constant employment, either in summer or winter, during any leisure time the settler may have, by some one of the different lumbering firms who carry on operations in the vicinity. Among these mills might be mentioned that at the mouth of the Severn; that at Waubashene, only three miles distant; and, on the Midland Railway, that at Hog Bay, and also that at Midland, as well as, I might mention, the Village of Penetanguishene, only eight miles from the west coast of the survey, and easily reached by boat in the summer or by ice in the winter. In addition to employment, this gives the settler the double chance of a railway market, and a market with these companies, who must necessarily pay the highest market prices for everything they consume.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES K. MCLEAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Hon. T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 38.

STATEMENT of the Names of Candidates who have passed their Examinations before the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario during the year 1878.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

William John Tench.
Charles Albert Jones.
Charles Frederick Cox.
James William Humphreys Wood.
Haldane Stephens.
Junius Arthur Maddock.
Charles Edward Booth.
Hume Blake Proudfoot.
Arthur Oliver Wheeler.
William James Deans.
Albert Helmer
Thomas Speight.
Louis Beaufort Stewart.
Thadeus James Patten.
Alfred Sanderson Woodruff.
Frederick Edwin Hayter.
William Stewart Drewry.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

John Joseph Dalton ..... Toronto
Matthew Joseph Butler .....Mill Point
William Eastwood Tench.....St. Catharines
Villiers Sankey .....Toronto
William Robert Burke.....Belleville
Cecil Bushe Franks.....Hamilton
John Davis .....Alton
James Allison Paterson .....Galt
Thomas Turnbull .....Perth
Lawrence Tallan .... Peterboro'
Thomas Henry Jones.....Brantford
Alexander Walker Kippen.....Perth

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario meets at the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case it meets on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday). Section 6, chapter 146, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz. :—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square and Cube Root, Practical Geometry, Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies, and the use of Logarithms ; correct Spelling and good Writing required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practise, undergo a strict and searching examination before the Board of Examiners, as to their proficiency in Euclid ; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry ; Calculations of Areas by means of the Traverse Tables, &c. ; Laying out and Dividing up of Land ; the Adjustment and Use of the Transit or Theodolite ; Astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the Latitude by meridian altitudes of the sun, moon, or stars, or by double altitudes ; Method of determining Time ; of finding the ime when any star passes the Meridian, with the time of its Elongation, Azimuth Angle, and Variation of the Compass; the Method of Keeping Field Notes ; Drawing up Descriptions by Metes and Bounds for insertion in Deeds; taking Affidavits in the matter of Disputed Boundaries ; the Law regulating Surveys ; Geology ; and also as to their proficiency as Draughtsmen.

THOS. DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor General,
Chairman of Board.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 39.

STATEMENT of Work performed in the Survey Branch during the year 1878.

No.
1.—15 Instructions and Letters of Instruction for Crown Surveys prepared.
2.—14 Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.
3.—14 Surveyors' Accounts for Surveys audited and closed.
4.—13 Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered.
5.—12 Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.
6.—15 Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.
7. —19 Plans of Mining Locations examined.
8.—87 Plans of Private Surveys examined.
9.—85 Plans to accompany Instructions prepared.
10.—360 Plans compiled and copied, besides Plans of Townships reduced and added to the engraved Maps.
11.—626 Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.
12.—13 Mining Letters prepared, written and entered.
13.—2,770 Pages of Field Notes copied.
14.—33 Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified.
15.—1,603 Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

NOTE.—The foregoing Statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the Surveyor's Branch, who are unable to gain the information they require without the assistance of the Head of this Branch; and then much careful research into the old correspondence, plans, field notes, and other documents is necessary in order to insure reliability in the information given, which is frequently used as legal evidence in courts of law in disputed cases.

THOS. DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC AND HIGH,

ALSO OF THE

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC AND HIGH,

ALSO OF THE

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1877,

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1879.

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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONTARIO).

1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONTARIO).

FOR THE YEAR 1877, RESPECTING

THE PUBLIC, SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS,

ALSO,

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please your Honour,

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department on the condition of the Public, Separate, and High Schools, also of the Normal and Model Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1877.

I will now proceed to give a summary view of their condition, condensed from the Statistical Tables accompanying this Report :—

I.—Table A.—Receipts and Expenditure of Public School Moneys.

The Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was $251,962—increase, $2,006. The apportionment is made to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, and incorporated Villages, according to the ratio of the population in each, as compared with the whole population of the Province. The principle of distribution is according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open the Schools, Public and Separate, in each Municipality.

2. The amount apportioned from the Legislative grant (through the Educational Depository) for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books was $18,104—decrease, $2,515.

3.—The amount from County *Municipal* Assessment was $858,305, showing an increase of $65,144.

4. The amount available from *Trustees'* School Assessment was $1,564,126—increase, $10,552.

5. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys, and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1877, was $730,687—decrease, $45,657.

6. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1877, amounted to $3,423,185, showing an increase of $29,529 over the total receipts of the preceding year.

7. The following table shows the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts since 1860.

TABLE showing the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the Total Receipts since 1860.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
County Municipal Assessment	278693	278085	274471	287768	304382	308092	319154	351873	362375	372743	385284	492481	531391	601351	606538	758467	793161	858305
Trustees' School Assessment	556682	587297	620268	631755	659380	711197	760366	799708	855538	890834	951099	1027184	1232101	1439390	1599437	1547125	1553574	1564126
All other Receipts	488897	515897	501384	513362	520425	525711	528451	591879	571419	563849	607981	604806	766778	926624	1024296	1059862	1046920	1000754
Total Receipts	1324272	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1545000	1607971	1743460	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2530270	2967365	3239271	3365454	3393655	3423185
Increase in Total Receipts	14452	57006	14843	36762	51301	60813	62970	62364	118997	38093	116938	18010	405799	437094	271906	126182	28201	29529

The Expenditure.

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1877 was $2,038,099—increase, $199,778. This is the largest increase under this item that has ever taken place in any one year since the establishment of our present school system; and taken in connection with a marked advance in the higher grade of certificate (See Table D.) would seem to prove the complete success of the efforts lately made to improve the professional status, and raise the remuneration of the Public School Teacher.

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, $47,539, decrease, $1,542. The Legislative aid given to trustees (through the Educational Depository) for these objects was, $18,104.

3. For rent and repairs of School-houses, &c., $510,457—increase, $21,671.

4. For sites and building of School-houses, $477,392—decrease, $152,872. For several years after the passage of the School Act of 1871, a large amount was yearly expended in the erection of new school-houses, so that the country is now tolerably well supplied with them. A decrease of this item may therefore be expected for some years to come. The decrease for the City of Toronto alone in 1877 was $42,153.

5. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes. $3,073,489—increase, $67,033.

6. Balance of School Moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, $349,696—decrease, $37,503.

II.—Table B.—School Population, Ages of Pupils, Pupils Attending Public Schools, Average Attendance.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of School population shall include the entire number of children resident in their School Division; and it confers the *equal* right of attending the Schools upon all residents in such divisions, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The School population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 494,804—decrease, 7,446.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the Schools, was 469,241—increase, 4,877. Number of pupils of other ages attending the Schools, 21,619—decrease, 4,554. Total number of pupils attending the Schools, 490,860. —increase, 323.

3. The number of boys attending the Schools, 261,070—increase, 261. The number of girls attending the Schools, 229,790—increase, 62.

4. The number reported as not attending any School is 15,974. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, which are the ages fixed by the Statute, during which all the children of a School Division should be instructed in some School.

5. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the legal number of teaching days in the year, was 217,184,—increase, 4,701.

III.—Table C.—Number of Pupils in the Different Branches of Instruction.

This Table shows the number of pupils as classified under the new system.

IV.—Table D.—Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 5,140 schools reported, 6,468 teachers have been employed—increase, 283; of whom 3,020 are male teachers—increase, 240; and 3,448 are female teachers—increase, 43. It will thus be seen that there are about 400 more female than male teachers.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions:—Church of England, 972,—increase, 30; Church of Rome, 812—increase, 33; Presbyterians, 2,022—increase, 148;

Methodists, 2,005—increase, 32; Baptists, 348—increase, 4; Congregationalists, 97—increase, 23; Lutherans, 30; Quakers, 17; Christians and Disciples, 62; reported as Protestants, 54; Plymouth Brethren, 4; Unitarians 5; other persuasions, 40.

Of 812 teachers of the Church of Rome, 478 are employed in the Public Schools, and 334 are teachers of R. C. Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported, is 6,468—increase, 283; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 250—increase, 9; 2nd class, 1,304—increase, 103; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 371—decrease, 1; 2nd class, 134—decrease, 5; 3rd class, 14—decrease 37; New County Board, 3rd class Certificates, 3,926—increase, 238; Interim Certificates, 469—decrease, 24.

4. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a *County*, $800—the lowest, $100; in a *City*, the highest, $1,000—the lowest, $450; in a *Town*, the highest, $1,100—the lowest, $300. The *average* salary of *male* teachers in *Counties*, was $379—of *female* teachers, $260; in *Cities*, of male teachers, $735,—of female teachers, $307; in *Towns*, of male teachers, $583,—of female teachers, $269. The average increase of male teachers' salaries for the Province during 1877, is $14 per male teacher, $12 per female teacher.

V.—Table E.—School Boards and Rural School Corporations.

1. The number of *Urban School Boards* was as follows:—In Cities, 14; in Towns, 81; in incorporated Villages, 131, being a total of 226, and showing an increase of 6.

2. The number of *Urban School-houses* was as follows:—In Cities, 104; in Towns, 199; in Incorporated Villages, 180.

3. The total number of *pupils in Urban Schools* registered during the year was, in Cities, 40,273; in Towns, 51,453; in incorporated Villages, 42,803; and the average daily attendance was, in Cities, 22,856; in Towns, 27,501; in incorporated Villages, 19,550.

4. The number of *Township School Boards* was 3, that is to say, in the following Townships—Enniskillen, Tuckersmith and Macaulay.

5. The number of *Rural School Sections* was, 4,736—increase, 104. The number of *Rural Schools reported as kept open*, was 4,657—increase, 75.

6. The increase in number of *Rural School-houses* was 199. (This increase is evidently high as the return of School-houses in 1877 appears to have been understated by about 100). Of late years there has been a most satisfactory improvement in the school-houses, and in stone, brick, and frame taking the place of the old log-built School-houses.

7. The whole number of School-houses reported is 5,148, of which 1,445 are *brick*, 526 *stone*, 2,446 *frame*, 731 *log*.

8. *Titles to School Sites.—Freehold*, 4,927—increase, 239; *Rented*, 221—decrease, 17.

9. *School Visits.*—By Inspectors, 12,392—increase, 725; by Clergymen, 7,877—increase, 835; by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates, 2,343—decrease, 193; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 352—decrease, 240; by Trustees, 21,919—increase, 42; by other persons, 54,149—increase, 6,496. Total School visits 99,032—increase, 8,051. Trustees especially are bound to show zeal and interest in Public School Education and by personal visits to the schools, and counsel to parents, incite them to educate their children.

10. *School Lectures.*—By Inspectors, 657—decrease, 211; by other persons, 232—decrease, 52.

11. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open.*—The average time of keeping the Schools open, exclusive of holidays, vacations and Sundays, was *two hundred and four days* in 1877. The actual number of legal teaching days was 220.

12. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 10,880—decrease, 93; though less than two for each School. The law *requires* that there should be in each School a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.,) resident in the School Section. Such examinations being tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on Public Schools.

13.—*School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils is 1,728—decrease, 26.

14. *Prayers and Ten Commandments.*—Of the 5,140 schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,281 of them—increase 108; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 2,971—decrease, 54. While the law provides that "no child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians expressed in writing," the Department has framed regulations of a recommendatory nature on the subject, with forms of prayers, in the earnest hope that School Boards, Trustees and Teachers may thus be better enabled to impress upon their pupils the principles and duties of our common Christianity. In 4,281, out of 5,140 Schools, religious exercises of the kind recommended by the Department are voluntarily practised.

15. *Maps.*—Maps are used in 4,666 Schools—increase, 63. Total number of maps used in Schools, 37,493—increase, 619.

16. The total value of Public School property is reported as $6,624,169, or an average of $1,218 per school.

VI.—Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 185—increase during the year, 18.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Department of Education from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools according to average attendance of pupils as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was $12,375—decrease, $556. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was $1,231—decrease, $238. The amount of School *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools, was $72,177—increase, $10,923. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was $34,481—increase, $3,654. Total amount received from all sources was $120,266—increase, $13,783.

3. *Expenditure.*—For payment of teachers, $70,200—increase, $7,179; for maps, prize books and libraries, $2,810—decrease, $392; for other School purposes, $47,255—increase, $6,995.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 24,952—decrease, 342. *Average attendance,* 12,549—decrease, 230.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools was 334—increase, 32; male teachers, 105—increase, 10; female teachers, 229—increase, 22.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of schools using maps

VII.—Table G.—High Schools, Receipts and Expenditure, Pupils, Number of Schools.

Receipts.—The balances reported from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid out by the 31st December, 1877), were $16,666—increase, $665. The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant for the salaries of teachers, was $75,158—decrease, $1,271. The amount of Legislative grant apportioned for *maps, prize books,* etc., was $1,563—decrease, $4. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools was $158,794—increase, $1,969. The amount received for *pupils' fees* was $20,752—increase, $630. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, $84,585—increase, $16,675. Total receipts, $357,520—increase, $36,389.

Expenditure.—For salaries of masters and teachers, $211,607—increase, $15,701; for building, rent and repairs, $51,417—increase, $5,201; for fuel, books and contingencies, $76,297—increase, $17,248; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, $4,387—in-

crease, $611. Total expenditure for the year 1877, $343,710—increase, $38,761. Balance of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, $13,810—decrease, $2,372.

Number of Pupils, 9,229—increase, 688.

Number of Schools, 104.

VIII.—Table H.—High Schools, Number of Pupils in the Various Branches, Miscellaneous Information.—Head Masters and their Universities.

Table H shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in each subject in each of the High Schools, the names, university degree (or certificate) of the Head Master, and the number of masters employed in each School, &c.

No. of Pupils.—In *English Grammar and Literature*, 8,819 ; in *Composition*, 8,772 ; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 8,762 ; in *Penmanship*, 6,807 ; in *Linear Drawing*, 2,755 ; in *Book-keeping*, 3,621 ; in *Arithmetic*, 9,227 ; in *Algebra*, 8,678 ; in *Geometry*, 8,113 ; in *Logic*, 9 ; in *Mensuration*, 4,435 ; in *History*, 9,106 ; in *Geography*, 9,158 : in *Natural Philosophy*, 2,168 ; in *Chemistry*, 2,547 ; in *Natural History*, 325 ; in *Physiology*, 539 ; in *French*, 3,091 ; in *German*, 442 ; in *Latin*, 4,955 ; in *Greek*, 871 ; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 1,067.

Of the School-houses, 74 were of brick, 20 stone, 9 frame ; 6 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. The tendency everywhere is to improve the buildings and grounds required for High School purposes, so as to make each High School worthy of its now recognized position of being the local College.

57 High Schools were under Union High and Public School Boards. The Grammar School at Kingston was established in 1791 ; at Cornwall, in 1809 ; at Brockville, in 1818 ; at Niagara, in 1808 ; at St. Catharines, in 1828. Many of the present High Schools and Collegiate Institutes represent the old Grammar Schools established in the several Districts of the former Province of Upper Canada. 2,003 maps were used in the 103 High Schools ; 53 Schools use the Bible ; in 90 there were daily prayers ; 145 pupils matriculated at some University during 1877 ; 555 pupils entered mercantile life ; 328 adopted agriculture as a pursuit ; 564 joined the learned professions ; 876 went to other occupations. The position of the High Schools as an essential and integral part of our educational system, is now well understood, as well as their practical value. They constitute the necessary stepping-stone between the Public Schools and the University, and upon their efficiency depends the success of our efforts in opening the avenues of learning to every child in the Province, as well as in affording to each youth of ability the opportunity for the highest intellectual career. The High School is intended to meet in each county the requisites of higher education, just as the Public School in each section is established to furnish elementary instruction. Under the amended Regulations of this year for the training of Public School Teachers, they will also become the chief source of supply for educating candidates in the different subjects prescribed for the non-professional examination for Second and Third-class Public School Teachers' Certificates.

IX.—Table I.—Normal Schools.

Table I contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal Schools, attendance of teachers-in-training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them ; the second abstract gives the counties from whence these students have come ; and the third gives the religious persuasion of these students.

Table I shows that of the 7,883 students admitted (out of 8,713 applicants) to the Toronto Normal School since the beginning, 3,834 of them had been teachers ; and of those admitted, 3,928 were males, and 3,955 were females. Of the 3,928 male candidates admitted, 2,599 of them had been teachers ; of the 3,955 female candidates admitted, 1,235 of them had been teachers. The number admitted during the session of 1877 was 177. Of these, 67 were males, and 110 females. Of the male students admitted, 40 had been teachers ; of the female students admitted, 54 had been teachers. Eighty students were

admitted to the second session of the Ottawa Normal School, 30 males, 50 females, 34 of them had been teachers before, 17 males, 17 females.

Table I contains abstracts in connection with the twenty-seven years' existence of the Normal School at Toronto, to show the total number of applications, certificates obtained, the Counties whence the students came, and their religious persuasions. Also, an abstract of the students admitted at the Normal School at Ottawa. The conditions, however, under which Public School Teachers' Certificates may now be granted have been so changed by the Amended Regulations which came into effect in August, 1877, that Table I, with Appendix H, will henceforth contain the information applicable to these new conditions. The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa are now confined to the teaching and training of candidates for First and Second-Class Certificates, while in each County of the Province, one or more County Model Schools have been established for the professional training of candidates for Third-Class Certificates, details of which will be found in Appendix D. In the Normal School the session for First-Class Certificates extends throughout the Academic year, from September to July, and the instruction is literary and scientific, and also professional—but attendance is optional—while for Second-Class Certificates the attendance is obligatory on all candidates during one of three sessions of twelve weeks each into which the Academic year is divided. The whole time of each session is devoted exclusively to instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. Successful candidates are entitled to be repaid out of Provincial Funds for their travelling expenses and one-half their weekly maintenance. In the County Model Schools the candidate who has passed the examination in the prescribed literary and scientific subjects for Third-Class Certificates is required to be instructed in the actual practice of teaching for one term at least, and he must also satisfactorily pass this examination in order to obtain his Third-Class Certificate.

At the July examinations, 1877, at the Normal Schools there were :

(1) 1st Class Candidates at Toronto, 10 in number of whom 7 passed.
(2) do do Ottawa, 4 do do 1 do
(3) 2nd Class do Toronto, 63 do do 37 do and also (and inclusive of) 1 Candidate for 1st Class.
(4) 2nd Class Candidates at Ottawa, 27 in number, of whom 15 passed, and also (and inclusive of) 2 Candidates for 1st Class.

At the December examinations in 1877, of 2nd Class Candidates there were the following :—(1) At Toronto, 24 in number, of whom 21 passed. (2) At Ottawa, 17 in number, of whom 16 passed.

Appendix D also shows the following results of the two terms of the County Model School which were in operation from September till the end of the year 1877, viz :—No. of Schools, 50 ; No. of Third-Class Candidates in attendance, 1,146 ; No. of whom passed, 1,124.

X.—Table J.—Free Public Libraries.

1. The amount expended in library books during 1877, was $5,537, of which one half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied was 6,549.

2. The value of Public free libraries furnished to the end of 1877, was $169,001.

The *number of Libraries*, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,499. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 281,135.

3. *Number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from* 1853 *to* 1877 *inclusive.* The total number of volumes for *Public Free Libraries* sent out, 288,135. The classification of these books is as follows :—*History*, 48,456 ; *Zoology and Physiology*, 16,644 ; *Botany*, 3,007 ; *Phenomena*, 6,864 ; *Physical Science*, 5,195 ; *Geology*, 2,441 ; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 14,126 ; *Chemistry*, 2,479 ; *Practical Agriculture*, 10,501 ; *Literature*, 27,852 ; *Voyages*, 26,543 ; *Biography*, 32,222 ; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 81,507 ; *Fiction*, 4,299 ; *Teachers' Library*, 5,999. Total number of *Prize Books* sent out, 909,465. *Grand Total* of

library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 30,650 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources, 1,257,600.

XI.—Table K.—Summary of the Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books supplied to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages During the year.

1. The amount expended by the Education Department in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, $41,330—decrease, $1,954. The one half of these sums were provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for, and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 374, of Europe. 326; of Asia, 240; of Africa, 215; of America, 509; of British North America, and Canada, 398; of Great Britain and Ireland, 196; Scriptural and Classical, 87; of other charts and maps, 956; of globes, 216; of other pieces of school apparatus, 4,117; of Historical and other lessons, in sheets, 20,072. Number of *Prize Books* 63,027.

2. From 1855 to the end of 1877, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was $583,648. The number of maps of the *World* furnished is 6,801; of *Europe*, 6,623; of *Asia*, 5,258; of *Africa*, 4,824; of *America*, 6,026; of *British North America and Canada*, 7,106; *Great Britain and Ireland*, 5,198; of *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 3,578; *other Maps and Charts*, 10,268; *Globes*, 3,398; single articles of school apparatus, 32,233; *Historical and other lessons in sheets*, 312,380; *Volumes of Prize Books*, 969,465.

(1) Table Shewing the Value of Articles sent out from the Education Depository during the Year 1851 to 1877, inclusive.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize & School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851	.....	.....	1,414	1,414
1852	.....	.....	2,981	2,981
1853	.....	.....	4,233	4,233
1854	51,376	.....	5,514	56,890
1855	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861	4,084	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862	3,273	16,194	4 844	24,311
1863	4,022	15,887	3,461	23.370
1864	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808
1870	3,396	28,810	6,175	38,381
1871	3,300	30,076	8,138	41,514
1872	4,421	42,265	10,481	57,167
1873	3,834	42,902	7,010	53,746
1874	5,337	44,631	8,547	58,515
1875	5,610	46,114	10,445	62,169
1876	5,434	43,284	12,116	60,834
1877	5,537	41,330	11,531	58,398

(2) Imports of Books into Ontario and Quebec.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns," for the year specified, showing the gross value of Books (not Maps or School Apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850	101,880	141,700	243,580	84
1851	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853	158,710	254,270	412,980	22,764
1854	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862	183,977	249,234	433,211	7,800
1863	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
½ of 1864	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-1865 ..	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-1866 ..	222,559	247,749	490,308	14,749
1866-1867 ..	223,837	273,615	497,452	20,743
1867-1868 ..	224,582	254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-1869 ..	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874
1869-1870 ..	220,371	351,171	571,542	13,019
1870-1871 ..	146,435	411,518	557,953	13,078
1871-1872 ..	212,644	477,581	690,225	20,315
1872-1873 ..	221,978	540,143	762,121	16,597
1873-1874 ...	246,926	530,434	777,360	16,789
1874-1875 ...	246,828	570,970	817,798	22,970
1875-1876 ..	210,196	489,777	699,973	17,893
1876-1877 ..	221,554	496,729	718,283	24,790

XII.—Table L.—Superannuated or Disabled Teachers of Public Schools.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School Teacher who was in receipt of his superannuation allowance at the end of the year 1877, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to Superannuated or disabled Public School teachers, is as follows :—in 1853, the Legislature appropriated $2,000, which it afterwards increased to $4,000 and then to $6,000 ; on the adoption of the system of compulsory subscriptions, which increased the revenue to $11,800, for 1873 the vote was again increased, and for 1877 was $35,500. The allowance cannot exceed $6.00 annually for each year the recipient has taught School in Ontario, except in cases of High School Masters, Inspectors of Public or High Schools, or teachers holding First or Second Class Certificates, when a further allowance at the rate of one dollar for each year of such service is granted. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of $4 for the current year, and $5 for each year of service in arrear since, and inclusive of, 1854 ; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach.

2. It appears from the Table that 478 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 185 have died, have not been heard from, have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1877, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them. Of the 478 admitted, 448 were males, 30 females.

3. The superannuation allowance is regulated by the provisions contained in the Public Schools Act (Revised Statutes, Chap. 205) Sec. 44 to 49 inclusive.

XIII.—Table M.—Educational Summary.

This Table shows the number of Public Educational Institutions, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support as far as returns have been obtained. The whole number of these institutions in 1877 was 5,248—increase 98 ; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 500,989—increase 1,011 ; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was $3,587,481. Total amount available for educational purposes, $3,950,897—increase, $93,965.

XIV.—Table N.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1877, inclusive.

This table supplies the material for comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support.

By analyzing and comparing these statistics, a correct appreciation can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last thirty years. For example : in 1842, the number of Public Schools was only 1,721. In 1851, this had increased to 3,001 ; and in 1877, to 5,140 ; and the number of pupils attending them from 168,159 in 1851, to 490,660 in 1877. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from $468,644 in 1851, to $3,073,489 in 1877 (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports), including the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of School-houses and for other purposes, of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only $56,755, and $77,336 in 1851, but which in 1877 amounted to $1,035,390, making the aggregate actually paid for Public Schools purposes in 1877, with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, $3,423,185.

Report for the Year.	1850.	1851.	1860.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
No. of Public Schools Reported..	3059	3001	3969	4019	4303	4379	4422	4480	4524	4566	4598	4661	4732	4758	4834	5041	5140
Amount paid for Public School Teachers' Salaries	353716	391308	895591	918113	1041052	1066880	1093516	1146543	1175166	1222681	1191476	1371594	1520123	1647750	1758100	1838321	2038099
Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, fuel and contingencies	56756	77336	264183	273305	314827	320353	379672	441891	449730	489380	611819	835770	1084403	1217582	1234980	1168134	1035390
Balance forward each year	24016	16893	164498	189861	189121	220738	197147	200898	202530	232303	321176	322906	362839	373939	372373	387200	349696
Total amount available each year.	434488	485537	1324272	1381279	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2530270	2967365	3239271	3365453	3393655	3423185

XV.—The Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum forms a valuable part of our system of popular education. It consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., including busts of celebrated characters in English and French history, also, copies of some of the works of the great masters in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of painting. It also contains many objects of improved School appliances and architecture, as well as collections for promoting art, science and literature.

Conclusion.

The Report for the year 1876 mentioned that in February of that year a responsible Minister had succeeded the former Chief Superintendent in the administration of the affairs of the Education Department, and that the functions of the late Council of Public Instruction had been vested in a Committee of the Executive Council. In order to meet the wants of the Public and High Schools, as well as to improve the facilities for training Public School Teachers, amendments to the law in several material particulars were passed by the Legislature in its next ensuing session, and Regulations to give these amendments practical effect, as well as to further improve the efficiency of our Schools, were considered and adopted by Your Honour in Council, so as to take effect at the end of the summer vacation of 1877. The amendments in the Law were incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the Province, and by the liberality of the Legislature, a compendium containing all the Laws and Regulations respecting the Public and High Schools of Ontario, has now been placed in the hands of all the School Boards, Corporations and Officials in the Province. The important changes and revisions which, in 1877 were made in the Law and Regulations, can be best understood by reference to the text contained in the compendium, but the results may be concisely stated here.

The principal changes made in the Law were as follows :—

I.—The Education Department was authorized :

1. To grant equivalents in the examination of Public School Teachers for passing High School Examinations.
2. To establish County Model Schools.
3. To prescribe regulations as to Elementary teaching, and to make certain subjects optional.
4. To require as a further condition for Teachers' Certificates, that they should also possess a knowledge of teaching to be gained in County Model Schools or in the Normal School.
5. To grant Second, as well as First-class, Certificates to Teachers, after examination by the Central Committee, the power of County Boards being limited in future to granting Third-class Certificates.
6. To restrain the granting of Permits and of renewals of Third-Class Certificates.
7. To regulate and encourage Teachers' Associations.
8. To pay the travelling expenses and one-half of weekly maintenance of students at the Normal Schools, being candidates for Second-Class Certificates.

The Public School Law was amended in many important particulars, amongst which may be mentioned :—

1. Power given to Trustees of Rural Schools to require Township Councils to pass the requisite By-law for borrowing money on time.

2. Special provisions for facilitating the formation of Township Boards, and for their dissolution, if found unsatisfactory.

3. Full power given to Township Councils in the formation, dissolution, and alteration of School Sections in the same part.

4. Also as to unions between parts of one Township and another Municipality or Municipalities, by which to secure this in a more just and equitable manner, and in which the authority of the Township Councils has been restored.

5. School Trustees can pay their Teachers quarterly and borrow money in anticipation of the annual rate therefor, and the County Council is similarly authorized.

6. The Municipal Councils are now bound, through their Municipal officials, to assess and collect all school rates, both for Public and Separate School purposes.

In regard to High Schools their position was permanently secured by preventing High School Districts being formed in the future, by giving the County Councils the power to discontinue existing Districts, and by making all High Schools, County Schools; and by requiring the County Council to raise towards the annual maintenance of the High School, at least an amount equal to that received from the Legislative Grant, and by requiring the Town or other Municipality in which the High School was situate to meet the whole cost of building and other school accommodation, as well as further sums for maintenance.

II.—The Regulations as revised and amended introduced the following amongst other improvements:—

1. Those as to Rural School accommodation were modified and declared to be recommendatory rather than obligatory, except in cases of wilful omission or neglect, and to be carried out so far as the circumstances of each section might enable them to be complied with, without pressing unduly upon its resources.

2. The conditions for obtaining Certificates to teach in the Public Schools now require:

(1) For Third-Class Certificates, the age of eighteen for males, and seventeen for females, a wider range of subjects for the non-professional examination, including Euclid and Algebra, and attendance upon, and successfully passing in, the County Model School.

(2) For Second-Class Certificates, to pass not only the prescribed non-professional examination (in which the subjects of the Intermediate High School examinations are taken as equivalent), but also to have attended one session at one of the Normal Schools, and having passed the professional examination on the theory and practice of teaching.

(3) For First-Class Certificates, opportunities are afforded in the Normal Schools for obtaining instruction in the prescribed literary and scientific subjects, as well as in those which are professional, and a higher standard has also been imposed.

3. The powers of management by School Boards and Trustees have been made more flexible, especially by abolishing the General Time or Limit Table, and leaving this to be regulated by the Trustees and Teacher. The Programme or Course of Study is to be subject to the circumstances of the particular School, and the Inspector is instructed to permit of such modifications as thereupon may become necessary.

4. The list of Text-Books has been extended by such additions as were urgently demanded by the Schools, while others, which experience had proved to be unnecessary, have been omitted. The Schools should now be able to supply themselves with books satisfactory in quality as well as reasonable in price, and properly printed and bound.

5. The work of the Normal Schools being now confined to the professional training for Second-Class Certificates, and candidates for First-Class Certificates, is governed by special regulations, while that of the County Model Schools is similarly regulated.

6. The uniform examination and classification of all Candidates for Teachers' Certificates is fully secured by the regulations under which every detail is provided for, and by the assistance of sub-examiners the Central Committee is able to report promptly upon the results of the Half-Yearly examinations for Second-Class Certificates and the Intermediate, at the High Schools. All Examiners are instructed that the examination tests are applied to ascer-

tain, not the comparative merits of individual candidates amongst themselves, but whether the candidate possesses a satisfactory amount of knowledge in the prescribed subjects.

7. Increased efficiency has been given to Teachers' Associations in their valuable work of self-improvement, and encouragement to educational progress.

The amendments in the Law and Regulations only came into operation during the last half of the year 1877, and the results cannot well be ascertained until after the experience of a complete year, in 1878.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,

Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ontario),
Toronto, October, 1878.

PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1877.

TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	RECEIPTS. For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	2988 50	127 50	2824 88	14142 30
Stormont	2479 00	127 10	2520 92	14226 06
Dundas	2770 00	114 44	5155 70	19700 00
Prescott	2573 00	185 62	3415 99	7575 81
Russell	1498 00	27 50	1781 69	14440 80
Carleton	4800 27	334 40	7190 49	37011 15
Grenville	3091 00	211 77	4385 94	14632 30
Leeds	4472 50	278 71	6672 94	34260 74
Lanark	4658 50	349 33	9860 48	25353 64
Renfrew	5324 98	288 50	6828 35	24536 69
Frontenac	4753 50	291 61	5957 22	26429 10
Lennox and Addington	4118 50	124 92	5279 35	19900 38
Prince Edward	2654 00	154 20	3439 87	23858 66
Hastings	6986 00	244 23	8250 24	41281 70
Northumberland	5250 50	364 53	9346 42	36565 32
Durham	4312 00	427 12	5498 22	37219 61
Peterborough	4267 00	98 40	5866 91	21965 57
Victoria	6558 60	277 60	9228 37	31754 30
Haliburton	2270 00	36 22	1044 75	3786 82
Ontario	6689 50	696 79	31132 24	48327 47
York	8825 50	932 79	17106 40	63936 15
Peel	3525 00	484 87	5485 76	26086 05
Simcoe	10541 00	809 60	11913 09	65683 02
Halton	2956 00	344 82	7178 63	20189 90
Wentworth	4212 00	421 92	4112 94	28652 43
Brant	2789 00	458 22	2823 71	23695 05
Lincoln	2951 50	159 43	4205 55	24404 67
Welland	3297 50	287 31	7979 01	22840 83
Haldimand	3666 00	207 31	9710 28	23238 88
Norfolk	4530 50	230 98	6096 42	34826 30
Oxford	5699 00	779 66	7202 32	49777 19
Waterloo	4763 50	373 88	10076 26	38969 20
Wellington	8077 70	585 83	19510 59	56237 68
Grey	7891 50	652 92	7674 91	65325 57
Perth	5402 00	336 54	5369 49	46769 83
Huron	8645 00	618 82	14848 73	75090 78
Bruce	7155 00	579 57	14900 28	57064 60
Middlesex	9331 50	779 52	23242 27	71118 11
Elgin	4642 00	478 04	7577 60	40344 73
Kent	4842 00	250 88	13565 98	40761 67
Lambton	5051 00	439 94	8776 27	49618 94
Essex	3788 50	320 69	5481 75	33973 72
Districts	3081 00	205 62	1244 69	8552 50
Total	208179 05	15499 65	351763 90	1564126 22
CITIES.				
Brantford	1192 00	31 51	13122 63	.....
Hamilton	3928 00	269 11	40742 67	.....
Kingston	1816 50	89 34	14323 70	.....
London	2316 60	55 50	22314 20	.....
Ottawa	3275 50	199 25	40927 63	.....
St. Catharines	997 00	7 50	12730 60	.....
Toronto	8087 50	737 60	84371 48	.....
Total	21612 50	1389 81	228532 91	.....

Schools of Ontario.

Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	EXPENDITURE. For Teachers' Salaries	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and building School Houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Collectors' fees, fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balance.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
2594 78	22677 96	15495 68	255 00	2436 15	2562 53	20749 36	1928 60
1784 25	21137 33	16146 79	255 20	1212 99	2023 70	19638 68	1498 65
5431 06	33171 20	18793 18	228 88	1081 07	9739 11	29842 24	3328 96
12055 51	25805 93	10487 55	371 24	11089 11	1807 33	23755 23	2050 70
2697 49	20445 48	13485 55	273 96	1942 75	3142 39	18844 65	1600 83
6125 10	55461 41	37345 59	1209 70	8239 02	6909 04	53703 35	1758 06
11291 91	33612 92	19729 43	423 54	5812 09	4748 72	30713 78	2899 14
9556 28	55241 17	37556 02	557 42	4698 02	7244 10	50055 56	5185 61
8575 68	48797 63	34226 20	760 40	3132 10	5956 90	44075 60	4722 03
7329 20	44307 72	29940 85	681 13	5736 46	3967 52	40325 96	3981 76
6084 60	43516 03	27884 70	583 22	5673 70	5125 44	39267 06	4248 97
9617 27	39040 42	26989 16	249 92	2931 15	4546 04	34716 27	4324 15
9789 27	39896 00	24677 01	322 75	7261 12	4186 29	36447 17	3448 83
10245 88	67008 05	45218 07	579 87	6413 40	7063 94	59275 28	7732 77
9128 65	60655 42	40001 72	744 06	5558 56	6308 81	52613 15	8042 27
8785 19	56242 14	37912 97	855 24	6610 80	5606 95	50985 96	5256 18
8369 11	40566 99	24326 83	218 45	6699 17	4409 19	35653 64	4913 35
21524 21	69343 08	37812 12	644 68	15493 40	7329 58	61279 78	8063 30
1879 29	9617 08	5257 72	72 44	470 48	1113 91	6914 55	2102 53
16967 28	103813 28	55331 60	2293 86	12925 92	26349 05	96891 43	6921 85
39311 45	130112 29	75962 33	1963 80	19882 44	15983 08	113791 65	16320 64
10319 92	45901 60	29925 10	969 74	4127 99	6232 89	41255 72	4645 88
19037 23	107983 94	70238 70	1787 02	14392 20	11681 90	97499 82	10484 12
8111 47	38780 82	26178 50	720 75	2746 69	6376 67	36022 61	2758 21
12710 84	50110 13	32379 33	843 84	5981 84	6098 49	45303 50	4806 63
11723 10	41489 08	24802 47	916 44	6056 33	5766 24	37541 48	3947 60
16955 52	48676 67	26147 09	494 11	4460 81	5389 05	36491 06	12185 61
26176 13	60580 78	26739 72	574 62	12919 51	7402 91	47636 76	12944 02
12610 64	49433 11	28890 90	414 62	7624 01	5217 19	42146 72	7286 39
15061 49	60745 69	36134 43	556 83	8056 06	7080 13	51827 45	8918 24
24676 09	88134 26	49531 70	1647 47	18662 84	9391 95	79233 96	8900 30
17173 50	71356 34	45190 88	1271 21	2091 10	7898 52	56451 71	14904 63
16302 59	100714 39	65745 41	1565 67	9622 25	12880 50	89613 83	11100 56
20904 56	102449 46	62852 10	1390 02	17215 46	11617 98	93045 56	9403 90
14670 26	72548 12	41833 85	899 48	11694 70	6839 72	61267 75	11280 37
23249 84	122453 17	76413 89	1272 18	22175 76	11785 02	111646 85	10806 32
32097 01	111796 46	57179 58	1274 53	26890 79	17004 05	102348 95	9447 51
26827 98	131299 38	74168 96	1791 70	29454 61	15054 70	120469 97	10829 41
8546 94	61589 31	39805 15	956 08	6447 13	8305 00	55513 36	6075 95
14882 65	74303 18	42762 08	735 16	13025 13	9919 27	66441 64	7861 54
18726 14	82612 29	47923 25	948 74	13826 93	9617 84	72316 76	10295 53
13158 59	56723 25	33185 64	1060 78	9306 10	6665 80	50218 32	6504 93
8369 88	21453 64	8568 96	411 24	7133 03	2809 61	18922 84	2530 80
581435 78	2721004 60	1681148 76	35846 99	389211 17	326550 05	2432756 97	288247 63
2264 34	16610 48	9205 07	192 96	1791 07	4644 30	15833 40	777 08
13701 47	58641 25	29310 02	4632 50	8038 11	16638 28	58618 91	22 34
6099 82	22329 36	8407 83	239 43	6630 25	5152 82	20430 33	1899 03
10579 30	35265 60	15000 15	133 82	332 00	8595 59	24061 56	11203 44
13209 95	57612 33	23379 45	795 31	7476 84	20308 87	51960 47	5651 86
2943 58	16678 68	10788 62	28 80	2215 94	3171 81	16205 17	473 51
28132 55	121329 13	65830 45	1802 46	23722 92	24487 47	115843 30	5485 83
76931 01	328466 23	161921 59	7825 28	50207 13	82999 14	302953 14	25513 09

TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.			
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburgh	288 50	74 50	2804 41	
Barrie	510 00	46 26	5423 05	
Belleville	1092 00	65 00	19714 20	
Berlin	404 50		6059 90	
Bothwell	147 00		1923 98	
Bowmanville	448 00	34 10	4326 00	
Brampton	306 00	7 53	2654 31	
Brockville	759 50	40 00	5250 00	
Chatham	881 50	63 68	16193 84	
Clifton	217 00	53 56	2435 75	
Clinton	297 00	36 50	3000 00	
Cobourg	678 00	23 05	5150 00	
Collingwood	417 00	39 25	5056 22	
Cornwall	291 50	13 13	2644 00	
Dundas	470 50	5 80	4399 39	
Durham	147 00	19 42	1800 00	
Galt	597 50	29 48	7261 00	
Goderich	582 50	45 00	5440 50	
Guelph	1002 50	56 75	8629 83	
Ingersoll	590 50		5655 24	
Kincardine	281 00		3124 87	
Lindsay	604 50		5347 66	
Listowel	146 00		13550 00	
Meaford	251 00		2400 00	
Milton	134 00		1624 30	
Mitchell	266 00	40 00	3000 00	
Napanee	437 00		4067 81	
Niagara	233 00	15 00	1558 57	
Oakville	251 00		1842 26	
Orangeville	215 00		248 75	
Orillia	195 00	32 11	2815 00	
Owen Sound	480 00	55 03	5034 44	
Palmerston	163 00		1374 25	
Paris	395 50		4121 26	
Pembroke			7244 01	
Perth	348 00	10 00	2030 26	
Peterborough	596 00	16 75	10672 17	
Petrolia	392 00	14 74	4600 00	
Picton	352 50		4286 37	
Port Hope	756 00	10 50	6593 94	
Prescott	361 00	20 00	3642 44	
Sandwich	172 00	35 02	1766 49	
Sarnia	429 50	22 20	5925 40	
Seaforth	200 00		2700 00	
St. Mary's	457 00	5 50	7707 14	
St. Thomas	325 50	14 25	6310 00	
Stratford	643 00	8 75	8991 62	
Strathroy	476 00	12 25	4200 00	
Thorold	242 00	18 95	3945 18	
Tilsonburgh	236 00	20 00	3576 31	
Walkerton	157 00	26 95	2827 62	
Waterloo	235 00		2950 00	
Whitby	398 50		4076 38	
Windsor	627 00	179 00	12065 00	
Woodstock	587 00	5 00	4567 20	
Total	22171 00	1215 01	278008 32	

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	EXPENDITURE. For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and building School Houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Collectors' fees, fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balance.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
533 85	4701 26	2770 25	149 50	....	601 96	3521 71	1179 55
2103 21	7082 52	6184 02	92 52	....	153 34	6429 88	652 64
616 97	21488 17	7908 98	130 00	....	13399 30	21438 28	49 89
2066 32	8530 72	4129 15	95 81	2515 16	1700 16	8440 28	90 44
1424 92	3495 90	1400 00	....	.....	267 69	1667 69	1828 21
595 40	5403 50	3425 00	107 34	170 57	1400 34	5103 25	300 25
393 69	3361 53	2371 24	22 59	.....	947 70	3341 53	20 00
10713 59	16763 09	5191 28	101 00	.....	10326 85	15619 13	1143 96
6297 08	23436 10	9465 00	127 36	.....	4788 62	14380 98	9055 12
2381 02	5087 33	1996 67	146 56	.....	673 69	2816 92	2270 41
502 02	3835 52	2632 47	107 00	.....	1006 45	3745 92	89 60
667 00	6518 05	4388 50	96 05	859 83	1062 78	6407 16	110 89
366 78	5879 25	4010 85	78 50	.....	1114 91	5204 26	674 99
974 78	3923 41	2300 00	26 26	423 64	987 94	3737 84	185 57
472 56	5348 25	3052 10	11 60	.....	1177 81	4241 51	1106 74
78 41	2044 83	1000 00	96 22	592 00	356 61	2044 83	.....
3128 71	11016 69	4924 00	89 76	3014 00	1260 06	9287 82	1728 87
15 00	6083 00	4310 00	90 00	.....	1481 77	5881 77	201 23
2607 84	12296 92	6583 14	113 50	26 56	5305 55	12028 75	268 17
837 10	7082 84	4399 72	.....	766 14	994 32	6160 18	922 66
3185 35	6591 22	3307 76	.....	389 84	2752 86	6450 46	140 76
3734 96	9687 12	5405 83	303 06	1810 12	1830 34	9349 35	337 77
300 94	13996 94	1960 00	.....	11252 58	647 99	13860 57	136 37
54 11	2705 11	2170 75	5 00	97 73	402 58	2676 06	29 05
1148 16	2906 46	1590 00	10 00	150 00	365 15	2115 15	791 31
1469 66	4775 66	2925 00	80 00	.....	536 10	3541 10	1234 56
21 08	4525 89	3163 25	50 00	.....	1265 64	4478 89	47 00
484 95	2291 52	1135 00	30 00	.....	203 42	1368 42	923 10
104 64	2197 90	1587 44	.....	.....	311 28	1898 72	299 18
2203 54	2067 29	2123 48	.....	131 71	412 10	2667 29	.....
206 64	3248 75	2337 85	64 22	.....	846 68	3248 75	.....
180 04	5749 51	3910 00	110 06	219 27	1412 30	5651 63	97 88
2 43	1539 68	1270 25	.....	.....	267 10	1537 35	2 33
818 11	5334 87	3300 83	11 10	.....	1315 40	4627 33	707 54
220 01	7464 02	3316 91	17 00	1451 67	2626 13	7411 71	52 31
3790 14	6578 40	2114 49	41 50	353 03	3931 25	6440 27	138 13
1374 17	12659 09	6307 73	33 50	3138 95	2900 14	12380 32	278 77
81 00	5087 74	2865 00	29 48	800 00	1373 99	5068 47	19 27
442 23	6081 10	3227 34	.....	1225 36	1090 45	5543 15	537 95
85 10	7445 54	5827 27	21 00	.....	1587 27	7435 54	10 00
979 52	5002 96	2812 71	65 50	860 00	1206 93	4945 14	57 82
327 35	2300 86	1690 00	70 04	.....	498 58	2258 62	42 24
502 87	6879 97	4020 00	67 25	1583 40	1209 32	6879 97	.....
1520 06	4420 06	2292 30	118 55	.....	612 62	3023 47	1396 59
1513 91	9683 55	3621 00	11 05	617 45	4907 48	9156 98	526 57
740 40	7390 15	3901 49	28 50	.....	2027 17	5957 16	1432 99
164 60	9807 97	6987 75	281 72	.....	1819 56	9089 03	718 94
316 35	5004 60	3872 93	28 40	.....	937 93	4839 26	165 34
4347 77	8553 90	2919 05	37 90	3590 00	883 06	7430 01	1123 89
114 46	3946 77	1975 00	40 00	135 00	1599 60	3749 60	197 17
3232 59	6244 16	1722 58	172 54	....	3727 01	5622 13	622 03
158 68	3343 68	2197 21	50 26	.....	853 52	3100 99	242 69
141 50	4616 38	3681 25	40 00	.....	895 13	4616 38	.....
106 11	12977 11	6707 31	358 00	1800 59	3022 34	11888 24	1088 87
1470 92	6630 12	4340 02	10 00	.....	1622 28	5972 30	657 82
72320 60	373714 93	195029 15	3867 20	37974 60	100908 55	337779 50	35935 43

TABLE A.—The Public

TOTAL.	RECEIPTS.			
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Counties, &c.	208179 05	15499 65	351763 90	1564126 22
Cities	21612 50	1389 81	228532 91	.....
Towns	22171 00	1215 01	278008 32	....
Grand Total, 1877	251962 55	18104 47	858305 13	1564126 22
Do 1876	249056 01	20620 18	793161 11	1553574 07
Increase	2006 54	.....	65144 02	10552 15
Decrease	.....	2515 71	.....	....

NOTE.—All moneys reported in the Tables represent actual payments made between the 1st of January and 31st December.

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	EXPENDITURE. For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and building School Houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Collectors' fees, fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balance.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
581435 78	2721004 60	1681148 76	35846 99	389211 17	326550 05	2432756 97	288247 63
76931 01	328466 23	161921 59	7825 28	50207 13	82999 14	302953 14	25513 09
72320 60	373714 93	195029 15	3867 20	87974 60	100908 55	337779 50	35935 43
730687 39	3423185 76	2038099 50	47539 47	477392 90	510457 74	3073489 61	349696 15
776344 41	3393655 78	1838321 47	49082 39	630265 67	488786 68	3006456 21	387199 57
.....	29529 98	199778 03	.....	.....	21671 06	67033 40	.....
45657 02	.....	.....	1542 92	152872 77	.....	.....	37503 42

Tables A, B, C, D, E, include the statistics of R. C. Separate Schools. These statistics are given separately in Table F.

TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns).	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.
Glengarry	5062	26	4960	257	4	5247	2728
Stormont	4765	24	4356	200	12	4592	2456
Dundas	5817	.....	5519	293	.....	5812	3112
Prescott	4238	31	3732	106	3	3872	1984
Russell	4436	20	3862	155	23	4060	2171
Carleton	9110	17	8888	460	39	9404	5107
Grenville	5530	5	5275	246	7	5533	2905
Leeds	8230	27	8175	398	10	8610	4551
Lanark	8424	53	8193	242	10	8498	4508
Renfrew	7010	42	6969	232	9	7252	3840
Frontenac	7315	17	7083	269	6	7375	3810
Lennox and Addington	6188	10	6108	335	8	6461	3387
Prince Edward	4420	11	4417	340	21	4789	2529
Hastings	11587	28	10278	431	27	10764	5690
Northumberland	9753	10	8938	472	21	9441	5081
Durham	7810	45	7805	475	25	8350	4706
Peterborough	5897	30	5696	173	8	5907	3110
Victoria	9455	45	9452	350	13	9860	5214
Haliburton	1271	8	1038	37	2	1085	574
Ontario	12833	33	12420	613	38	13104	7136
York	17510	29	17501	885	30	18445	10014
Peel	6537	8	6318	337	12	6675	3623
Simcoe	18332	219	17383	1068	25	18715	10007
Halton	5270	17	5269	320	17	5623	3096
Wentworth	6986	10	6916	364	20	7310	4039
Brant	5094	16	4896	251	8	5171	2902
Lincoln	5245	14	5198	275	10	5497	2930
Welland	6615	31	6365	308	13	6717	3607
Haldimand	6787	24	6646	371	12	7053	3788
Norfolk	9295	46	9080	527	43	9696	5153
Oxford	10070	7	10067	616	16	10706	5780
Waterloo	9285	.....	8865	256	.....	9121	4987
Wellington	16760	47	16757	880	63	17747	9541
Grey	19100	63	18643	1065	33	19804	10654
Perth	11322	26	10804	368	14	11212	5988
Huron	20893	50	20036	803	47	20936	11172
Bruce	17747	80	16832	753	45	17710	9522
Middlesex	17904	42	17653	737	47	18479	9829
Elgin	10156	38	8566	779	31	9414	5099
Kent	10821	21	10748	477	30	11276	5978
Lambton	11193	29	11073	448	18	11568	6072
Essex	8760	30	7856	241	10	8137	4321
Districts	2366	12	2016	77	1	2106	1118
Total	393199	1341	378662	18290	841	399134	213819
CITIES.							
Brantford	3065	2	2328	34	1	2365	1222
Hamilton	7600	4	7300	19	.....	7323	3739
Kingston	4470	5	3558	39	.....	3602	1761
London	5000	1	4715	26	1	4743	2465
Ottawa	6000	7	5371	41	2	5421	2845
St. Catharines	2800	3	2485	29	3	2520	1292
Toronto	17000	21	14252	25	1	14299	7381
Total	45935	43	40009	213	8	40273	20705

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Girls.	Number of Pupils attending School.						Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year.	Average attendance of pupils.
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.		
2519	511	935	1354	1154	875	418	724	2033
2136	497	990	1194	979	852	80	213	1897
2700	483	1068	1577	1403	1012	269	37	2612
1888	411	741	948	849	690	233	733	1602
1889	513	802	1142	844	579	180	642	1658
4297	809	1789	2475	2132	1764	435	455	3872
2628	491	1056	1392	1427	1021	146	157	2376
4059	743	1511	2041	2059	1892	364	197	3815
3990	719	1443	2053	1926	1728	629	263	3969
3412	733	1443	1699	1814	1185	378	565	2522
3565	997	1719	2028	1377	1087	167	817	2691
3074	705	1385	1767	1326	1082	196	430	2579
2260	327	770	1307	1076	1044	265	308	2162
5074	1313	2159	2829	2320	1887	256	1094	4421
4360	817	1805	2521	2139	1700	459	432	4009
3644	759	1694	2361	1915	1433	188	295	3556
2797	613	1201	1560	1296	1058	179	678	2375
4646	1027	2066	2621	2202	1653	291	478	3939
511	170	256	339	171	87	62	69	3380
5968	1087	2549	3477	2936	2567	488	371	5697
8431	1540	3634	4654	4199	3580	838	1057	7218
3052	670	1444	1831	1510	1106	114	444	2701
8708	2076	3821	5134	3997	2149	528	819	7572
2527	515	1050	1548	1266	1154	110	551	2401
3271	643	1400	1913	1672	1414	268	316	3140
2269	417	891	1413	1143	1110	197	69	2283
2567	518	996	1448	1267	1062	206	444	2272
3110	726	1358	1816	1378	1182	257	229	2612
3265	544	1257	1951	1659	1364	278	272	3159
4543	1076	2083	2750	2213	1382	192	335	3778
4926	707	1838	2645	2495	2354	667	447	5043
4134	546	1203	2374	2230	2278	490	369	4786
8206	1491	3364.	4736	3995	3431	730	953	7509
9150	2426	4571	5668	3997	2737	405	1695	6819
5224	754	1928	2913	2635	2536	446	457	4931
9764	1655	3674	5523	4853	4285	946	1390	9170
8188	1596	3385	4837	4113	3218	561	1541	7389
8650	1492	3208	4647	4300	4157	675	495	8208
4315	813	1905	2391	1700	2228	377	189	4214
5298	1077	2209	2983	2825	1905	277	1122	4495
5496	1102	2215	2991	2641	2162	457	616	4992
3816	970	1604	2266	1705	1372	220	664	3206
988	365	484	575	369	241	72	301	714
185315	37444	76904	105692	89507	74583	15004	13542	166827
1143	109	293	444	537	787	195	84	1383
3584	373	868	1689	1422	2311	660	200	4378
1841	160	442	969	976	930	125	.....	1982
2278	487	616	1078	927	1515	120	950	2476
2576	397	743	1606	987	1134	554	245	3020
1228	161	322	628	514	754	141	68	1343
6918	836	1643	3560	2688	4381	1191	.....	8274
19568	2523	4927	9974	8051	11812	2986	1547	22856

TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.
Amherstburgh	671	.....	665	49	.....	714	302
Barrie	1350	2	965	83	1	1051	529
Belleville	2500	.....	2360	10	1	2371	1232
Berlin	1102	.....	874	3	1	878	497
Bothwell	350	.....	297	9	2	308	156
Bowmanville	900	.....	844	16	2	862	450
Brampton	880	.....	687	3	.....	690	354
Brockville	1500	.....	1440	.....	.....	1440	723
Chatham	2000	1	1975	14	1	1991	963
Clinton	695	.....	625	5	.....	630	306
Clifton	570	.....	496	11	.....	507	259
Cobourg	1400	1	1178	6	2	1187	623
Collingwood	1199	.....	1041	18	.....	1059	578
Cornwall	876	.....	673	22	.....	695	390
Dundas	900	1	845	3	.....	849	462
Durham	253	.....	221	.....	.....	221	103
Galt	1291	.....	1042	.....	.....	1042	552
Goderich	1300	.....	1134	5	1	1140	580
Guelph	2431	.....	2009	23	.....	2032	1051
Ingersoll	1100	.....	1058	18	.....	1076	563
Kincardine	1076	6	1060	9	.....	1075	560
Lindsay	1800	11	1774	29	2	1816	957
Listowel	580	.....	550	2	.....	552	280
Meaford	560	.....	504	46	.....	550	254
Milton	358	2	317	9	.....	328	187
Mitchell	700	.....	663	9	1	673	344
Napanee	1200	.....	1178	11	.....	1189	641
Niagara	330	3	262	6	.....	271	142
Oakville	527	.....	464	12	.....	476	250
Orangeville	820	.....	717	2	1	720	375
Orillia	1000	.....	992	7	.....	999	521
Owen Sound	1200	13	1068	11	.....	1092	555
Palmerston	360	.....	325	5	.....	330	172
Paris	900	.....	869	.....	.....	869	455
Pembroke	600	.....	568	9	.....	577	237
Perth	700	.....	620	30	2	652	338
Peterborough	2000	5	1930	60	5	2000	1044
Petrolia	850	.....	832	7	.....	839	439
Picton	720	.....	639	50	.....	689	351
Port Hope	1399	.....	1242	15	.....	1257	634
Prescott	800	.....	750	9	1	760	408
Sandwich	300	1	299	23	.....	323	162
Sarnia	1200	.....	1152	15	3	1170	610
Seaforth	707	.....	619	11	.....	630	332
St. Mary's	1024	.....	986	3	.....	989	502
St. Thomas	1370	.....	1296	33	.....	1329	651
Stratford	2000	.....	1940	15	.....	1955	964
Strathroy	1000	.....	896	12	.....	908	450
Thorold	726	.....	717	6	.....	723	476
Tilsonburgh	550	.....	514	10	.....	524	271
Walkerton	690	.....	570	16	.....	586	323
Waterloo	650	.....	491	6	1	498	255
Whitby	950	.....	900	11	1	912	499
Windsor	1642	.....	1338	7	.....	1345	654
Woodstock	1213	.....	1099	5	.....	1104	580
Total	55670	46	50570	809	28	51453	26546

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Girls.	Number of Pupils attending School.						Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year.	Average attendance of pupils.
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.		
412	49	67	114	159	265	60	.....	381
522	95	220	188	314	224	10	.....	586
1139	307	286	431	450	666	231	49	1215
381	41	104	195	186	308	44	19	498
152	29	49	75	53	82	20	2	147
412	46	122	200	131	297	6	.....	443
[illegible]	14	2	113	102	57[illegible]	.....	.....	572
717	69	147	136	146	293	215	26	868
1028	224	286	562	441	513	85	169	994
524	23	50	90	200	130	95	.....	553
248	24	43	112	102	173	53	50	303
564	87	136	240	283	332	109	.....	662
481	103	175	307	252	216	6	59	472
305	89	138	170	147	148	3	41	315
387	51	131	176	182	291	18	.....	456
118	10	50	36	72	35	18	25	154
490	50	99	210	214	390	79	.....	671
560	62	124	222	279	415	38	.....	650
981	112	242	466	492	640	80	71	1139
513	75	117	250	278	366	50	.....	570
515	97	165	274	353	155	31	.....	520
859	156	254	455	511	339	101	.....	868
272	25	102	143	141	115	26	15	354
296	19	85	92	151	180	23	.....	293
141	19	43	76	52	111	27	20	172
329	19	118	138	138	245	15	4	390
548	97	184	308	267	324	9	.....	477
129	7	41	56	55	7	39	.....	166
226	38	87	145	128	74	4	3	236
345	20	50	230	350	70	.....	100	330
478	111	182	342	198	132	34	14	394
537	96	158	231	237	329	41	.....	581
158	34	47	74	30	84	61	.....	207
414	47	101	191	222	267	41	.....	480
340	45	83	142	149	142	16	.....	210
314	30	42	112	127	221	120	4	431
956	161	313	487	421	506	112	.....	927
400	76	134	192	170	258	9	21	418
338	36	84	144	156	221	48	.....	486
623	61	152	271	316	457	.....	.....	759
352	41	59	145	126	225	164	35	473
161	19	31	63	90	79	41	.....	161
560	124	177	256	191	356	66	12	594
298	43	63	111	147	170	96	3	361
487	68	116	377	250	175	3	12	513
678	82	166	411	448	205	17	76	718
991	128	242	459	454	597	75	.....	1076
458	37	92	148	193	378	60	.....	559
247	47	80	149	141	249	57	.....	361
253	38	70	105	100	161	50	.....	252
263	36	108	120	121	201	.....	15	309
243	23	68	65	120	199	23	.....	280
413	55	113	247	196	257	44	.....	501
691	114	177	228	250	407	169	40	888
524	86	156	295	253	286	22	.....	577
24907	3708	6750	11665	12139	14281	2910	885	27501

TABLE B.—The Public

TOTAL.	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.
Counties, &c	393199	1341	378662	18290	841	399134	213819
Cities	45935	43	40009	213	8	40273	20705
Towns	55670	46	50570	809	28	51453	26546
Grand Total, 1877	494804	1430	469241	19312	877	490860	261070
Do 1876	502250	.....	464364	.....	.....	490537	260809
Increase	.....	.....	4877	.....	.....	323	261
Decrease	7446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Pupils "of other ages" amounted

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Girls.	Number of Pupils attending School.						Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year.	Average attendance of pupils.
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.		
185315	37444	76904	105692	89507	74583	15004	13542	166827
19568	2523	4927	9974	8051	11812	2986	1547	22856
24907	3708	6750	11665	12139	14281	2910	885	27501
229790	43675	88581	127331	109697	100676	20900	15974	217184
229728	46474	91612	128455	108122	94953	20921	.....	212483
62	.....	.....	.....	1575	5723	.....	.....	4701
.....	2799	3031	1124	.....	.....	21		

in 1876 to 26,173; and in 1877 to 21,619.

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns).	READING.						Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.	No. of Pupils in Sixth Class.				
Glengarry	1605	1130	1319	943	225	25	5247	3763	3972	2899
Stormont	1359	807	1159	807	454	6	3170	3289	3330	2323
Dundas	1586	993	1227	1309	697	.....	5346	3915	3922	2672
Prescott	1224	933	1191	524	.....	.....	3004	2565	3258	1366
Russell	1515	1190	775	554	153	.....	2124	2643	2676	1498
Carleton	2579	1965	2392	1643	786	39	6503	7099	6614	4044
Grenville	1510	1120	1547	952	38	20	3875	4183	4258	2831
Leeds	2239	1852	2689	1528	149	.....	6439	6379	6513	5629
Lanark	2422	1928	2607	1312	184	.....	5938	6458	6712	5447
Renfrew	2346	1559	1918	993	241	.....	3997	4806	4847	3116
Frontenac	2437	1880	2366	651	41	.....	6079	5664	5560	4406
Lennox and Addington	1839	1481	2006	1063	72	.....	5644	6310	5711	5476
Prince Edward	1122	944	1311	1175	237	.....	3927	4110	4125	3608
Hastings	4458	2704	2656	859	103	4	6011	6633	9744	7059
Northumberland	2900	2403	2717	1226	187	8	9441	9188	8777	8621
Durham	2495	1774	2419	1371	279	12	6179	6725	6096	5342
Peterborough	2021	1475	1637	768	64	2	4845	5600	4962	4192
Victoria	2987	2454	2828	1313	237	20	7581	8085	7029	6482
Haliburton	377	265	285	135	21	2	816	851	842	782
Ontario	3811	2772	3634	2305	525	19	10313	10764	10516	7819
York	5653	3657	5015	2852	947	55	14276	14962	14647	11092
Peel	2178	1751	1901	808	54	.....	5981	5878	5672	4032
Simcoe	5944	4576	5183	2786	562	56	14021	14505	13828	9926
Halton	2117	1378	1572	521	35	.....	4850	5482	5245	3472
Wentworth	1891	1650	2211	1241	417	.....	5467	5808	6148	4142
Brant	1386	1084	1494	848	359	.....	4256	4417	4566	4318
Lincoln	1444	1225	1544	967	317	.....	3974	4141	4512	3074
Welland	1645	1224	1833	1128	847	42	5014	5535	5616	4051
Haldimand	1759	1405	1918	1376	576	21	5755	6022	5583	4401
Norfolk	2352	2004	2525	1801	919	25	6749	7316	7515	4885
Oxford	3142	2525	3300	1473	222	44	7930	8588	8830	6086
Waterloo	2936	1993	2631	1292	241	78	6549	7825	8018	6264
Wellington	4988	3644	4779	2947	1358	31	13502	13825	14304	9984
Grey	6330	4622	5878	2789	535	87	13514	15200	15576	10377
Perth	3404	2552	3229	1572	406	49	8325	9028	9053	6350
Huron	6697	4724	6125	2581	660	39	18675	18873	19173	14576
Bruce	5807	4222	5085	2366	290	.....	13294	13790	14081	10157
Middlesex	5163	4068	5250	3201	789	8	14008	14345	14930	10419
Elgin	2202	1752	2124	2012	1237	87	7697	7035	7305	5529
Kent	3867	2499	2867	1663	375	5	8659	7770	8632	6577
Lambton	3433	2660	3100	1822	539	14	8958	9202	9299	6894
Essex	2983	1721	1929	1104	400	.....	6334	6805	6788	5100
Districts	997	538	435	136	.....	.....	1643	1668	1514	994
Total	121148	89001	110069	60577	16777	756	307604	316188	319833	309206
CITIES.										
Brantford	716	469	776	279	131	.....	2197	1984	2021	1924
Hamilton	2445	1555	1923	1166	230	.....	7321	7260	6872	6995
Kingston	976	759	1020	406	318	123	2717	2940	2945	2562
London	1434	1061	1572	613	63	.....	3413	4238	4010	3041
Ottawa	1715	800	1120	487	312	.....	3731	3744	3770	2319
St. Catharines	752	499	688	401	180	78	2428	2346	2346	1663
Toronto	5471	3027	3307	1352	496	476	13987	13097	13078	13430
Total	13509	8170	10400	4704	1730	677	35794	35549	35642	31934

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Hygiene.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Chemistry and Agriculture.	Natural Philosophy.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Book-keeping.	Drill and Calisthenics.
866	972	1117	2354	577	527	102	260	62	119	66	29	.....	205	223
227	757	441	1501	252	329	89	91	53	26	16	16	.....	82	144
24	502	.....	2426	431	468	64	.....	61	115	.....	12	.....	108	.....
79	195	417	1238	350	202	59	44	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
388	453	1626	1155	298	199	54	.....	28	34	1	.....	151	39	.....
751	1400	806	3494	689	954	158	186	148	122	29	7	24	173	525
746	680	801	2363	630	521	184	132	136	99	39	12	12	183	25
971	620	569	4006	1331	1259	407	55	144	118	7	31	.....	136	219
2315	1675	1971	4185	621	890	65	25	62	26	10	.....	17	4	.....
218	970	355	2601	404	496	44	58	44	42	2	7	30	63	60
794	1746	966	2970	373	467	72	44	68	41	16	5	.....	98	24
2365	1509	1613	2740	383	670	36	100	61	51	56	14	1	152	90
2462	845	2022	2742	953	941	88	695	153	90	27	20	.....	278	313
2819	2935	5626	3957	468	629	114	147	108	123	1	15	1	162	1087
953	1080	1866	5116	571	962	192	201	247	220	46	11	.....	257	.....
572	1186	1751	4006	337	1339	122	162	292	187	64	58	13	286	385
1216	591	1027	2872	165	345	6	173	39	33	1	1	.....	57	239
4487	4050	2534	2665	590	823	167	328	248	159	115	61	30	164	776
35	231	155	496	59	96	27	.....	26	14	.....	15	34	3	103
2482	7034	2856	6963	779	1780	355	380	316	336	114	54	18	323	827
6293	5653	6376	8069	1653	2515	559	779	417	377	98	41	195	413	960
2688	1694	2375	2848	508	735	104	165	81	145	4	28	6	136	170
2068	4017	3662	8163	2963	1950	463	309	131	123	72	6	.....	228	413
4042	1474	3179	2435	598	527	29	105	105	54	112	6	11	87	53
1315	1036	1045	3695	548	901	259	274	268	180	15	4	12	231	105
2252	1910	1409	2832	832	926	252	398	4[illegible]	229	73	52	66	244	369
515	164	519	2523	226	531	81	20	125	128	.....	2	.....	156	83
862	1662	1913	3315	575	791	138	242	164	173	26	73	.....	248	136
2155	1253	1337	3643	985	1410	411	52	136	79	37	27	3	147	40
1808	3032	569	6013	472	1278	230	471	136	160	39	19	10	577	100
2278	2813	2710	5219	968	1177	339	572	288	320	112	44	35	309	431
5871	6146	2610	4149	872	757	188	320	256	120	65	81	172	145	980
4159	6415	2924	8135	1134	2782	391	939	458	593	49	172	191	658	1169
5142	4831	4492	7770	1690	2330	451	135	354	466	267	14	3	354	366
2482	3352	2921	5299	701	1321	201	737	329	378	44	64	.....	141	271
13115	8977	11317	9649	2397	2581	397	1378	701	715	645	258	19	543	1713
4495	5259	5171	7855	1170	1982	363	491	280	361	59	138	71	252	807
5485	7091	3870	8577	858	2414	423	411	398	322	28	16	1	324	1470
1701	1723	3095	4268	612	1593	300	553	291	202	187	63	48	353	206
4957	3397	4228	5261	782	1469	157	254	365	351	353	85	52	458	615
1159	2567	1622	5230	761	1351	127	281	266	173	30	28	14	251	92
1935	1969	3932	3310	822	641	152	214	61	82	60	8	8	209	370
474	519	676	659	87	86	6	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....	20	12
102021	106385	100471	178767	32475	45941	8426	12224	8310	7730	2985	1657	1136	9270	15973
2037	2282	1536	1150	420	370	204	322	206	118	84	84	.....	118	468
5678	7118	5412	2582	158	1155	158	.....	102	158	.....	158	175	137	840
1775	2990	1686	1807	857	716	216	558	257	589	143	153	16	219	476
1231	3390	179	2302	97	646	.....	.....	39	63	.....	.....	13	.....	528
3045	3141	2285	2633	617	591	674	249	249	249	249	249	73	249	87
2016	2221	1516	1213	543	496	172	374	120	120	.....	42	62	140	.....
11090	13104	9100	12675	3448	2218	1540	3907	1320	1331	7	1135	1189	1376	2135
26872	34246	21708	24362	5140	6192	2964	5410	2293	2628	483	1819	1528	2239	4534

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.						Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Drawing.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.	No. of Pupils in Sixth Class.					
Amherstburgh	234	161	171	95	53		602	560	631	422	305
Barrie	296	243	374	138			919	934	959	731	161
Belleville	897	447	660	287	50		2117	2317	2371	1653	1460
Berlin	333	162	242	124	15	2	682	682	763	794	735
Bothwell	110	76	81	22	19		238	208	258	198	198
Bowmanville	374	125	222	141			862	862	860	483	
Brampton	248	166	194	82			627	495	548	435	607
Brockville	536	329	275	133	131	36	1440	1360	1360	1360	
Chatham	753	354	537	180	55		1090	1378	1539	1071	1527
Clifton	141	132	105	96	35		507	466	466	314	243
Clinton	161	161	142	114	52		469	469	469	404	286
Cobourg	394	336	315	111	27	4	1114	1127	1111	874	643
Collingwood	331	230	298	174			981	897	1015	472	
Cornwall	228	164	124	111	68		295	504	638	618	360
Dundas	277	148	219	205			703	689	707	682	16
Durham	31	42	67	61	20		254	254	254	223	170
Galt	346	167	310	152	67	14	755	1028	1005	670	637
Goderich	366	298	290	174	12		799	1128	1128	762	342
Guelph	690	391	559	357	35		1716	1532	1647	1400	1521
Ingersoll	322	202	333	219			851	1076	1076	754	940
Kincardine	302	342	289	142			945	920	967	635	573
Lindsay	678	369	500	211	50	8	1621	1298	1399	973	493
Listowel	152	149	170	81			400	400	400	400	
Meaford	257	188	38	53	14		497	497	497	328	80
Milton	122	76	102	17	11		328	328	328	206	240
Mitchell	193	212	201	67			600	673	673	480	268
Napanee	272	349	404	164			1144	1062	1189	693	1062
Niagara	81	45	69	32	34		233	260	260	151	46
Oakville	136	167	132	41			459	440	425	307	440
Orangeville	235	200	140	72	73		537	537	537	337	300
Orillia	479	245	111	164			626	626	999	520	411
Owen Sound	367	251	266	208			877	731	919	913	
Palmerston	106	56	118	41	9		224	254	254	254	
Paris	245	199	234	170	21		797	867	867	797	60
Pembroke	161	113	189	64	16	34	480	453	394	247	259
Perth	174	151	174	153			620	620	620	607	
Peterborough	781	411	403	379	26		1642	1849	1749	1227	1022
Petrolia	357	194	140	75	73		652	652	739	462	237
Picton	200	166	132	123	43	25	547	597	689	548	482
Port Hope	337	273	366	178	50	53	1257	1257	1257	879	303
Prescott	251	117	205	125	38		569	651	674	453	325
Sandwich	110	65	77	49	22		296	296	296	198	20
Sarnia	412	324	235	187	8	4	813	1127	1127	771	347
Seaforth	240	121	161	62	43	3	390	480	530	377	630
St. Mary's	251	280	314	144			964	964	964	758	326
St. Thomas	482	367	233	240	7		804	1108	1108	1100	1061
Stratford	696	364	666	229			1886	1843	1873	1645	1833
Strathroy	319	224	187	178			908	471	888	365	92
Thorold	187	143	229	105	52		499	572	606	386	100
Tilsonburgh	227	79	158	27	33		524	524	524	383	306
Walkerton	153	121	176	84	52		586	586	586	433	433
Waterloo	206	91	111	78	12	12	201	292	498	498	498
Whitby	282	176	221	214	5		796	839	848	524	490
Windsor	426	279	312	277	19		1148	1125	1200	1065	151
Woodstock	400	266	258	180			1104	1104	1104	571	1104
Total	17345	11507	13237	7590	1350	195	42995	44269	46773	34811	24143

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Hygiene.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Chemistry and Agriculture.	Natural Philosophy.	Domestic Economy. (Girls only.)	Bookkeeping.	Drill and Calisthenics.
494	306	277	10	94	8	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	126	30	.....
936	419	647	176	131	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	50
2183	1898	1118	696	310	72	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	8	1883
329	476	403	67	67	67	67	10	10	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
242	242	122	16	16	.....	.....	16	7	7	.....	.....	8	.....
862	.....	350	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	607	241	63	82	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	575	446	356	61	221	44	62	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
1867	1429	748	194	194	104	85	77	29	135	34	153	88	.....
264	352	206	5	88	40	.....	10	.....	24	.....	.....	23	.....
521	360	240	57	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
958	553	566	324	155	88	70	90	39	70	31	.....	90	449
1059	561	472	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
389	119	299	94	94	77	14	69	25	.....	8	.....	18	.....
231	208	344	66	26	44	.....	48	68	10	16	.....	72	.....
170	170	117	117	84	23	23	23	23	23	23	.....	23	.....
777	20	562	80	138	46	70	67	35	65	65	.....	.....	.....
1140	537	403	148	148	3	77	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1727	536	995	290	340	8	.....	10	24	.....	.....	.....	12	166
.....	869	572	85	204	13	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
937	787	431	121	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1193	440	888	245	175	120	70	48	53	.....	38	70	31	334
.....	.....	251	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
67	89	246	.....	67	.....	.....	50	30	14	14	.....	30	.....
280	205	160	22	28	.....	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
.....	413	274	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1189	900	519	208	164	.....	.....	50	2	.....	.....	.....	7	704
105	.....	110	81	76	76	.....	4	1	12	.....	.....	12	.....
287	358	181	98	40	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	435	337	80	80	80	.....	30	12	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
.....	136	520	164	78	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	70	401	49	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	280	168	9	50	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
132	369	590	174	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
106	368	299	30	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	20	181
519	519	586	.....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
825	462	948	107	233	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	6	.....
170	.....	338	.....	148	.....	.....	73	30	.....	.....	180	73	.....
40	409	297	158	169	68	61	61	55	50	.....	.....	61	.....
.....	.....	568	.....	163	.....	.....	103	53	.....	.....	.....	163	.....
504	502	366	184	131	15	11	22	1	24	.....	98	23	96
50	323	157	82	28	28	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
757	160	737	104	246	31	.....	8	14	.....	10	19	8	.....
630	253	269	.....	48	4	4	24	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	778	458	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
868	777	756	17	220	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	1416	884	308	182	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
474	566	365	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
421	72	292	120	45	30	.....	20	8	.....	14	77	23	40
306	227	218	60	60	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
450	450	433	52	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	498	265	51	68	.....	68	19	30	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
664	339	453	13	124	.....	84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
349	969	308	173	493	19	258	19	85	59	.....	180	19	.....
1104	924	438	143	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28311	24156	23848	5786	7561	1781	1350	1110	870	497	253	1138	1180	4096

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOTAL.	READING.						Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.	No. of Pupils in 6th Class.				
Counties, &c.....	121148	89001	110069	60577	16777	756	307604	316188	319833	309206
Cities.....	13509	8170	10400	4704	1730	677	35794	35549	35642	31934
Towns..————	17345	11507	13237	7590	1350	195	42995	44269	46773	34811
Grand Total, 1877.....	152002	108678	133706	72871	19857	1628	386393	396006	402248	375951
" 1876.....	156425	99977	147263	77861	9011	.....	.....	400774	389933	368733
Increase.....	.....	8701	.....	.....	10846	.....	.....	.....	12315	7218
Decrease.....	4423	.....	13557	4990	.....	.....	.....	4768	.....	.....

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Hygiene.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Chemistry and Agriculture.	Natural Philosophy.	Domestic Economy. (Girls only).	Book-keeping.	Drill and Calisthenics.
102021	106385	100471	178767	32475	45941	8426	12224	8310	7730	2985	1657	1136	9270	15973
26872	34246	21708	24362	5140	6192	2964	5410	2293	2628	483	1819	1528	2239	4534
24143	28311	24156	23848	5786	7561	1781	1350	1110	870	497	253	1138	1180	4096
153036	168942	146335	226977	43401	59694	13171	18984	11713	11228	3965	3729	3802	12689	24603
119479	152148	.....	.....	29055	49808	7559	.....	9519	.....	.....	4117	1946	11657	16579
33557	16794	.....	.....	4346	9886	5612	.....	2194	.....	.....	.....	1856	1032	8024
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTAL.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.									
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregational.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Protestant.
Counties, &c.....	5376	2735	2641	785	582	1698	1755	301	68	30	16	55	46
Cities	476	126	350	93	123	122	100	16	17	.....	1	.....	....
Towns	616	159	457	94	107	202	150	31	12	.....	.....	7	8
Grand Total, 1877.....	6468	3020	3448	972	812	2022	2005	348	97	30	17	62	54
" 1876.....	6185	2780	3405	942	779	1874	1973	344	74	29	23	60	35
Increase.....	283	240	43	30	33	148	32	4	23	1	.....	2	19
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

			CERTIFICATES.								ANNUAL SALARIES.				
Unitarian.	Plymouth Brethren.	Other Persuasions.	Total holding Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class County Board (old).	New County Board 3rd Class.	Interim Certificates.	Highest Salary Paid.	Lowest salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher without board.	Female Teacher without board.	How many Teachers have ever attended N. S. Toronto or Ottawa.
													$		
5	1	...	5376	106	971	292	109	10	3443	445	800	100	379	260	744
....	3	1	476	97	189	26	5	.....	155	4	1000	450	735	307	220
....	....	5	616	47	144	53	20	4	328	20	1100	300	583	269	120
5	4	40	6468	250	1304	371	134	14	3926	469	1100	100	547	280	1084
3	16	33	6185	241	1201	372	139	51	3688	493	1000	120	533	268	.....
2	.....	7	283	9	103	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	100	.....	14	12	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	37	.....	24	....	20	.....	.....	.....

TABLE E.—The Public

TOTAL.	SCHOOLS.			SCHOOL HOUSES.					TITLE.		SCHOOL		
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame or Concrete.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors and Magistrates.
Counties, &c.....	4916	4837	79	1256	460	2398	731	4845	4638	207	9042	4482	1921
Cities	104	104	.....	69	18	17	.....	104	95	9	1854	747	75
Towns.....	199	199	.....	120	48	31	.....	199	194	5	1496	2648	347
Grand Total, 1877.....	5219	5140	79	1445	526	2446	731	5148	4927	221	12392	7877	2343
" 1876.....	5092	5042	50	1417	514	2253	742	4926	4688	238	11667	7042	2150
Increase.....	127	98	29	28	12	193	.....	222	239	.....	725	835	193
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....

Number of Urban School Boards; in Cities.....		14	
do	do	in Towns	81
do	do	in Villages....	131
			226

Number of pupils registered during the year in Cities.....	40,273
Number of pupils registered during the year in Towns	51,453
Number of pupils registered during the year in Villages	42,803

Schools of Ontario.

VISITS.				EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES.		LECTURES.			PRAYERS.		MAPS.		AVERAGE DAYS OPEN	
Judges and Members of the Legislature.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools opened and closed with Prayer.	Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Average number of legal teaching days open.	Estimated value of School property.
														$
174	18161	46378	80158	10360	1557	626	186	812	4017	2774	4417	33865	193	4,618,674
10	1521	2294	6501	44	85	12	8	20	74	62	104	1418	211	776,075
168	2237	5477	12373	476	86	19	38	57	190	135	145	2210	216	869,420
352	21919	54149	99032	10880	1728	657	232	889	4281	2971	4666	37493	204	6,264,169
592	21877	47653	90981	10973	1854	868	284	1152	4173	3025	4603	36874	204	.....
.....	42	6496	8051	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	63	619	.....	.....
240	.....	.....	.....	93	26	211	52	263	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number of Urban School Houses; in Cities	104	Average daily attendance in Cities.....	22,856
do do in Towns....	199	do do in Towns	27,501
o do in Villages...	180	do do in Villages	19,550
	483		

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTAL.	Number of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Amount received from School Rates on Supporters.	Amount subscribed by Supporters and other Sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Counties, &c..... ..	107	4424 55	180 31	31824 31	8039 55	45368 72	28221 94	526 92	16619 86
Cities	36	5217 50	903 65	21680 80	10833 15	38635 10	21558 37	1924 04	15152 69
Towns	42	2733 50	147 67	18672 41	14708 96	36262 54	20420 34	359 68	15482 52
Grand Total, 1877	185	12375 55	1231 63	72177 52	34481 66	120266 36	70200 65	2810 64	47255 07
Do 1876	167	12932 01	1470 43	61253 65	30827 16	106483 25	63021 30	3202 66	40259 29
Increase.....	18	.....	.....	10923 87	3654 50	13783 11	7179 35	.....	6995 78
Decrease	....	556 46	238 80	.....	....	.....	.....	392 02	.....

Separate Schools of Ontario.

PUPILS.		TEACHERS.			PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.												
Number of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Number of Pupils learning Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar and Composition.	History.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Natural Philosophy.	Bookkeeping.	Number of Maps.	Number of Schools using Maps.
7838	3597	124	45	79	7810	5611	5786	5554	3424	2996	1647	144	121	28	152	516	84
10384	5356	122	40	82	9218	7214	6975	7146	6263	5342	5934	320	311	263	375	415	36
6730	3596	88	20	68	6688	5095	5171	5261	3467	2836	2231	168	157	68	176	336	42
24952	12549	334	105	229	23716	17920	17932	17961	13154	11174	9812	632	589	359	703	1267	162
25291	12779	302	95	207	23823	22552	19172	19550	14890	10909	7021	466	253	369	912	1133	154
.....	.....	32	10	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	2791	166	336	.....	.....	134	8
342	230	.....	.....	.....	107	4732	1240	1589	1736	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	209	.....	.....

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	Balance from 1876.	For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total receipts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alexandria	Glengarry	56 26	418 50	5 20	398 00			877 96
Almonte	Lanark	156 38	646 50	125 00	1673 57		249 25	2850 70
Arnprior	Renfrew	74 07	265 00		1325 00		205 00	1869 07
Aylmer	Elgin	147 25	323 50	6 00	2019 62		200 09	2696 46
Barrie	Simcoe		568 50	42 86	1066 00	581 25	366 74	2625 35
Beamsville	Lincoln	288 59	253 00		400 00		728 96	1670 55
Belleville	Hastings		803 00		1806 35	170 00	200 00	2979 35
Berlin	Waterloo	487 82	702 00	6 51	2159 00	10 00	200 00	3565 33
Bowmanville	Durham		925 25			1485 00	455 00	2865 25
Bradford	Simcoe		210 00		539 75	18 00	245 61	1013 36
Brampton	Peel	180 50	475 50		1004 25		131 00	1791 25
Brantford	Brant		2405 13	37 20	3809 78	1393 77	1958 00	9603 88
Brighton	Northumberland	182 69	333 00		904 25		200 00	1619 94
Brockville	Leeds		383 00	6 00	450 00	52 50	1500 00	2391 50
Caledonia	Haldimand	230 54	362 00		2838 25			3430 79
Campbellford	Northumberland	40	211 00		311 00		200 00	722 40
Carleton Place	Lanark	162 12	292 00		382 75	4 00	750 00	1590 87
Cayuga	Haldimand	400 55	237 00		819 00		200 00	1656 55
Chatham	Kent	89 61	331 50		1291 00	151 00	263 54	2126 65
Clinton	Huron	121 01	834 50	102 00	5534 50	392 00	236 00	7220 01
Cobourg	Northumberland	269 53	2141 00	50 69	1900 00	1084 25	1100 00	6545 47
Colborne	Northumberland	335 55	415 00	11 35	834 50		297 46	1893 86
Collingwood	Simcoe	69 25	1392 00	14 10	1557 75		9254 77	12287 87
Cornwall	Stormont	595 34	422 50	20 00	8580 00	210 00	656 17	10484 01
Drummondville	Welland	182 63	470 50		754 25	277 50	22 02	1706 90
Dundas	Wentworth	210 56	550 50		1082 12			1843 18
Dunnville	Haldimand	65 52	418 50		660 00		300 00	1444 02
Elora	Wellington	590 47	762 25		1137 79		583 16	3073 67
Farmersville	Leeds	132 77	530 50		640 00		143 00	1446 27
Fergus	Wellington		586 00	12 75	718 82			1817 57
Fonthill	Welland		406 50					406 50
Galt	Waterloo	792 36	2015 13		1876 31	3777 80	13500 00	21961 60
Gananoque	Leeds		642 00	12 00	1173 50			1827 50
Goderich	Huron	617 38	896 00	42 00	1196 00			2751 38
Grimsby	Lincoln	175 61	530 75		400 00		814 25	1920 61
Guelph	Wellington	309 18	733 75		3234 82		89 57	4367 32
Hamilton	City		3143 13	121 11	9785 65	1480 15	360 00	14890 04
Hawkesbury	Prescott		453 50	54 00	1142 50			1650 00
Ingersoll	Oxford		650 50		1545 00			2195 50
Iroquois	Dundas	227 48	503 50		50 00	81 00	100 00	961 98
Kemptville	Grenville		451 25		785 51			1236 76
Kincardine	Bruce	128 95	733 75	5 00	1622 67		2440 28	4930 65
Kingston	City		1546 50		1481 57	1049 25	4028 90	8106 22
Lindsay	Victoria		522 00	11 90	400 00	100 00	1670 00	2703 90
Listowel	Perth	85 36	548 00		1400 14	2 00		2035 50
London	City		1101 00		4273 89	21 00	469 92	5865 81
Markham	York	34 84	580 50		700 00	307 50		1622 84
Mitchell	Perth	107 63	585 00	24 20	1186 96		12 00	1915 79
Morrisburgh	Dundas		504 50	25 00			1006 44	1535 94
Napanee	Lennox	8 44	822 00	103 08	1887 24		976 36	3797 12
Newburgh	Addington		532 00		924 58		37 37	1493 95
Newcastle	Durham	100 00	434 00		900 00		33 50	1467 50
Newmarket	York	1369 27	750 00	20 25	1200 00	528 03		3867 55
Niagara	Lincoln	66 61	418 50		400 00	70 00	305 35	1260 46
Norwood	Peterborough		505 50		670 75		459 42	1635 67
Oakville	Halton		514 00	9 80	1139 74		41	1663 95
Oakwood	Victoria	38 60	476 00		780 00		150 23	1444 83

High Schools.

MONEYS. Expenditure. Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION. Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
567 50	95 85	21 70	115 74	800 79	77 17	42	Free.
1700 00	600 00	316 15	88 74	2704 89	145 81	108	Free.
1120 00	190 79	....	554 02	1864 81	4 26	45	Free.
1306 00	1136 29	19 23	169 80	2631 32	65 14	79	Free.
2023 44	41 50	94 34	466 07	2625 35	....	64	$4 00.
1200 00	7 72	.....	153 70	1361 42	309 13	50	Free.
2216 67	469 28	.....	293 40	2979 35	....	137	$4 00 to non-residents.
2300 00	377 50	13 02	514 07	3204 59	360 74	113	Ditto of County.
2700 00	100 00	.....	65 25	2865 25	....	104	Free.
915 00	41 83	.....	53 00	1009 83	3 53	28	75c.
1425 00	....	65 00	240 67	1730 67	60 58	73	Free.
6032 47	228 56	89 49	2962 73	9313 25	290 63	214	$2 50.
1175 00	18 65	....	127 05	1320 70	299 24	49	Free.
1825 00	309 23	18 50	151 59	2304 32	87 18	74	$4 50.
1304 17	1708 13	.....	278 33	3290 63	140 16	60	Free.
570 00	24 47	.....	6 16	600 63	121 77	29	Free.
1200 00	127 10	21 00	229 90	1578 00	12 87	77	Free to residents ; $4 non-res.
1162 89	46 44	.....	151 48	1360 81	295 74	40	Free.
1500 00	563 77	10 00	52 88	2126 65	.....	55	$1 00.
2088 00	4323 13	206 65	453 65	7071 43	148 58	85	$2 50 or $3 00.
5312 50	90 25	318 81	582 35	6303 91	241 56	152	$3 50.
1325 00	25 35	22 70	352 46	1725 51	168 35	26	Free.
3035 50	365 02	62 98	8787 96	12251 46	36 41	190	Free.
1311 35	8813 04	40 00	319 62	10484 01	....	44	$1 50 and $2 00.
1268 33	192 25	37 04	161 44	1659 06	47 84	22	$2 50.
1700 00	.. ..	.....	140 25	1840 25	2 93	81	Free.
1050 00	215 95	15 63	99 85	1381 43	62 59	44	Free.
1680 62	85 15	26 00	1139 83	2931 60	142 07	74	Free.
984 00	86 25	....	238 14	1308 39	137 88	75	Free.
1195 00	.....	25 50	61 22	1281 72	35 85	60	Free.
406 50	.....	.....	.....	406 50	.....	40	
7025 00	.....	65 12	14871 04	21961 16	44	248	$5 00 and $2 50.
1375 00	.....	24 70	134 90	1534 60	292 90	62	Free.
1585 00	154 85	92 00	272 66	2104 51	646 87	119	Free.
1333 50	388 99	10 23	130 80	1863 52	57 09	36	Free.
2866 66	821 62	45 86	315 18	4049 32	318 00	128	Free.
11883 03	140 30	271 11	2595 60	14890 04	.....	596	20c. to $4 00.
1183 33	51 79	108 00	242 51	1585 63	64 37	68	Free.
1750 00	69 25	.....	232 60	2051 85	143 65	73	Free.
568 79	5 10	.....	347 10	920 99	40 99	53	$1 00 to residents.
1150 00	24 91	....	61 85	1236 76	.....	73	Free.
1265 25	1923 00	10 00	1728 40	4926 65	4 00	77	Free.
4381 35	3224 01	25 00	475 86	8106 22	... .	116	$4 50.
2100 00	35 00	161 90	407 00	2703 90	.....	62	Free.
1700 00	71 21	.....	218 89	1990 10	45 40	66	Free.
5412 50	125 00	15 66	312 65	5865 81	.....	241	$1 50 to non-residents.
1371 50	150 63	.....	.....	1522 13	100 71	84	$3 00.
1500 00	5 15	82 00	224 66	1811 81	103 98	80	Free.
1300 00	.....	50 00	185 94	1535 94	... .	80	Free.
2500 19	....	206 16	1086 29	3792 64	4 48	124	Free.
1222 59	3 90	.....	268 36	1493 95	.....	57	Free.
1000 00	195 87	25 00	156 58	1377 45	90 05	40	Free.
1800 00	1622 00	61 30	159 33	3642 63	224 92	78	$4 00.
950 00	.....	....	126 82	1076 82	183 64	41	$2 00.
1405 50	106 00	.....	124 17	1635 67	.....	56	Free.
1400 03	....	52 95	210 97	1663 95	....	42	Free.
1018 00	64 00	.....	254 06	1336 06	108 77	39	Free.

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	Balance from 1876.	For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total receipts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Omemee	Victoria		429 50	150 00	400 00		2447 77	3427 27
Orangeville	Wellington	19 37	512 00	5 00	303 13	22 50	599 61	1461 61
Orillia	Simcoe	483 97	223 00	37 75	1811 00	126 35	274 15	2956 22
Oshawa	Ontario		789 00	36 90	1227 05			2052 95
Ottawa	City	4 42	1841 63		3296 44	829 25	16677 65	22649 39
Owen Sound	Grey		992 50		992 50		515 00	2500 00
Pakenham	Lanark	14 36	472 00		367 75		1035 00	1889 11
Paris	Brant	309 81	647 00	6 00	1283 50			2246 31
Parkhill	Middlesex	75 89	571 00		904 50			1551 39
Pembroke	Renfrew		543 00		821 50		318 18	1682 68
Perth	Lanark	2197 01	828 00		2920 50	186 00	1910 84	8042 35
Peterborough	Peterborough		1847 50		3421 07	32 00	1061 95	6362 52
Picton	Prince Edward	45 75	513 00		1013 00		1000 00	2571 75
Port Dover	Norfolk		468 50		600 00		149 81	1218 31
Port Hope	Durham	69 69	1049 00	18 86	1700 00	147 00		2984 15
Port Perry	Ontario	146 31	1238 00	22 40	908 25		546 18	2861 14
Port Rowan	Norfolk		462 00	10 83	400 00		363 53	1236 36
Prescott	Grenville		475 50	14 50	1467 00			1957 00
Renfrew	Renfrew		420 00	12 50	2140 37			2572 87
Richmond Hill	York	270 90	543 25	46 73	700 00		110 10	1670 98
Sarnia	Lambton		540 00		1490 00		163 16	2193 16
Simcoe	Norfolk		522 00		874 00		250 00	1646 00
Smith's Falls	Lanark		433 50		823 75			1257 25
Smithville	Lincoln	84 31	613 00		969 74			1667 05
Stirling	Hastings	81	205 00					205 81
Stratford	Perth	189 31	690 00		1914 39		500 00	3293 70
Strathroy	Middlesex	86 23	872 00		1614 75	70 00		2642 98
Streetsville	Peel	167 03	410 00	27 50	2281 75		35 35	2921 63
St. Catharines	City	509 60	2580 63	12 82	4858 47	1309 50	100 00	9371 02
St. Mary's	Perth	944 05	1139 00	18 98	2730 90		2209 05	7041 98
St. Thomas	Elgin		1070 50	14 00	8373 59		2 00	9460 09
Sydenham	Frontenac	351 49	541 75		871 59		26	1765 09
Thorold	Welland	377 30	485 00		367 50		1223 65	2453 45
Toronto	City	51 45	2389 63	50 77	3948 55	4355 07	403 92	11199 39
Trenton	Hastings	121 21	512 00		226 00	6 00	1000 00	1865 21
Uxbridge	Ontario	3 85	615 75	15 00	1028 25			1662 85
Vankleek Hill	Prescott	349 78	531 25		466 25		300 00	1647 28
Vienna	Elgin		428 00	36 16	700 00		255 83	1419 99
Walkerton	Bruce		644 00		1460 25		2150 90	4255 15
Wardsville	Middlesex	31 87	518 00	21 60	370 25		500 00	1441 72
Waterdown	Wentworth	132 29	867 50	15 00	859 50	247 00		2121 29
Welland	Welland		627 25	15 50	458 50		1000 00	2101 25
Weston	York	75 90	586 00	31 25	1500 00		49 39	2242 54
Whitby	Ontario		1199 50	70 00	2889 12			4158 62
Williamstown	Glengarry	402 73	472 50		548 12		32 00	1455 35
Windsor	Essex		539 00		2158 80			2697 80
Woodstock	Oxford	59 12	592 75	5 00	1580 75	176 26	300 00	2713 88
Total for 1877		16666 93	*75158 78	1563 05	158794 06	20752 93	84585 05	357520 80
Total for 1876		16001 92	76430 00	1567 07	139100 59	20122 57	67909 51	321131 66
Increase		665 01			19693 47	630 36	16675 54	36389 14
Decrease			1271 22	4 02				

* In addition to the above $75,158 78 the sum of $2,040 50 has been grant for the support of meteorological stations in connexion with High Schools.

High Schools.—*Concluded.*

MONEYS. — EXPENDITURE.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.		
1146 02	764 00	319 50	1192 07	3421 59	5 68	67	Free.
1200 00	32 00	10 25	155 46	1397 71	63 90	68	Free to residents.
1500 00	1188 04	77 50	190 68	2956 22	.....	33	75c.
1701 83	107 36	73 80	169 96	2052 95	.....	101	Free.
6400 00	3336 42	48 33	12745 75	22530 50	118 89	185	Passed pupils free; non do $5.
2500 00	.....	.....	.....	2500 00	.....	174	Free.
1385 00	13 33	7 00	123 59	1528 92	360 19	43	Free.
1550 00	262 90	12 00	343 45	2168 35	77 96	48	Free.
1493 00	.....	.....	50 49	1543 49	7 90	52	Free.
1450 00	56 00	.....	176 68	1682 68	.....	66	Free.
2100 00	1285 43	16 22	1780 65	5182 30	2860 05	139	$4 00.
5260 95	600 00	.....	501 57	6362 52	.....	209	$1 00 to non-residents.
1150 00	1172 19	.....	111 28	2433 47	138 28	59	Free.
1165 00	.....	.....	53 31	1218 31	.....	38	Free.
2500 00	58 26	37 72	198 88	2794 86	189 29	135	$1 50.
2674 50	.....	44 80	141 84	2861 14	.....	122	Free.
1065 00	48 09	50 82	72 45	1236 36	.....	30	Free.
1550 00	268 00	29 00	110 00	1957 00	.....	52	Free.
1018 00	371 33	25 00	129 72	1544 05	1028 82	21	Free.
1350 00	.....	93 46	159 04	1602 50	68 48	68	Free.
1600 00	229 74	25 00	338 42	2193 16	.....	103	Free.
1450 00	31 00	40 00	125 00	1646 00	.....	68	Free.
1175 00	.....	.....	82 25	1257 25	.....	60	Free.
1392 00	39 50	.....	184 16	1615 66	51 39	56	Free.
205 81	.....	.....	.....	205 81	.....	.....	Free.
2099 97	360 04	.....	448 79	2908 80	384 90	126	Free.
2394 43	43 62	.....	135 32	2573 37	69 61	111	Free.
700 00	1778 60	55 00	73 76	2607 36	314 27	24	Free.
6693 72	182 03	25 64	2388 04	9289 43	81 59	248	$4 00 to non-residents.
2950 00	56 72	37 96	3311 00	6355 68	686 30	153	Free.
2400 00	6579 53	43 37	437 19	9460 09	.....	185	Free.
1450 00	.....	.....	268 09	1718 09	47 00	65	Free.
1287 48	486 88	.....	539 67	2314 03	139 42	30	Free.
9336 26	686 70	266 08	531 93	10820 97	378 42	298	$5 00.
1600 00	100 00	.....	165 21	1865 21	.....	54	Free.
1500 00	.....	30 00	124 99	1654 99	7 86	60	Free.
1370 00	4 00	.....	142 47	1516 47	130 81	50	Free.
1250 00	12 45	67 32	90 22	1419 99	.....	53	Free.
1295 00	231 30	.....	2668 26	4194 56	60 59	77	Free.
1295 25	47 80	43 20	41 95	1428 20	13 52	47	Free.
1550 00	292 48	30 00	177 40	2049 88	71 41	96	$1 50.
1625 37	.....	31 00	308 56	1964 93	136 32	64	Free.
1500 00	522 88	66 60	127 81	2217 29	25 25	56	Free.
3404 00	133 06	140 00	481 56	4158 62	.....	165	Free.
1247 00	24 85	.....	106 57	1378 42	76 93	48	25c.
2091 80	606 00	.....	.....	2697 80	.....	75	Free.
1940 00	29 65	10 00	246 92	2226 57	487 31	74	$1.
211607 55	51417 36	4387 30	76297 98	343710 19	13720 61	9229	
195906 53	46216 08	3776 54	59049 96	304948 61	16183 05	8541	
15701 02	5201 28	611 26	17248 02	38761 58	.....	688	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2462 44	.....	

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.									
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Recitation, and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.
Alexandria	.....	42	42	42	42	.....	.....	42	19	25
Almonte	.....	108	108	108	108	108	18	108	108	108
Arnprior	.....	45	45	45	45	.....	40	45	45	45
Aylmer	.....	79	79	79	79	8	18	79	79	79
Barrie	64	64	64	52	36	18	42	64	54	60
Beamsville	.....	50	50	50	50	30	12	50	50	50
Berlin	.....	113	113	98	51	12	44	113	113	113
Belleville	.....	137	137	137	137	125	35	137	137	61
Bowmanville	.....	104	104	104	104	.....	60	104	104	104
Bradford	.....	28	28	28	28	.....	.....	28	23	16
Brampton	73	73	73	73	.....	.....	24	73	73	73
Brantford	.....	214	179	149	149	50	29	214	214	214
Brighton	.....	49	49	49	49	49	6	49	20	11
Brockville	.....	74	74	74	74	.....	52	74	74	62
Caledonia	.....	60	60	60	60	.....	40	60	60	60
Campbellford	.....	29	29	29	29	15	14	29	29	15
Carleton Place	.....	77	77	77	77	.....	35	77	77	60
Cayuga	.....	40	40	40	40	.....	35	40	40	35
Chatham	55	55	55	55	25	.....	12	55	55	55
Clinton	.....	85	85	75	60	.....	40	85	70	70
Cobourg	.....	152	152	65	50	25	40	152	132	130
Colborne	.....	26	26	26	22	.....	9	26	21	7
Collingwood	.....	190	190	190	111	132	91	190	190	190
Cornwall	.....	44	44	44	44	44	18	44	44	44
Drummondville	.....	22	22	12	.....	22	.....	22	22	12
Dundas	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Dunnville	.....	44	44	44	.....	.....	6	44	40	40
Elora	.....	74	30	32	.....	12	25	74	74	70
Farmersville	.....	75	75	75	12	.....	10	75	75	58
Fergus	.....	60	60	60	60	.....	12	60	60	58
Fonthill	.....	40	40	40	30	11	20	40	30	25
Galt	.....	204	141	248	241	25	.....	248	145	176
Gananoque	.....	62	30	62	62	.....	14	62	51	49
Goderich	.....	119	119	119	70	17	45	119	119	115
Grimsby	.....	36	10	36	36	.....	2	36	17	13
Guelph	.....	128	128	128	128	.....	50	128	128	128
Hamilton	.....	596	596	596	490	402	402	596	596	596
Hawkesbury	.....	68	68	68	.....	.....	68	68	68	51
Ingersoll	.....	73	73	73	40	.....	25	73	73	73
Iroquois	.....	53	53	53	40	.....	6	53	45	35
Kemptville	.....	55	73	73	73	73	25	73	50	27
Kincardine	.....	77	77	77	77	.....	25	77	77	77
Kingston	.....	116	116	116	80	22	35	116	116	116
Lindsay	.....	33	62	62	62	40	60	62	62	59
Listowel	.....	66	66	66	50	45	35	66	50	53
London	.....	241	241	241	231	231	163	241	241	241
Markham	.....	83	82	82	42	.....	.....	83	80	80
Mitchell	.....	80	80	80	30	.....	30	80	57	40
Morrisburgh	.....	80	80	80	80	38	42	80	80	59
Napanee	.....	124	124	124	101	75	44	124	112	81
Newburgh	.....	57	57	57	57	.....	12	57	43	40
ewcastle	.....	40	39	39	36	.....	4	40	38	31

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

SUBJECTS.

In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
.....	.....	.....	42	42	3	3	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	11	4	108	108	10	32	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	46	4	.....
.....	.....	45	45	45	5	5	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	79	79	16	20	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	16	2	.....
.....	7	37	64	64	14	14	18	.....	.....	33	.....	35	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	50	12	11	2	2	2	5	.....	15	2	.....
.....	3	112	113	100	40	44	12	12	.....	25	43	33	8	.....
.....	.....	137	137	137	40	27	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	34	2	70
.....	7	104	104	104	40	40	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	18	1	.....
.....	6	50	73	73	21	21	.....	.....	73	16	.....	33	14	.....
.....	21	70	214	214	29	87	.....	10	.....	79	11	106	42	50
.....	.....	8	38	49	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	3	.....
.....	5	28	74	74	32	47	.....	1	.....	32	3	27	5	.....
.....	.....	40	60	60	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....
.....	1	8	29	29	9	16	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	20	1	.....
.....	.....	12	77	77	14	19	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	16	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	40	6	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	1	55	55	55	8	20	.....	.....	.....	25	3	30	5	.....
.....	6	40	85	85	40	40	.....	.....	.....	35	8	20	8	22
.....	3	45	152	135	26	21	5	.....	.....	50	3	95	64	.....
.....	1	.....	26	26	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	3	.....
.....	10	.....	190	190	57	57	.....	.....	.....	63	10	63	20	.....
.....	.....	44	43	44	24	15	.....	4	.....	12	.....	19	2	.....
.....	1	1	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1	.....
.....	.....	81	81	81	17	17	.....	27	.....	34	.....	36	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	44	44	1	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	74	74	24	24	.....	18	.....	32	.....	30	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	75	75	10	8	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	21	1	.....
.....	.....	20	60	60	16	16	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	33	1	.....
.....	.....	40	40	40	4	4	.....	4	.....	10	2	15	.....	.....
.....	7	34	203	248	74	74	.....	29	.....	156	38	206	88	248
.....	9	.....	62	62	12	16	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	24	7	.....
.....	2	119	119	119	36	32	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	44	4	.....
.....	.....	5	36	36	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	19	2	.....
.....	.....	98	128	128	111	14	.....	.....	.....	47	20	62	11	.....
.....	60	596	596	596	208	225	82	62	.....	310	98	222	56	340
.....	.....	.....	68	68	68	68	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	21	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	73	73	40	20	.....	.....	25	2	42	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	30	53	53	5	4	.....	4	.....	10	.....	42	8
.....	.....	.....	8	34	40	8	2	.....	14	.....	15	.....	22	16
.....	.....	.....	77	77	77	28	28	.....	20	.....	22	.....	27	13
.....	.....	.....	116	116	116	56	38	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	97	28
.....	.....	.....	46	62	62	28	28	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	13	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66	26	24	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	21	10
.....	3	241	241	241	57	57	.....	.....	.....	37	4	46	8	.....
.....	6	.....	82	82	.....	20	15	.....	.....	16	.....	30	4	.....
.....	11	.....	80	80	11	12	.....	38	.....	7	46	19	2	.....
.....	.....	80	80	80	26	31	20	.....	.....	20	.....	36	1	.....
.....	5	12	124	124	12	47	.....	13	.....	28	11	51	7	57
.....	.....	57	57	57	8	8	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	38	37	5	2	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	2	.....

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.									
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Recitation, and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.
Newmarket	.....	78	78	78	78	.....	12	78	66	66
Niagara	41	41	41	41	41	15	20	41	35	30
Norwood	.....	56	56	56	.....	.....	27	56	45	50
Oakville	.....	42	42	42	12	.....	12	42	42	32
Oakwood	.....	39	39	39	39	.....	5	39	39	39
Omemee	67	67	32	47	27	.....	32	47	20	20
Orangeville	.....	68	66	64	19	.....	21	68	65	50
Orillia	.....	33	33	33	33	.....	14	33	33	33
Oshawa	.....	101	101	101	101	.....	6	101	90	90
Ottawa	.....	185	185	175	175	19	53	185	185	185
Owen Sound	174	174	159	67	107	84	67	174	174	174
Pakenham	43	43	43	43	43	24	6	43	37	14
Paris	.....	48	48	48	48	.....	27	48	48	48
Parkhill	.....	52	52	52	17	.....	13	52	52	34
Pembroke	.....	66	66	66	66	.....	18	66	63	64
Perth	139	139	139	139	139	12	25	139	139	139
Peterborough	.....	209	209	209	146	108	9	209	209	209
Picton	.....	59	59	59	37	.....	37	59	59	50
Port Dover	38	38	38	38	38	.....	10	38	34	21
Port Hope	.....	135	135	135	120	94	30	135	135	135
Port Perry	.....	122	122	122	68	94	68	122	122	122
Port Rowan	.....	30	30	30	24	.....	6	30	29	29
Prescott	.....	52	52	52	52	52	15	52	52	40
Renfrew	.....	21	21	21	21	.....	6	21	21	21
Richmond Hill	.....	68	68	68	.....	.....	36	68	67	64
Sarnia	.....	103	103	103	58	102	90	103	103	103
Simcoe	.....	68	68	68	68	.....	55	68	68	34
Smith's Falls	.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Smithville	.....	56	56	56	20	3	5	56	56	56
Stirling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	126	126	126	126	126	.....	80	126	126	126
Strathroy	.....	111	.....	111	.....	25	40	111	111	111
Streetsville	.....	24	24	24	24	.....	3	24	23	24
St. Catharines	.....	248	248	248	164	.....	78	248	248	248
St. Mary's	.....	153	153	153	153	.....	60	153	153	153
St. Thomas	185	185	185	185	97	.....	52	185	125	125
Sydenham	.....	65	65	65	65	39	21	65	65	41
Thorold	.....	39	39	39	20	.....	20	39	39	39
Toronto	298	298	242	298	267	125	260	298	298	248
Trenton	.....	54	54	54	.....	8	5	54	54	54
Uxbridge	.....	60	60	60	28	18	12	60	45	29
Vankleek Hill	.....	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	50	50
Vienna	.....	53	53	53	53	.....	7	53	49	46
Walkerton	.....	77	77	77	77	.....	60	77	77	77
Wardsville	.....	47	47	47	34	.....	9	47	46	37
Waterdown	.....	96	96	96	60	35	25	96	96	80
Welland	.....	64	64	64	60	.....	10	64	64	64
Weston	.....	56	56	56	56	.....	4	56	56	26
Whitby	.....	165	165	165	85	.....	60	165	165	140
Williamstown	.....	21	48	48	.....	48	26	48	30	33

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.

In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
.....	12	42	78	78	12	15	.. ..	.....	.....	36	.....	25	11	.....
.....	.....	8	35	41	4	4	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	....	.....
.....	.....	29	56	56	12	26	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	20	2	.....
.....	.....	....	42	42	3	2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	18	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	39	39	7	13	.....	.....	.....	1	4	13	3	.....
.....	.....	28	52	52	9	32	.....	27	.....	13	....	13	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	68	68	9	11	.....	8	.....	31	.....	22	5	.....
.....	2	24	33	33	26	21	.....	21	.....	20	.....	17	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	100	100	6	3	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2	.....
.....	9	55	185	185	7	4	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	160	47	.....
.....	5	174	174	187	64	64	.....	.....	.. ..	43	19	84	17	.....
....	....	43	39	39	5	3	.....	.....	43	5	.....	25	1	13
....	1	27	48	48	27	27	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	47	1	21
.....	2	52	52	52	24	22	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	15	6	.....
.....	6	.. ..	65	65	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	44	9	43
.....	4	139	139	139	18	18	18	18	... .	27	.. ..	104	7	.....
.....	17	.....	209	209	9	9	.....	.....	.....	73	10	92	10	.....
.....	1	17	59	59	8	8	.....	.....	.....	28	....	26	1	.....
.....	.....	24	38	38	10	18	.....	.....	.....	27	6	17	1	.....
....	4	.....	135	135	55	55	.....	.....	.....	65	7	47	10	64
.....	15	122	122	122	68	68	24	24	.....	27	.....	46	18	.....
.....	.. ..	18	30	30	3	7	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	1	20	52	52	6	10	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	8	2	....
.. ..	....	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	2	9
.....	2	16	68	68	13	23	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	38	15	.....
....	... .	....	103	103	16	16	.....	.....	..... .	47	....	27	3	.....
. .....	.....	38	68	68	2	60	60	60	.....	26	.....	29	9	.....
.....	.....	20	60	60	11	60	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	.....	.....
....	2	4	56	56	6	6	.....	.....	.....	10	4	12	4	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	126	126	126	10	50	. .....	... .	126	68	8	54	7	... .
....	2	.....	109	109	18	16	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	34	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	24	24	1	1	... .	.....	.....	7	.....	14	6	.....
....	9	248	248	248	58	58	12	12	.....	104	8	114	18	.....
.....	10	40	153	153	15	50	.....	... ...	.....	58	.....	70	25	.....
.....	2	185	185	185	46	52	.....	.....	.....	48	.. ..	64	9	.....
... .	3	51	65	65	19	15	... .	14	... .	10	.....	18	2	.....
... ...	....	10	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	12	.....	20	... .	.....
....	36	24	298	298	40	100	... .	40	.....	104	20	208	41	.....
.. ..	... .	..... .	54	54	1	1	..... .	.....	.. ..	13	.. ..	14	.....	.....
.....	8	19	60	60	8	17	.....	.....	..... .	12	.....	29	7	.....
.....	.....	25	50	50	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	5	.....
.....	3	3	53	53	5	7	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	19	2	.....
.....	3	50	77	77	8	35	.....	.....	.....	36	45	28	9	.....
.....	.....	32	47	47	9	7	.....	.....	.....	13	2	26	2	.....
.....	5	36	96	96	16	16	.....	10	... .	26	.....	42	14	.....
....	....	.....	64	64	5	5	.....	.....	.....	18	5	41	2	.....
.....	1	4	56	56	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17	1	....
....	5	94	165	165	18	25	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	78	17	130
9	....	12	48	48	12	28	15	31	.. ..	.....	.....	18	4	.....

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.									
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Recitation, and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.
Windsor	.....	75	75	75	60	70	1	75	75	75
Woodstock	.....	74	74	74	42	.....	38	74	74	64
Total for 1877	1384	8819	8772	8762	6857	2755	3621	9227	8678	8113
" " 1876	1182	8457	8091	8249	6888	2747	3725	8452	7609	6452
Increase	202	362	681	513	.....	8	.....	775	1069	1661
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	104	.....	.....	.....

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.

In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
.....	.....	7	75	75	75	1	.....	.....	.....	14	1	37	.....	.....
.....	.....	38	74	74	42	42	42	.....	.....	20	.....	24	3	.....
9	359	4435	9106	9158	2168	2547	325	539	118	3091	442	4955	871	1067
24	300	4365	8125	8318	1967	2093	689	955	75	3039	362	3789	905	388
.....	59	70	981	840	201	454	.....	.....	43	52	80	1166	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	679

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

High Schools.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united Boards.	Year when school first opened.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps and furniture.
					$					$
Alexandria	Brick	1875	Freehold	1 1/5 acre	2000			14		100
Almonte	Stone	1875	Rented	1 "		1	1872	22	1	450
Arnprior	Brick	1875	Freehold	4 "	8000	1		15	1	400
Aylmer	do	1875	do	1/2 "	4000		1872	12		
Barrie	do	1850	do	3 "				12	1	
Beamsville	do	1857	do	2 "	4000	1	1850	12	1	15
Berlin	do	1875	do	3 1/2 "	7000		1855	12	1	200
Belleville	do	1873	do	2 "	14000	1	1849	12	2	210
Bowmanville	do	1857	do	2 "	12000	1	1857	30	6	1000
Bradford	do	1875	do	3 "	2000		1860	6		
Brampton	do	1856	do	1 1/2 "	8000		1857	46	2	400
Brantford	do	1874	do	1/2 "	12500		1867	30	1	1000
Brighton	do	1860	do	1 "	4000	1	1856	14	2	300
Brockville	Stone	1852	do	1/4 "	2000		1818	40	2	300
Caledonia	Brick	1840	do	1 "	8000	1	1853	12	1	1000
Campbellford	Stone	1860	do	1 1/4 "	8000	1	1874	10	1	
Carleton Place	do	1872	Rented	1/3 "	7000	1	1853	13	1	600
Cayuga	Brick	1872	Freehold	1/2 "	4500		1851	8		60
Chatham	do	1856	do	2 "	8000		1856	25	1	200
Cobourg	do	1874	do	2.5 "	6000		1820	30	2	750
Clinton	do	1876	do	3 1/4 "	5000		1866	12	2	800
Colborne	do	1859	do	1 "	2000	1	1857	15	1	
Collingwood	do	1874	do	1 "	6000	1		14	2	200
Cornwall	do	1877	do	1 4/5 "	10000		1809	25	1	350
Drummondville	R. Cast	1833	do	2 "	4000		1856	18	1	400
Dundas	Brick	1866	do	2 1/2 "	10000	1	1855	25	2	50
Dunnville	Frame	1870	do	3/4 "	1500		1869	10		222
Elora	Stone	1857	Rented	1 "	3000		1851	53	1	
Farmersville	do	1859	Freehold	1 "	6000	1	1860	12	1	200
Fergus	do	1865	do	1 "	3000	1	1865	11	1	570
Fonthill	Frame	1852	Rented		800			13	2	100
Galt	Stone	1852	Freehold	7 "	25000		1852	55	8	2000
Gananoque	do	1859	do	1/2 "	6000	1	1845	14		500
Goderich	Brick	1875	do	2/5 "	6000		1841		3	350
Grimsby	Frame	1859	do	"	1200		1857	12	2	50
Guelph	Stone	1847	do	4 "	5000	1	1842	30	1	250
Hamilton	do	1866	do	1/2 "	20000	1		54	4	4000
Hawkesbury	Brick	1873	do	1 "	10000	1	1873	21	3	200
Ingersoll	do	1875	do	1 "		1	1850	12	1	
Iroquois	Stone	1846	Leased	1 "	3000		1846	15	2	200
Kemptville	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 3/4 "	8000	1	1842	27	3	600
Kincardine	do	1872	do	1 1/2 "	8000	1	1859	14	1	1000
Kingston	Stone	1876	do	1/2 "	12000		1791	14	2	800
Lindsay	Brick		do	5 "		1		20	3	450
Listowel	Frame	1873	do	7/20 "	1500		1873	18	1	300
London	Brick	1849	do	5 "	16800	1	1872	40	2	2000
Markham	Frame	1850	do	1 3/10 "	1000		1858	20	2	
Mitchell	Brick	1872	do	3/4 "	4500		1873	12	2	50
Morrisburgh	do	1875	do	1 1/4 "	10000	1	1865	8	2	300

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who passed intermediate examinations during the year.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in preparatory department.	Number of masters and teachers engaged.	Head Masters and their Universities.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	1	John Graham, B.A., *McGill*.
.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	14	6	.....	3	P. C. McGregor, B.A., *Queen's*.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	2	W. C. Middleton, B.A., *Toronto*.
.....	1	2	.....	6	2	17	3	.....	2	E. M. Bigg, M.A., *Toronto*.
.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	5	15	.....	2	H. B. Spotton, M.A., *Toronto*.
.....	1	1	.....	3	4	6	.....	.....	2	F. H. Smyth, *Toronto*.
1	1	17	2	5	5	1	32	.....	3	J. W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	5	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	3	R. Dawson, B.A., *Trinity, Dublin*.
1	1	14	2	3	.....	20	.....	.....	3	Wm. Oliver, B.A., *Toronto*.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	J. R. Youmans, M.A., *Victoria*.
.....	1	10	5	.....	8	.....	18	.....	2	C. Fessenden, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	21	5	12	4	7	28	.....	7	James Mills, M.A., *Victoria*.
.....	1	2	2	4	5	2	12	.....	1	A. Dawson, B.A., *Toronto*.
.....	1	1	1	10	3	.....	6	.....	2	W. H. Law, B.A., M.D., *Toronto*.
.....	1	1	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	2	John King, M.A., *Trinity, Dublin*.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6	.....	1	A. G. Knight, B.A., *Victoria*.
.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	2	R. K. Orr, B.A., *Toronto*.
.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	5	.....	2	C. W. Colter, B.A., *New Brunswick*.
1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	18	2	D. S. Patterson, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	17	19	5	2	2	6	21	4	D. C. McHenry, M.A., *Victoria*.
1	1	9	1	5	4	3	18	.....	3	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto*.
.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	5	.....	2	V. Switzer, B.A., *Victoria*.
1	1	22	.....	3	.....	57	16	.....	4	Wm. Williams, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	.....	1	1	1	14	2	.....	2	James Smith, M.A., *Aberdeen*.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	J. M. Bell, B.A., *Glasgow*.
.....	1	2	.....	10	12	3	.....	.....	2	D. C. Sullivan, LL.B., *Toronto*.
.....	1	2	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	2	C. W. Harrison, B.A, *Victoria*.
1	1	6	2	4	2	8	3	.....	3	P. A. Switzer, M.A., *Victoria*.
1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	A. Bowerman, M.A., *Victoria*.
.....	1	8	.....	.....	4	10	12	.....	2	E. Poole, B.A., *Bishop's, Lennoxville*.
1	1	1	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	2	A. W. Reavley, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	26	8	9	1	15	39	33	9	Wm. Tassie, M.A., LL.D., *Toronto*.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	8	.....	2	A. Johnson, B.A., *Toronto*.
.....	1	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Hugh J. Strang, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	2	Wm. Cruickshank, M.A., *Aberdeen*.
.....	1	7	1	6	4	6	4	.....	4	W. Tytler, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	24	13	56	10	12	100	.....	16	George Dickson, B.A., *Victoria*.
.....	1	1	2	.....	5	10	.....	.....	2	J. A. Houston, B.A., *Trinity*.
1	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	T. M. MacIntyre, B.A., *Albert*.
1	1	.....	4	3	4	4	10	.....	2	W. A. Whitney, M.A., *Victoria*.
.....	.....	1	2	8	2	1	6	.....	2	W. M. Elliott, M.A., *Victoria*.
1	1	8	2	3	2	16	2	.....	2	Benjamin Freer, *Certificate*.
1	1	9	6	18	6	8	.....	.....	4	Arch. P. Knight, M.A., *Queen's*.
.....	1	7	1	4	2	1	10	.....	2	Robert Dobson, *Certificate*.
....	1	5	.....	5	3	4	5	.....	2	James Crozier, B.A., *Toronto*.
1	1	15	1	8	2	8	17	.....	6	B. Bayley, B.A., *Trinity, Dublin*.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Edward T. Crowle, M.A., *Giessen, Germany*.
1	1	4	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	2	O. J. Jolliffe, B.A., *Victoria*.
.....	1	4	1	2	3	10	16	.....	2	Irwin Stuart, B.A., *Queen's*.

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

High Schools.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of schoolhouse and site.	Schools under united Boards.	Year when school first opened.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps and furniture.
					$					$
Napanee	Brick	1872	Freehold	¾ acre	4500	1		23	2	1050
Newburgh	Stone	1854	do	1½ "	5000	1	1844	17	1	500
Newcastle	Brick	1858	do	1 "	6000	1	1858	15		500
Newmarket	do	1876	do	2 "	7000			30	1	200
Niagara	do	1875	do	½ "	4000		1808	10		120
Norwood	do	1854	do	1 "	4500	1	1852	9	1	400
Oakville	do	1852	do	¾ "	6000	1	1854	12	3	2000
Oakwood	do	1875	do	½ "	1300		1860	4		
Omemee	Frame	1860	do	1 "	4000	1	1860	31	3	800
Orangeville	Brick	1876	do	1⅝ "	10000		1865	23	1	320
Orillia	do	1876	do	3 "	6500		1877	8	1	300
Oshawa	do	1865	do	½ "	10000	1	1866	15	1	275
Ottawa	Stone	1874	do	3 "	30000		1843	36	1	2500
Owen Sound	do	1859	do	1 1 5 "	10000	1	1857	30	3	1200
Pakenham	Frame	1875	do	½ "	700	1	1860	20	2	150
Paris	Brick	1858	do	¾ "				20	1	
Parkhill	do	1870	do	1 "	6500	1	1872	9	2	250
Pembroke	do	1876	do	1 1 5 "	12000	1	1860	10		
Perth	do	1876	do	5 "	16000	1	1818	12	2	500
Peterborough	do	1857	do	2 "	27400	1	1829	20	2	2000
Picton	do	1871	Rented	1½ "	7000		1846	12	2	80
Port Dover	do	1857	Freehold	2 "	5000	1	1857	20	2	250
Port Hope	do	1860	do	½ "	3000		1856	20	2	
Port Perry	do	1873	do	1¾ "	14000	1	1868	20	2	700
Port Rowan	do	1874	do	2½ "	6000	1	1861	24	3	500
Prescott	Stone	1877	do	⅛ "	2000	1	1850	6	2	200
Renfrew	Brick	1874	do	½ "	3500	1	1859	6		120
Richmond Hill	do	1872	do	1 "	5000	1	1852	20	1	400
Sarnia	do	1856	do	1¼ "	6000	1	1844	27	4	1000
Simcoe	do	1858	do	1½ "	10000	1	1835	47	2	600
Smith's Falls	Stone	1871	do	½ "	10000	1	1853	16	2	500
Smithville	Frame	1862	do	½ "	1800		1861	3		260
Stratford	Brick	1856	do	1 "	7000	1	1853	20	1	750
Strathroy	do	1875	do	¾ "	4200			16	1	
Streetsville	do	1850	do	½ "	2500	1	1851	7	2	20
St. Catharines	do	1828	do	2 "	18500		1828	48	1	900
St. Mary's	do	1874	do	2 "	12000		1861	13	2	800
St. Thomas	do	1872	do	1 "	10000	1	1853	28	1	
Sydenham	Stone	1872	do	1 "	8000		1873	16	1	500
Thorold	Brick	1875	do	2 "	9600		1860	20	1	194
Toronto	do	1870	do	2 "	35000		1807	22	1	1530
Trenton	do	1873	do	1¼ "	9500	1	1852	16	1	500
Uxbridge	do	1873	do	2 "	11000	1	1856	20	2	300
Vankleek Hill	do	1874	do	⅜ "	3000		1857	10	1	30
Vienna	do	1862	do	1 1/5 "	2500	1	1850	21	2	600
Walkerton	do	1875	do	2½ "	15000		1875	14	1	400
Wardsville	do	1859	do	1½ "	4800	1	1860	9		250
Waterdown	Stone	1856	do	3¼ "	5000	1	1856	24	1	250
Welland	Brick	1870	do	1 "	1500		1856	25	3	200

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who passed intermediate examinations during the year.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in preparatory department.	Number of masters and teachers engaged.	Head Masters and their Universities.
.....	1	5	.....	5	4	2	7	.....	3	R. Matheson, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	.....	1	.....	1	2	11	3	.....	2	P. L. Dorland, B.A., *Albert.*
1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1	J. R. Wightman, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	7	1	4	.....	10	4	.....	2	J. Morrison, M.A., M.D., *Acadia.*
1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	A. Andrews, *Certificate.*
.....	1	1	2	.....	5	2	6	.....	2	J. Moore, M.A., LL.B., *Victoria.*
1	1	5	1	3	2	7	2	.....	2	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	O. J. Brown, B.A., *Victoria.*
1	1	.....	.....	13	9	21	.....	.....	2	John Shaw, *Certificate.*
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	L. C. Smith, B.A., *Victoria.*
1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	2	20	2	G. B. Ward, B.A., *McGill.*
.....	.....	8	1	12	12	4	12	.....	2	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	7	7	15	4	5	24	.....	7	J. Thorburn, M.A., *McGill.*
1	1	14	2	10	10	8	30	.....	4	Henry De La Matter, *Certificate.*
.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	J. S. Jamieson, B.A., *Victoria.*
1	1	4	.....	5	2	4	.....	.....	2	J. W. Acres, B.A., L.R.C.P, *Trinity.*
.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	9	.....	2	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	2	R. George Scott, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	7	1	5	3	3	7	.....	3	F. L. Michell, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	25	4	14	.....	.....	24	.....	6	J. F. Jeffers, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	5	1	3	3	5	2	.....	2	J. A. Clarke, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	James Lumsden, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
.....	1	11	.....	4	3	3	11	.....	3	A. Purslow, B.A., LL.B., *Certificate.*
1	1	21	4	4	6	3	.....	.....	3	D. McBride, B.A., *Victoria.*
.....	.....	3	.....	2	4	2	2	.....	2	Alex. Carlyle, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	8	.....	1	M. McPherson, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	1	W. J. Gibson, M.A., *Queen's.*
1	1	5	1	1	1	1	5	.....	2	Thomas Carscadden, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	2	.....	14	4	.....	16	.....	2	Wm. Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	2	.....	3	2	12	.....	.....	2	Rev. George Grant, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	17	.....	2	W. Taylor Briggs, B.A., *Trinity.*
.....	1	3	1	3	5	3	8	.....	2	Joseph Reid, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	4	.....	6	3	.....	10	.....	3	C. J. McGregor, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	11	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	D. A. McMichael, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	Rev. W. S. Westney, M.A., *Trinity.*
.....	1	46	6	35	22	4	48	.....	8	John Seath, B.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
1	1	15	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	John E. Hodgson, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	22	1	30	20	8	20	.....	3	John Millar, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	8	1	1	.....	.....	24	.....	2	J. E. Burgess, M.A., *Queen's.*
.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	Andrew McCulloch, M.A., *Queen's.*
1	1	24	7	44	6	31	19	80	9	Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	.....	.....	6	1	6	10	.....	2	H. M. Hicks, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	27	.....	2	John J. Magee, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	10	.....	2	John Maxwell, B.A., *McGill.*
1	1	.....	.....	3	1	5	6	.....	2	L. G. Morgan, B.A., *Trinity.*
1	1	6	.....	5	3	7	4	.....	2	Arnoldus Miller, *Certificate.*
.....	1	2	.....	2	2	3	4	.....	2	J. Y. Cruickshank, B.A., *Victoria.*
.....	1	9	3	4	6	8	2	.....	2	D. H. Hunter, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	3	.....	3	.....	22	.....	.....	2	James M. Dunn, B.A., LL.B., *Toronto.*

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

High Schools.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united Boards.	Year when school first opened.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps and furniture.
Weston	Brick	1875	Freehold	1¾ acre	3500		1857	15	1	350
Whitby	do	1873	do	¼ "	12000	1	1846	58	1	1600
Williamstown	do	1859	do	½ "	2400	1	1828	31	1	700
Windsor	do	1855	do	½ "	5000	1	1850	14	2	
Woodstock	do	1848	do	1 "	3500		1843	12	1	240
Total for 1877						57		2003	159	
Total for 1876						60		2004	157	
Increase									2	
Decrease						3		1		

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who passed intermediate examinations during the year.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in preparatory department.	Number of masters and teachers engaged.	Head Masters and their Universities.
.....	1	4	2	3	6	.....	6	.....	2	George Wallace, B.A., *Trinity, Dublin.*
.....	1	14	2	6	3	13	32	.....	5	George H. Robinson, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	2	J. Y. Cameron, M.A., *Queen's.*
1	1	2	.....	7	1	6	5	.....	2	A. Sinclair, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	3	.....	6	.....	4	4	.....	3	George Strauchon, *Edinburgh.*
53	90	605	145	555	328	564	876	172	280	
55	90	325	126	495	300	427	857	776	266	
.....	.....	280	19	60	28	137	19	.....	14	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604	.....	

TABLE I.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

I.—The Toronto Normal School.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 54th Session, inclusive	8514	4260	4254	808	399	409	7706	3861	3845
Fifty-fifth Session	199	70	129	22	3	19	177	67	110
Total	8713	4330	4383	830	402	428	7883	3928	3955

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Who had been Teachers before.			Who Attended Formerly.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 54th Session, inclusive	3740	2559	1181	2663	1034	1629
Fifty-fifth Session	94	40	54	34	14	20
Total	3834	2599	1235	2697	1048	1649

Note.—Of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance; and the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent Certificates. 2846 Students received Provincial Normal School Certificates up to the termination of the forty-fifth Session, and 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class" from the Master before Provincial Certificates were issued. From the forty-sixth to the fiftieth Session, inclusive, Normal School Provincial Certificates were not issued, and the Students during that period obtained their II. and III. Class Certificates from the County Boards, and the I. Class from the Council of Public Instruction. From the fifty-first to the fifty-fourth Session, Normal School Provincial Certificates were again issued to 310 Students, making the total number of Normal School Certificates, 3156. First and Second-class Provincial Certificates are now issued by the Hon. Minister of Education, on recommendation of the Central Committee of Examiners.—*See* Appendix H.

TABLE I.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

I.—The Toronto Normal School.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Lennox and Addington.			Prince Edward.			Hastings.			Northumberland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 54th Session, inclusive	46	19	27	46	28	18	35	25	10	28	16	12	22	15	7	95	81	14	59	37	22	93	54	39	113	98	15	21	19	2	67	28	39	74	48	26	166	131	35	130	94	36	123	71	52
Fifty-fifth Session	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	47	19	28	46	28	18	36	26	10	28	16	12	22	15	7	95	81	14	59	37	22	95	55	40	114	99	15	21	19	2	69	30	39	77	50	27	168	132	36	130	94	36	125	71	54

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Durham.			Peterborough.			Victoria.			Ontario.			York.			Peel.			Simcoe.			Halton.			Wentworth.			Brant.			Lincoln.			Welland.			Haldimand.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 54th Session, inclusive	323	194	129	73	42	31	86	49	37	325	185	140	2273	700	1573	219	152	67	177	122	55	167	69	98	420	95	325	171	76	95	136	66	70	169	76	93	111	58	53
Fifty-fifth Session	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	...	1	5	4	1	41	7	34	1	1	..	9	4	5	5	..	5	7	2	5	1	...	1	1	1	..	1	...	1	6	1	5
Total	326	195	131	77	43	34	87	49	38	330	189	141	2314	707	1607	220	153	67	186	126	60	172	69	103	427	97	330	172	76	96	137	67	70	170	76	94	117	59	58

TABLE I.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

I.—The Toronto Normal School.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Norfolk.			Oxford.			Waterloo.			Wellington.			Grey.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Elgin.			Kent.			Lambton.			Essex.			Parry Sound District.			Grand Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
From the 1st to the 54th Session, inclusive	103	57	46	269	150	119	113	80	33	168	101	67	81	51	30	178	123	55	175	145	30	70	56	14	398	211	187	157	107	50	103	62	41	93	54	39	29	16	13	1	1	..	7706
Fifty-fifth Session	3	1	2	11	3	8	7	3	4	4	...	4	3	2	1	10	6	4	6	4	2	2	2	..	19	10	9	5	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	177
Total	106	58	48	280	153	127	120	83	37	172	101	71	84	53	31	188	129	59	181	149	32	72	58	14	417	221	196	162	109	53	106	64	42	96	55	41	31	17	14	1	1	..	7883

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Total Number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterian.			Methodist.			Baptist.			Congregationalist.			Other persuasions.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 54th Session, inclusive	7706	3861	3845	1341	582	759	347	143	204	2248	1154	1094	2682	1412	1270	508	269	239	284	99	185	296	202	94
Fifty-fifth Session	177	67	110	24	8	16	8	2	6	62	19	43	66	32	34	7	1	6	3	1	2	7	4	3
Total	7883	3928	3955	1365	590	775	355	145	210	2310	1173	1137	2748	1444	1304	515	270	245	287	100	187	303	206	97

TABLE I.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

II.—The Ottawa Normal School.

ABSTRACT No. 1.- GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Who had been Teachers before.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session	84	37	47	.....	.....	.....	84	37	47	50	26	24
Second Session	80	30	50	.....	.....	.....	80	30	50	34	17	17
Total	164	67	97	.....	.....	.....	164	67	97	84	43	41

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Lennox and Addington.			Prince Edward.			Hastings.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	2	2	1	..	1	7	4	3	42	12	30	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Second Session	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	52	17	35	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	1	1	..
Total	3	1	2	1	...	1	6	4	2	2	1	1	10	4	6	94	29	65	3	1	2	3	..	3	5	2	3	3	..	3	1	..	1	3	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	..

TABLE I.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

II.—The Ottawa Normal School.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.	Northumberland.			Peterborough.			Victoria.			York.			Brant.			Norfolk.			Oxford.			Wellington.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Lambton.			Quebec.			Grand Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
First Session	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	84
Second Session	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	80
Total	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	5	4	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	164

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.	Total number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterian.			Methodist.			Baptist.			Congregationalist.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session	84	37	47	23	10	13	6	1	5	25	10	15	21	12	9	6	2	4	3	.....	3
Second Session	80	30	50	26	8	18	7	2	5	25	8	17	18	12	6	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Total	164	67	97	49	18	31	13	3	10	50	18	32	39	24	15	7	2	5	6	.....	6

TABLE J.—Statement No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES (INCLUDING INCORPORATED VILLAGES) AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
			Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Glengarry	Lancaster	No. 9	5 00	5 00	10 00	16
Carleton	Nepean	No. 17	27 50	27 50	55 00	97
Leeds	Yonge and Escott Rear	Teachers' Association	55 00	55 00	110 00	122
Renfrew	Arnprior	Board of Education	75 00	75 00	150 00	143
	Westmeath	No. 3	10 30	10 30	20 60	39
Frontenac	Kingston	No. 5	12 36	12 36	24 72	48
Addington	Camden, East	No. 5	5 00	5 00	10 00	47
	Ernestown	No. 5	12 00	12 00	24 00	42
Prince Edward	Marysburgh S	No. 15	17 00	17 00	34 00	61
Hastings	North Hastings	Teachers' Association	15 00	15 00	30 00	34
	Madoc and Huntingdon	U. No. 1	29 63	29 63	59 26	83
	Madoc	No. 16	13 50	13 50	27 00	45
	Sidney	No. 19	10 00	10 00	20 00	38
	Thurlow	Nos. 12 and 14 U	10 00	10 00	20 00	37
	Tyendinaga	No. 11	10 00	10 00	20 00	31
Durham	Newcastle	Union School	6 00	6 00	12 00	17
Ontario	County Jail		10 00	10 00	20 00	29
	Reach	No. 18	6 00	6 00	12 00	28
York	York	No. 16	26 50	26 50	53 00	75
Simcoe	Essa	No. 1	7 50	7 50	15 00	27
	Mono	No. 3	16 00	16 00	32 00	55
	Nottawasaga	No. 1	5 00	5 00	10 00	17
	Oro	No. 7	10 00	10 00	20 00	30
	Tiny and Tay	No. 1 Prot. Sep.	10 00	10 00	20 00	39

TABLE J.—Statement No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES (INCLUDING INCORPORATED VILLAGES) AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
			Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Halton	Acton	P. S.	30 00	30 00	60 00	54
	Esquesing	No. 8	25 00	25 00	50 00	80
	Trafalgar	No. 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	31
	Do	No. 8	8 00	8 00	16 00	21
Wentworth	Barton	No. 6	25 25	25 25	50 50	151
	Beverley	Tp. M. C.	18 00	18 00	36 00	50
Brant	Brantford	No. 2	50 00	50 00	100 00	156
	Do	No. 5	30 68	30 68	61 36	98
	Do	No. 9	16 50	16 50	33 00	46
	Do	No. 20	26 20	26 20	52 40	71
	Burford	No. 8	53 70½	53 70½	107 41	132
	Dumfries, S	No. 5	32 00	32 00	64 00	65
	Do	No. 10	19 85	19 85	39 70	56
	Tuscarora	No. 6	22 93	22 93	45 86	56
	Do	No. 8	11 25	11 25	22 50	29
Lincoln	Grimsby	No. 5	25 00	25 00	50 00	75
Welland	County Teachers' Association		50 00	50 00	100 00	136
	Chippawa	Public School	25 00	25 00	50 00	78
	Pelham	No. 2	7 77½	7 77½	15 55	25
	Stamford	No. 2	25 00	25 00	50 00	73
	Do	No. 6	50 00	50 00	100 00	159
	Do	No. 7	5 52	5 52	11 04	3
Haldimand	Oneida	No. 3	9 00	9 00	18 00	38
Oxford	Norwich, N. & S.	Nos. 13 & 3 U.	19 03	19 03	38 06	31
Waterloo	Dumfries, N.	No. 22	10 07½	10 07½	20 15	20
	Waterloo	No. 1	20 00	20 00	40 00	62
Wellington	Maryboro'	No. 8	8 00	8 00	16 00	37
	Puslinch	No. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	33

Grey	Osprey	No. 4	17 00	17 00	34 00	80
Perth	County Council		14 00	14 00	28 00	28
Huron	Howick	No. 18	23 12	23 12	46 24	53
	Stanley	No. 7	20 00	20 00	40 00	63
Bruce	Bruce	No. 6	24 22	24 22	48 44	64
	Huron	No. 7	11 00	11 00	22 00	29
	Saugeen	No. 2	16 00	16 00	32 00	62
Middlesex	County Teachers' Assoc. (East)		25 00	25 00	50 00	60
	Delaware	No. 5	16 00	16 00	32 00	41
	Dorchester, N	No. 12	20 00	20 00	40 00	66
Elgin	County Teachers' Assoc		150 00	150 00	300 00	321
	Aldborough	No. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	32
	Vienna	U. S	60 00	60 00	120 00	148
	Yarmouth	No. 18	31 00	31 00	62 00	90
Kent	County Teachers' Assoc. (East)		29 00	29 00	58 00	61
	Harwich	No. 4	11 55	11 55	23 10	36
Essex	Gosfield	No. 4	50 00	50 00	100 00	142
	Do	No. 9	25 00	25 00	50 00	92
District of Parry Sound.	Chapman and Croft	No. 1 U	30 05	30 05	60 10	83
	Spence and Ryerson	No. 1 U	10 10	10 10	20 20	30
Cities	Toronto	Normal School	155 79½	155 79½	311 59	120
	Do	Provincial Lunatic Asylum	38 15	38 15	76 30	107
	Do	Public School	50 00	50 00	100 00	66
	Do	Roman Catholic Sep. School	22 84	22 84	45 68	71
	Hamilton	Do Do	18 50	18 50	37 00	32
	Kingston	Public School	34 00	34 00	68 00	128
	Ottawa	Normal School	497 98	497 98	995 96	626
	Do	Public School	34 69	34 69	69 38	36
Towns	Belleville	Public School	37 00	37 00	74 00	136
	Brantford	Do	8 76	8 76	17 52	21
	Do	Institute for the Blind	5 55	5 55	11 10	2
	Chatham	Public School	50 00	50 00	100 00	128
	Clifton	Do	40 00	40 00	80 00	110
	Clinton	High School	2 07	2 07	4 14	3
	Cobourg	Collegiate Institute	22 44	22 44	44 88	16
	Do	Public School	87½	87½	1 75	1
	Collingwood	High School	14 10	14 10	28 20	34
	Goderich	Do	5 49½	5 49½	10 99	19
	Lindsay	Union School	5 69	5 69	11 38	8
	Napanee	High School	80 00	80 00	160 00	230
	St Mary's	Do	71½	71½	1 43	1
	Whitby	Union School	2 77½	2 77½	5 55	7
			2768 52	2768 52	5537 04	6549

TABLE J.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

COUNTIES (INCLUDING INCORPORATED VILLAGES.)	MONEYS.					Number of Libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total Number of Volumes in Libraries.
	Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
Glengarry	5 00	5 00	10 00	456 70	466 70	6	796
Stormont				601 22	601 22	4	1225
Dundas				854 00	854 00	6	1506
Prescott				1031 06	1031 06	5	1988
Russell				846 37	846 37	7	1528
Carleton	27 50	27 50	55 00	2092 02	2147 02	21	4309
Grenville				1097 00	1097 00	7	2089
Leeds	55 00	55 00	110 00	1899 86	2009 86	27	3470
Lanark				5822 24	5822 24	46	10824
Renfrew	85 30	85 30	170 60	1749 86	1920 46	26	3483
Frontenac	12 36	12 36	24 72	1775 79	1800 51	22	2930
Addington	17 00	17 00	34 00	877 50	911 50	15	1585
Lennox				880 80	880 80	10	1888
Prince Edward	17 00	17 00	34 00	2110 23	2144 23	28	3689
Hastings	88 13	88 13	176 26	3517 14	3693 40	55	6905
Northumberland				4910 26	4910 26	38	9390
Durham	6 00	6 00	12 00	2994 09	3006 09	56	5800
Peterborough				3393 56	3393 56	27	7672
Victoria				806 92	806 92	49	3842
Haliburton							
Ontario	16 00	16 00	32 00	6792 05	6824 05	40	11717
York	26 50	26 50	53 00	10452 13	10505 13	89	18422
Peel				4723 76	4723 76	55	8269
Simcoe	48 50	48 50	97 00	5220 73	5317 73	52	9488
Halton	73 00	73 00	146 00	3524 87	3670 87	33	5091
Wentworth	43 25	43 25	86 50	3242 30	3328 80	28	6419
Brant	263 11½	263 11½	526 23	2976 21	3502 44	37	5477
Lincoln	25 00	25 00	50 00	2823 00	2873 00	27	4896
Welland	163 29½	163 29½	326 59	1680 28	2006 87	24	3492
Haldimand	9 00	9 00	18 00	3242 44	3260 44	35	5701
Norfolk				1998 96	1998 96	28	3548
Oxford	19 03	19 03	38 06	5404 54	5442 60	50	11358
Waterloo	30 07½	30 07½	60 15	2579 61	2639 76	24	4859
Wellington	18 00	18 00	36 00	6297 47	6333 47	67	10923
Grey	17 00	17 00	34 00	4921 04	4955 04	54	8990
Perth	14 00	14 00	28 00	3672 02	3700 02	39	6581
Huron	43 12	43 12	86 24	6914 00	7000 24	64	11923
Bruce	51 22	51 22	102 44	2443 02	2545 46	35	4428
Middlesex	61 00	61 00	122 00	5322 34	5444 34	66	9000
Elgin	251 00	251 00	502 00	3519 34	4021 34	28	6246
Kent	40 55	40 55	81 10	4096 50	4177 60	41	7864
Lambton				4268 13	4268 13	35	5788
Essex	75 00	75 00	150 00	1839 00	1989 00	12	3476
Districts	40 15	40 15	80 30	134 00	214 30	5	313
Totals	1641 09½	1641 09½	3282 19	135804 36	139086 55	1423	249188
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	1641 09½	1641 09½	3282 19	135804 36	139086 55	1423	249188
Do Cities	851 95½	851 95½	1703 91	15514 08	17217 99	17	22972
Do Towns	275 47	275 47	550 94	12146 42	12697 36	59	15975
Grand Totals	2768 52	2768 52	5537 04	163464 86	169001 90	1499	288135

TABLE J.—Statement No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

The following is a Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1877 inclusive.

No. of Volumes sent out during the years:	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853....	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	324	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	....	208	.....	21922
1854....	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	950	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855....	28659	5475	2053	318	558	663	200	1808	283	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28659
1856....	13669	2498	652	118	397	287	77	660	86	418	1523	1019	1844	3832	.....	258	.....	13669
1857....	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	201	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	.....	244	2557	32390
1858....	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	29	186	713	843	744	2245	.....	84	8045	15632
1859....	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	105	300	1169	714	1127	2401	.....	172	12089	21397
1860....	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	78	339	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	20194	29266
1861....	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	38	172	601	760	880	1826	.....	117	26931	33419
1862....	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	69	165	412	661	830	1706	.....	112	29760	35359
1863.....	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	32	202	547	652	864	2286	.....	112	32890	39164
1864....	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	87	321	290	451	1198	.....	57	33381	36742
1865.....	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	110	328	534	553	1225	.....	58	44601	48483
1866....	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	45	291	652	776	784	2200	.....	148	58871	65727
1867....	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	118	524	595	650	1971	.....	66	64103	69529
1868....	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	132	554	979	736	2211	150	52	54715	61288
1869....	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	37	162	499	1172	882	1237	491	60	54657	61085
1870....	5024	865	162	28	68	64	36	156	14	159	367	527	610	1542	374	52	60655	65679
1871....	4825	830	152	12	46	41	35	145	19	149	366	581	524	1591	297	37	60420	65245
1872....	6015	866	235	49	90	64	57	188	18	132	540	850	566	1671	366	323	63721	69736
1873....	5367	771	176	32	78	74	59	164	23	178	420	734	409	1727	171	351	71557	76924
1874....	7167	1004	175	27	133	97	100	73	9	136	639	777	705	2271	550	471	67498	74665
1875....	7744	983	188	34	166	58	46	119	39	126	767	795	721	2473	598	631	72810	80554
1876....	7796	1127	244	24	182	51	42	124	25	110	982	1042	731	1834	882	396	66983	74779
1877....	6549	682	199	18	61	38	25	161	12	78	866	775	589	1787	420	838	63027	69576
Totals..	288135	48456	16644	3007	6864	5195	2441	14126	2479	10501	27852	26543	32222	81507	4299	5999	969465	1257600

Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools 30650

Grand Total Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1877 1288250

TABLE K.—The High and Public Schools.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TO COUNTIES (INCLUDING VILLAGES), CITIES AND TOWNS, DURING THE YEAR 1877.

COUNTIES, Including Incorporated Villages.	MONEYS.			MAPS OF								APPARATUS.		OBJECT LESSONS.		PRIZE BOOKS.	
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	British N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Maps and Charts.	Globes.	Pieces.	Historical & other Lessons in Sheets.	Value of Maps, Apparatus and Sheets.	No. of Volumes.	Value.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.													$ cts.		$ cts.
Glengarry	127 70	127 70	255 40	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	.....	3	1	3	2	67 50	863	187 90
Stormont	127 10	127 10	254 20	10	9	3	1	9	6	.....	.....	16	2	27	47	202 30	180	51 90
Dundas	139 44	139 44	278 88	6	4	4	5	5	6	.....	1	5	.....	.....	36	122 64	597	156 24
Prescott	239 62½	239 62½	479 25	20	3	3	3	3	19	2	2	9	1	1	34	279 10	509	200 15
Russell	27 50	27 50	55 00	1	....	2	1	3	1	2	....	2	1	.....	37	50 20	26	4 80
Carleton	306 90	306 90	613 80	6	8	8	7	10	6	8	3	5	1	.....	78	210 60	1483	403 20
Grenville	183 77	183 77	367 54	11	5	4	3	10	8	1	.....	1	6	200	267	215 54	484	152 00
Leeds	290 70½	290 70½	581 41	10	10	7	5	9	8	4	.....	6	1	30	228	262 71	1158	318 70
Lanark	474 33	474 33	948 66	5	4	3	2	4	5	4	3	6	3	116	201	417 60	1508	531 06
Renfrew	215 70	215 70	431 40	5	7	6	7	12	7	2	.....	4	3	3	212	207 45	572	223 95
Frontenac	279 25	279 25	558 50	11	5	4	6	11	8	1	2	2	4	5	574	275 45	1149	283 05
Addington	72 92	72 92	145 84	2	4	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	68	53 10	316	92 74
Lennox	35 00	35 00	70 00	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	1	6	36	20 00	153	50 00
Prince Edward	137 20	137 20	274 40	2	4	2	2	12	5	1	.....	5	6	9	360	186 86	273	87 54
Hastings	171 10	171 10	342 20	8	4	3	1	4	7	1	.....	3	2	3	210	166 16	613	176 04
Northumberland	375 88	375 88	751 76	7	8	4	1	14	10	7	6	12	7	154	333	417 40	1352	334 36
Durham	421 12½	421 12½	842 25	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	.....	6	2	5	346	122 87	1496	719 38
Peterborough	98 40½	98 40½	196 81	9	3	2	2	3	5	2	.....	3	6	7	268	166 81	124	30 00
Haliburton	36 22½	36 22½	72 45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22 00	179	50 45
Victoria	427 60	427 60	855 20	10	5	5	5	10	9	6	9	15	9	111	421	543 05	1065	312 15
Ontario	690 12½	690 12½	1380 25	8	10	9	7	14	9	1	1	2	5	116	700	392 41	2563	987 84
York	1057 52½	1057 52½	2115 05	12	10	8	8	20	17	11	9	19	7	96	979	673 56	4026	1441 49
Peel	512 37	512 37	1024 74	3	7	6	7	13	9	8	8	416	5	24	516	554 84	1135	469 90
Simcoe	761 10	761 10	1522 20	8	15	11	9	20	17	10	.....	26	17	42	1224	606 27	3100	915 93
Halton	271 82½	271 82½	543 65	2	6	5	6	4	3	.....	.....	11	3	29	320	227 50	896	316 15
Wentworth	388 67	388 67	777 3	4	6	4	3	9	7	2	1	1	3	3	151	176 81	1701	600 53
Brant	189 60½	189 60½	379 21	7	5	4	3	7	1	4	1	7	4	30	141	169 25	591	209 96

| | | |

TABLE K.—The High and Public Schools.

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1877, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	ONEYS.			MAPS OF									APPARATUS.		OBJECT LESSONS.	PRIZE BOOKS.
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	British N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Maps and Charts.	Globes.	Pieces.	Historical and other Lessons in Sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.													
From 1855 to 1876 inclusive.	271159 30	271159 30	542318 60	6427	6297	5018	4609	5517	6708	5002	3491	9312	3182	28116	293308	906438
1877.....	20665 07½	20665 07½	41330 15	374	326	240	215	509	398	196	87	956	216	4117	20072	63027
Grand Total.....	291824 37½	291824 37½	583648 75	6801	6623	5258	4824	6026	7106	5198	3578	10268	3398	32233	313380	96946

TABLE K.—The High and Public Schools.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1877 inclusive.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of library, prize and school books, maps and apparatus despatched.
	Public School library books.	Maps, apparatus and prize books.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1851	.....	.....	1414 00	1414 00
1852	.....	.....	2981 00	2981 00
1853	.....	.....	4233 00	4233 00
1854	51376 00	.....	5514 00	56890 00
1855	9947 00	4655 00	4389 00	18991 00
1856	7205 00	9320 00	5726 00	22251 00
1857	16200 00	18118 00	6452 00	40770 00
1858	3982 00	11810 00	6972 00	22764 00
1859	5805 00	11905 00	6679 00	24389 00
1860	5289 00	16832 00	5416 00	27537 00
1861	4084 00	16251 00	4894 00	25229 00
1862	3273 00	16194 00	4844 00	24311 00
1863	4022 00	15887 00	3461 00	23370 00
1864	1931 00	17260 00	4454 00	23645 00
1865	2400 00	20224 00	3818 00	26442 00
1866	4375 00	27114 00	4172 00	35661 00
1867	3404 00	28270 00	7419 00	39093 00
1868	4420 00	25923 00	4793 00	35136 00
1869	4655 00	24475 00	5678 00	34808 00
1870	3396 00	28810 00	6175 00	38381 00
1871	3300 00	30076 00	8138 00	41514 00
1872	4421 00	42265 00	10481 00	57167 00
1873	3834 00	42902 00	7010 00	53746 00
1874	5337 00	44631 00	8547 00	58515 00
1875	5610 00	46114 00	10445 00	62169 00
1876	5434 00	43284 00	12116 00	60834 00
1877	5537 00	41330 00	11531 00	58398 00

BOOKS IMPORTED INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEARS.	Value of books entered at ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of books entered at ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1850	101880 00	141700 00	243580 00	84 00
1851	120700 00	171732 00	292432 00	3296 00
1852	141176 00	159268 00	300444 00	1288 00
1853	158700 00	254280 00	412980 00	22764 00
1854	171452 00	307808 00	479260 00	44060 00
1855	194356 00	338792 00	533148 00	25624 00
1856	208636 00	427992 00	636628 00	10208 00
1857	224400 00	309172 00	533572 00	16028 00
1858	171255 00	191942 00	363197 00	10 92 00
1859	139057 00	184304 00	323361 00	5308 00
1860	155604 00	252504 00	408108 00	8846 00
1861	185612 00	344621 00	530233 00	7782 00
1862	183987 00	249234 00	433221 00	7800 00
1863	184652 00	276673 00	461325 00	4085 00
½ of 1864	93308 00	127233 00	220541 00	4668 00
1864-5	189386 00	200304 00	389690 00	9522 00
1865-6	222559 00	247749 00	470308 00	14749 00
1866-7	233837 00	273615 00	507452 00	20743 00
1867-8	224582 00	254048 00	478630 00	12374 00
1868-9	278914 00	373758 00	652672 00	11874 00
1869-70	220371 00	351171 00	571542 00	13019 00
1870-1	146435 00	411518 00	557953 00	13078 00
1871-2	212644 00	477581 00	690225 00	20315 00
1872-3	221978 00	540143 00	762121 00	16597 00
1873-4	246926 00	530434 00	777360 00	16789 00
1874-5	246828 00	579970 00	826798 00	22970 00
1875-6	210196 00	489777 00	699973 00	17893 00
1876-7	221554 00	496729 00	718283 00	24790 00

TABLE L.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
11	Thomas J. Graffe	70	18	108 00	104 00
13	James Benton	81	25	150 00	146 00
19	Peter Stewart	94	22	132 00	128 00
42	W. R. Thornhill	79	22	132 00	128 00
47	John Nowlan	86	24	144 00	140 00
49	George Reynolds	82	28½	171 00	167 00
55	John Donald	78	20½	123 00	119 00
56	Angus McDonell	82	33½	201 00	197 00
57	James Forde	75	18	108 00	104 00
60	Gideon Gibson	92	19	114 00	110 00
63	Donald McDougall	77	14	84 00	80 00
71	Thomas White	87	23¾	142 00	138 50
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	83	22	132 00	128 00
73	Norman McLeod	85	16	96 00	92 00
79	William Glasford	67	18½	111 00	107 00
82	John Vert	67	21½	129 00	125 00
83	William Benson	80	23	138 00	134 00
84	William Kearns	85	25	150 00	146 00
86	James Leys	85	17	102 00	98 00
87	John Healy	88	26	156 00	152 00
88	Hector McRae	81	20	120 00	116 00
92	Emily Cozens	72	27	162 00	158 00
93	William Dermott	79	13	78 00	74 00
96	Walter Hick	89	25	150 00	146 00
107	Daniel Wing	74	26	156 00	152 00
115	Isabella Kennedy	75	22	132 00	128 00
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	85	23	138 00	134 00
126	James Kehoe	77	19	114 00	110 00
128	James McQueen	70	22½	135 00	131 00
129	John Miskelly	79	12½	75 00	71 00
132	Nicholas Fagan	83	13	78 00	74 00
135	Andrew Power	59	17	102 00	98 00
137	Catherine Snyder	68	18	108 00	104 00
140	John Brown	79	26	156 00	152 00
141	John Monaghan	73	15	90 00	86 00
142	Richard Youmans	73	20	120 00	116 00
144	William Ferguson	77	24	144 00	140 00
149	Daniel S. Sheehan	93	20	120 00	116 00
155	Alexander Middleton	78	20	120 00	116 00
157	Jeremiah O'Leary	77	28	168 00	164 00
159	Archibald McCormick	80	16	96 00	92 00
165	E. Redmond	77	32½	195 00	191 00
166	William Hildyard	71	19	114 00	110 00
169	Mary Richards	82	33	198 00	194 00
170	W. B. P. Williams	73	9	54 00	52 00
171	Julius Ansley	73	18	108 00	104 00
173	Thomas Buchanan	72	20	120 00	116 00
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	70	22	132 00	128 00
178	Helen McLaren	68	21	126 00	122 00
179	Ralph McCallum	68	23	138 00	134 00
184	John Dods	72	21	126 00	122 00
186	P. G. Mulhern	77	29	174 00	170 00
188	Thomas Sanders	85	30	180 00	176 00
190	George Weston	79	22½	135 00	131 00

These pensions are subject to a deduction, before payment, of $4 for annual subscription, required by law.

TABLE L.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
193	Robert Hamilton	84	16	96 00	92 00
196	Joseph D. Thomson	68	14	84 00	80 00
198	Henry Bartley	70	23	138 00	134 00
200	Melinda Clarke	67	15⅓	93 00	89 00
201	James Brown	72	27½	165 00	161 00
202	Daniel Callaghan	80	30	180 00	176 00
206	James Robinson	62	18	108 00	104 00
207	John Tyndall	73	21	126 00	122 00
208	William Bell	76	11	66 00	62 00
209	William Brown	64	13	78 00	74 00
210	James Armstrong	64	25	150 00	146 00
211	Caroline F. Mozier	68	27	162 00	158 00
212	Eliza Barber	59	18⅓	111 00	107 00
214	James McFarlane	71	27	162 00	158 00
215	James McKay	67	33	198 00	194 00
216	J. C. Van Every	74	20	120 00	116 00
217	Benjamin Woods	77	29	174 00	170 00
218	John Younghusband	82	33½	201 00	197 00
219	William Irvine	79	36	216 00	212 00
221	Richard Campbell	77	31	186 00	182 00
222	James Mahon	67	20	120 00	116 00
228	John Douglass	82	22	132 00	128 00
229	Daniel McGill	72	30	180 00	176 00
230	John Lenaten	82	12	72 00	68 00
231	Anna McKay	74	18	108 00	104 00
234	Robert Jordan	82	28	168 00	164 00
235	David Kee	62	17	102 00	98 00
237	Thomas Dorothey	66	34	204 00	200 00
238	Thomas Whitfield	68	32½	195 00	191 00
240	John Robinson	76	17	102 00	98 00
241	Archibald C. Boyd	52	19⅓	117 00	113 00
242	James Briggs	66	37	222 00	218 00
245	John Graydon	73	30	180 00	176 00
246	Charles Judge	67	17	102 00	98 00
247	John Ross	67	22	132 00	128 00
248	John Roberts	76	16	96 00	92 00
252	William Lewis	60	22½	135 00	131 00
253	John Russell	72	30	180 00	176 00
254	George Wilson	78	20	120 00	116 00
258	Benjamin Meeds	68	23½	141 00	137 00
259	J. A. G. Williamson	58	17	102 00	98 00
261	Thomas Howatson	78	10	60 00	56 00
262	Thomas McNeillie	80	16½	99 00	95 00
263	Alexander MacLeod	73	48	288 00	284 00
264	William Moore	57	23	138 00	134 00
265	Thomas C. Smyth	74	15	90 00	86 00
266	George Wilkin	69	25	150 00	146 00
267	Michael Gallagher	57	29	174 00	170 00
268	Robert Futhey	71	32	192 00	188 00
269	John McNaughton	58	29	174 00	170 00
270	Alexander McIntyre	58	24	144 00	140 00
271	Frederick Rimmington	45	12	72 00	68 00
272	Hugh Duff	64	23	138 00	134 00
273	James W. McBain	44	20	120 00	116 00
274	John Quin	56	31	186 00	182 00
275	Adam Robinson	71	16½	99 00	95 00

TABLE L.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
276	Mary Blount Thorn	54	14	84 00	80 00
278	William Trenholm	60	23	138 00	134 00
279	John Ferguson	46	16	96 00	92 00
280	Patrick Jordan	58	25	150 00	146 00
282	Ephraim Rosevear	43	22	132 00	128 00
283	Adam Scott	72	21½	129 00	125 00
284	James Banks	71	16	96 00	92 00
285	Matthew D. Canfield	67	29½	177 00	173 00
286	Richard Coe	49	13½	81 00	101 00
287	William Curry	47	16	96 00	92 00
288	John Jamieson	60	25	150 00	146 00
289	Mary Jane Haight	56	22	135 00	131 00
290	William Thorn	68	16	96 00	92 00
291	Edwin Bates	58	8	48 00	44 00
292	John Burke	65	22	132 00	128 00
293	Henry Buckland	51	18½	111 00	107 00
295	James Milner	63	32½	195 00	191 00
296	Patience S. Courtney	53	17	102 00	98 00
297	William Armstrong	66	45	270 00	266 00
298	Joseph D. Booth	52	21	126 00	122 00
299	Michael Brennan	67	16	96 00	92 00
300	Henry Beuglet	57	21	126 00	122 00
301	Patrick Donovan	65	28	168 00	164 00
302	John Fraser	76	16	96 00	92 00
303	John Isbister	76	15½	93 00	89 00
304	Barbara A. Irvine	43	22	132 00	128 00
305	Robert Marlin	63	26	156 00	152 00
306	Archibald McSween	65	20	120 00	116 00
307	Daniel McRae	69	24	144 00	140 00
308	Timothy J. Newman	61	23	155 00	151 00
309	Robert Power	56	23½	141 00	137 00
310	James Quin	73	18	108 00	104 00
311	James Scott	62	14	84 00	80 00
312	James Simpson	69	10	60 00	56 00
313	Thomas Chaplin	44	17	102 00	98 00
314	James Cooke	44	16	96 00	92 00
315	Frances Johnson	52	19	114 00	110 00
316	Robert Rooney	50	23	138 00	134 00
317	John Gibbs	63	18	108 00	104 00
318	Robert Kerr	65	28	168 00	164 00
320	Samuel J. Trew	55	24	144 00	140 00
323	William Clifford	27	3	18 00	14 00
324	James Elliott	53	22½	135 00	104 00
325	Rebecca A. Johnson	43	15	90 00	86 00
326	Luke D. Maxwell	60	24	144 00	140 00
327	Charles McLennan	51	17	102 00	98 00
329	Francis Reynolds	49	14	84 00	80 00
332	Robert Dickson	59	18	108 00	104 00
333	Matthew Elder	87	28	168 00	164 00
334	William Gorman	53	26½	159 00	155 00
335	John Lawson	71	44	264 00	260 00
336	Joseph Leighton	69	6½	39 00	35 00
337	George McGill	55	26	156 00	152 00
338	Luke Morris	64	19	114 00	110 00
339	Dawson Reid	55	13	78 00	74 00
342	William Gilmer	73	10	60 00	56 00

TABLE L.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
344	Elizabeth Greerson	67	27	162 00	158 00
345	Levi T. Hyde	41	17	116 00	112 00
346	Michael McAuliffe	67	23	138 00	134 00
348	Jacob Tyndall	72	20	120 00	116 00
349	Charles F. Russell	42	19	114 00	110 00
350	Robert H. Wickham	62	23	138 00	134 00
351	William Watson	59	24	147 50	143 50
352	William Bradley	71	28	168 00	164 00
353	John Bruce	69	27	162 00	158 00
354	Benjamin Burkholder	63	28	171 00	167 00
355	Asahel B. Clark	41	17	117 50	113 50
356	James C. Clark	56	26	156 00	152 00
358	Robert Graham	67	25	150 00	146 00
359	Henry Greer	70	26	156 00	152 00
360	James Irvine	73	31	186 00	182 00
361	W. T. Janson	61	28½	171 00	167 00
362	John S. Kingston	65	8½	51 00	47 00
363	A. B. C McConnell	66	9	54 00	50 50
364	John McMahon	39	17	102 00	98 00
366	William J. Ridley	61	20	120 00	116 00
368	William R. Rodway	66	16	96 00	92 00
369	Edward Rothwell	68	40	240 00	236 00
370	Solomon P. Smith	63	35	210 00	206 00
371	James Spence	71	17¼	103 50	99 50
372	Daniel Sullivan	50	22½	135 00	131 00
373	Alexander Best	54	15	90 00	86 00
374	Nathan Bicknell	54	13½	81 00	77 00
375	Alexander Canning	52	14	84 00	80 00
376	Jane S. Chadwick	49	18½	111 00	107 00
377	Margaret Cozens	67	15	90 00	86 00
378	William Earngey	57	16	96 00	92 00
379	James Hodgson	66	18	126 00	122 00
380	William Johnston	75	18	108 00	104 00
381	James Joyce	72	13	78 00	74 00
382	Elizabeth Murray	60	24	161 00	157 00
383	John McAdam	57	30	180 00	176 00
384	John McIntyre	65	14	84 00	80 00
385	John Ovens	62	23	138 00	134 00
336	John Paul	75	14	84 00	80 00
387	John Beaton	66	19	114 00	110 00
388	James Devlin	48	25	150 00	146 00
389	John B. Diamond	47	12	72 00	68 00
390	Henry Dugdale	57	25	150 00	130 00
391	John Fraser	70	24	144 00	140 00
393	James B. Hilton	65	30	180 00	176 00
394	Joseph Hugill	67	26	156 00	152 00
395	James Kelley	50	28	171 50	167 50
396	Allan Kennedy	76	14	84 00	80 00
397	John Mitchell	46	19	130 00	126 00
398	William D. O'Mara	95	7	42 00	38 00
399	Alexander Rodgers	54	27	162 00	158 00
400	J. G. Rothwell	67	36	216 00	212 00
401	William Russell	54	22½	135 00	131 00
403	E. G. Woodward	47	19	114 00	110 00
404	John Bremner	60	22	132 00	128 00
405	Anthony Elmlinger	65	24½	147 00	143 00

TABLE L.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
407	Patrick J. Moran	54	12½	75 00	71 00
408	John G McGregor	77	18	126 00	122 00
409	Andrew McKenzie	67	10	60 00	56 00
410	James Scott	66	24	144 00	140 00
411	Adam S. Stephen	62	33	198 00	194 00
412	Matthew Wellhauser	63	21	126 00	122 00
413	Huldah L. Whitcomb	52	24	160 00	156 00
414	John Blackley	71	29	174 00	170 00
415	John Conn	53	25½	153 00	149 00
416	Arthur Hollis	67	11	66 00	62 00
417	Duncan C. Horne	71	27	162 00	158 00
418	Thomas E. Jackson	44	13	78 00	74 00
419	William Kerr	55	27	162 00	158 00
420	James Leonard	65	11	66 00	62 00
421	James Moriarty	62	27	183 00	179 00
422	William McKerrow	68	18	108 00	104 00
423	Adam Simpson	71	13½	81 00	77 00
424	John A. B. Thomson	54	24½	168 00	164 00
425	William Davidson	61	14½	87 00	83 00
427	Oliver O. Kenney	68	23	138 00	114 00
428	Jeremiah D. O'Sullivan	61	27	162 00	142 00
429	Alexander Weldon	71	20	120 00	116 00
430	James Cavanagh	48	11½	69 00	65 00
431	James De Cantillon	51	26½	159 00	155 00
432	William Davidson	70	16½	99 00	95 00
433	Thomas W. Garland	57	28	168 00	164 00
434	Elizabeth Hopkins	61	24½	151 50	147 50
435	J. W. Poole	54	24½	147 00	143 00
436	James C. Stewart	61	20	120 00	116 00
437	William John Hull	66	30½	183 00	147 50
438	William Pool	65	28	168 00	152 50
439	James A. Thompson	64	35½	213 00	144 00
440	John Anderson	58	15½	93 00	93 50
441	John G. Boyd	55	15½	93 00	91 50
442	Samuel Derby	54	22	132 00	118 00
443	Mathew U. Adams	50	22½	135 00	123 00
444	John McNamara	49	17	102 00	105 50
445	William Beattie	49	17	102 00	98 00
446	Margaret Brown	44	11½	69 00	62 50
447	George W. Dulmage	61	22	132 00	128 00
448	William Emerson	73	2	12 00	8 00
449	Hugh Hamilton	63	22½	135 00	89 00
450	William F. Kennedy	65	46½	279 00	179 00
451	Alexander Stewart	75	12	72 00	20 00
452	William Barr	22	4½	31 50	27 50
453	Parsons D. Henry	40	17	102 00	98 00
454	Adele B. Rochan	57	10½	63 00	59 00
455	Bernard Daly	61	38½	231 00	78 00
456	John Dunlop	75	18½	111 00	33 00
457	Patrick O'Brien	62	17	115 00	95 00
458	Richard W. Young, M.A	60	26	169 00	141 00
459	Adolphus Andrews	55	21	126 00	90 00
460	Richard H. Banks	37	14	95 00	88 50
461	William M. Crewson	52	21	126 00	96 00
462	William H. Meredith	51	23	138 00	118 00
463	Jeremiah W. Palmer	50	19	114 00	82 00

TABLE L.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
464	William Millar	79	17	102 00	21 00
465	William Elmslie	44	17	102 00	102 00
466	Alexander Goulet	46	20	60 00	55 50
467	John Ireland	57	26	78 00	38 00
468	Robert Russell	41	17½	105 00	101 00
469	James Doyle	72	22	132 00	128 00
470	Horatio Mills	64	23	138 00	62 00
471	Thomas Scott	79	12	72 00	8 00
472	George N. Spong	64	23½	70 50	54 50
473	Hugh Gauley	58	22½	135 00	105 00
474	Robert Preston	53	19½	117 00	22 00
475	Andrew Quinton	50	26½	159 00	135 00
476	William H. Griffin	60	26	156 00	104 00
477	James B. Lynn	66	32	192 00	128 00
480	Charles F. H. Metzdorf	45	18	108 00	101 50
					35325 50

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

During 1877, $1576.07 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund.

The amount paid to new pensioners for the first year is affected by the amount of arrears of subscripons they have respectively paid in.

TABLE L.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.				RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		NATIVES OF	
Glengarry	24	Simcoe	18	Church of England	132	Dominion of Canada	63
Stormont	17	Halton	4	Presbyterian	127	Ireland	217
Dundas	14	Wentworth	10	Methodist	87	Scotland	109
Prescott	8	Brant	4	Roman Catholic	77	England	63
Carleton	21	Lincoln	11	Baptist	17	Other British Colonies	4
Grenville	17	Welland	8	Congregationalist	14	France	1
Leeds	24	Haldimand	2	"Protestant"	3	United States	17
Lanark	27	Norfolk	6	Universalist	2	Germany	2
Renfrew	5	Oxford	5	Society of Friends	3	Switzerland	1
Frontenac	16	Waterloo	4	Christian Brethren	3	Belgium	1
Lennox and Addington	11	Wellington	21	Second Advent	1		
Prince Edward	8	Grey	13	United Brethren	1	Total	478
Hastings	12	Perth	10	Catholic Apostolic	1		
Northumberland	16	Huron	16	Not given	10		
Durham	7	Bruce	7				
Peterborough	13	Middlesex	15	Total	478		
Haliburton	1	Elgin	6				
Victoria	9	Kent	8				
Ontario	10	Lambton	2				
York	23	Essex	9				
Peel	14	Manitoba	2				
Total	478						

Of the 478 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 185 either died during or before 1877, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.

Of the remaining 293, the average length of service as Public School Teachers in Ontario, was 22 years.

The average age of the Pensioners was 63 years.

Of the 478 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 448 males and 30 females.

TABLE M.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Public Schools.			High Schools.			Grand Total.			Balances unexpended.	Total amount available for Public Educational purposes.
	Number of Public Schools.	Number of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public School purposes.	Number of High Schools.	Number of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	Total number of Public Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Public Educational purposes.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	75	5247	20749 36	2	.....	.....	77	5247	20749 36	2082 70	22832 06
Stormont	77	5287	23376 52	1	44	10484 01	78	5331	33860 53	1684 22	35544 75
Dundas	89	5812	29842 24	2	90	2179 21	91	5902	32021 45	4476 69	36498 14
Prescott	70	3872	23755 23	2	118	3102 10	72	3990	26857 33	2245 88	29103 21
Russell	62	4060	18844 65	.....	.....	.....	62	4060	18844 65	1600 83	20445 48
Carleton	123	9404	53703 35	.....	.....	.....	123	9404	53703 35	1758 06	55461 41
Grenville	81	6293	35658 92	2	125	3193 76	83	6418	38852 68	2956 96	41809 64
Leeds	161	10050	65674 69	3	211	5147 31	164	10261	70822 00	6847 53	77669 53
Lanark	123	9150	50515 87	5	427	12251 36	128	9577	62767 23	8239 10	71006 33
Renfrew	133	7829	47737 67	3	132	5091 54	136	7961	52829 21	5067 15	57896 36
Frontenac	131	7375	39267 06	1	65	1718 00	132	7440	40985 06	4295 97	45281 03
Lennox and Addington	113	7650	39195 16	2	181	5286 59	115	7831	44481 75	4375 63	48857 38
Prince Edward	89	5478	41990 32	1	59	2433 47	90	5537	44423 79	4125 06	48549 85
Hastings	164	13135	80713 56	3	237	5050 37	167	13372	85763 93	7782 66	93546 59
Northumberland	114	10628	59020 31	4	256	9950 75	118	10884	68971 06	8815 73	77786 79
Durham	107	10469	63524 75	3	279	7037 56	110	10748	70562 31	5845 77	76408 08
Peterborough	93	7907	48033 96	2	265	7998 19	95	8172	56032 15	5192 12	61224 27
Victoria	143	11676	70629 13	3	168	7461 55	146	11844	78090 68	8515 52	86606 20
Haliburton	32	1085	6914 55	.....	.....	.....	32	1085	6914 55	2102 53	9017 08
Ontario	123	14016	101507 81	4	448	10727 70	127	14464	112235 51	6929 71	119165 22
York	168	18445	113791 65	4	286	8984 55	172	18731	122776 20	16740 00	139516 20
Peel	81	7365	44597 25	2	97	4338 03	83	7462	48935 28	5040 73	53976 01
Simcoe	221	21824	112382 71	4	315	18842 86	225	22139	131225 57	11851 69	143077 26
Halton	60	6427	40036 48	1	42	1663 95	61	6469	41700 43	3848 74	45549 17

TABLE M.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Public Schools.			High Schools.			Grand Total.			Balance unexpended.	Total amount available for Public Educational purposes.
	Number of Public Schools.	Number of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public Schools.	Number of High Schools.	Number of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	Total number of Public Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Public Educational purposes.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wentworth	94	8159	49045 01	2	177	3890 13	96	8336	52935 14	4880 97	57816 11
Brant	63	6040	42168 81	1	214	9313 25	64	6254	51482 06	5023 73	56505 79
Lincoln	73	5768	37859 48	4	183	5917 42	77	5951	43776 90	13709 96	57486 86
Welland	98	7943	57883 69	4	156	6344 52	102	8099	64228 21	16661 90	80890 11
Haldimand	84	7053	42146 72	3	144	6032 87	87	7197	48179 59	7784 88	55964 47
Norfolk	104	9696	51827 45	3	136	4100 67	107	9832	55928 12	8918 24	64846 36
Oxford	124	13414	95116 04	2	147	4278 42	126	13561	99394 46	11308 91	110703 37
Waterloo	96	11539	77280 80	2	361	25165 75	98	11900	102446 55	17327 81	119774 36
Wellington	193	20499	104809 87	4	330	9660 35	197	20829	114470 22	11928 55	126398 77
Grey	225	21667	103418 08	1	174	2500 00	226	21841	105918 08	9530 83	115448 91
Perth	124	15711	98452 78	4	425	13007 83	128	16136	111460 61	15010 06	*126470 67
Huron	193	23336	124298 01	2	204	9175 94	195	23540	133473 95	13457 54	146931 49
Bruce	170	19371	114421 54	2	154	9121 21	172	19525	123542 75	10274 89	133827 64
Middlesex	208	19387	125309 23	3	210	5545 06	211	19597	130854 29	11085 78	141940 07
Elgin	112	10743	61470 52	3	238	10880 08	115	10981	72350 60	7574 08	79914 68
Kent	118	13575	82490 31	1	55	2126 65	119	13630	84616 96	18764 87	103381 83
Lambton	159	13577	84265 20	1	103	2193 16	160	13680	86458 36	10314 80	96773 16
Essex	106	10519	67886 89	1	75	2697 80	107	10594	70584 69	8815 59	79400 28
Districts	59	2106	18922 84				59	2106	18922 84	2530 80	21453 64
Brantford	5	2365	15833 40	1	214	9313 25	6	2579	25146 65	777 08	25923 73
Hamilton	17	7323	58618 91	1	596	14890 04	18	7919	73508 95	22 34	73530 29
Kingston	11	3602	20430 33	1	116	8106 22	12	3718	28536 55	1899 03	30435 58
London	14	4743	24061 56	1	241	5865 81	15	4984	29927 37	11203 04	41130 41
Ottawa	14	5421	51960 47		185	22530 50	15	5606	74490 97	5770 75	80261 72

St. Catharines	10	2520	16205 17	1	248	9289 43	11	2768	25494 60	555 10	26049 70
Toronto	33	14299	115843 30	1	298	10820 97	34	14597	126664 27	5864 25	132528 52
Normal and Model Schools	4	900	43166 34				4	900	43166 34		43166 34
Public School Inspection and County Examinations, &c.			73946 44						73946 44		73946 44
High School Inspection						8740 11			8740 11		8740 11
Superannuated Teachers			35484 35						35484 35		35484 35
Trustees' purchases of Maps, Prizes, &c., through Booksellers			5858 26						5858 26		5858 26
Additional Expenses, J. E. Departmental Printing, Maps, Prizes, &c., for other Institutions			3085 87						3085 87		3085 87
Grand Total, 1877	5144	491760	3235030 87	104	9229	352150 30	5248	500989	3587481 17	363416 76	3950897 93
" 1878	5046	491437	3140036 46	104	8541	313513 73	5150	499978	3453550 19	403382 62	3856932 81
Increase	98	323	94994 41		688	38936 57	98	1011	133930 98		93965 12
Decrease										39965 86	

TABLE N.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1877, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1	Population of Ontario	486055	No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.					
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141143		183539	202913	204580	230975	241102
3	County High Schools	25		25	31	32	32	33
4	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario						2	2
5	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	1721		2610	2736	2589	2727	2800
6	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
7	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Ontario*	1795		2700	2837	2706	2863	2958
8	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	1000	1115
9	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	"		"	"	"		256
10	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario	65978		96756	110002	101912	124829	130739
11	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
12	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public and High, Normal and Model Schools*	65978		96756	110002	101912	128360	135195
13	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers in Ontario	$166000		$206856	$286056	$271624	$310396	$344276
14	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
15	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus	"		"	"	"	"	"
16	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries	"		"	"	"	"	"
17	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School Houses	"		"	"	"	"	"
18	Amount received for other Educational Institutions, &c.*	"		"	"	"	"	"
19	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario	"		"	"	"	"	"
20	Total Public School Teachers in Ontario				2860	2925	3028	3177
21	Total Male do do						2365	2507
22	Total Female do do						663	670
23	Average number of months (or days) each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays			7¾		8½	8½	9

* Including Collegiate and Private Educational Establishments up to 1876.

TABLE N.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
1	.....	.....	950551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1396091
2	253384	259258	258607	262755	269957	277922	297623	311316	324888	360578	362085	373589	684980
3	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75	81	88	86
4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
5	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854	3910
6	.....	.....	16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94	105	115	109
7	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258	4372	4379	4459
8	1120	2070	2191	2343	3221	4287	2726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4546	4765
9	400	370	356	645	735	622	743	722	746	777	718	700	700
10	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	243935	262673	383692	288598	301104	316287
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4885	7210	9964	9991	12994	14708	13631
12	144406	159678	175895	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306626	314246	328839	344117
13	$353912	$353716	$391308	$428948	$489764	$578868	$689108	$779680	$860232	$777616	$859325	$895591	$918113
14	No Reports.	$56756	$77336	$100366	$128072	$175472	$219194	$298128	$351926	$265519	$250721	$264183	$273305
15	"	$410472	$468644	$529314	$617836	$754340	$898272	$1078108	$1212158	$1043135	$1110046	$1159774	$1191418
16	"	No Reports.	Included in other Educational Institutions.				$46255	$47659	$57552	$52940	$61564	$642005	$71034
17	"	"					$5711	$8311	$10708	$2868	$7930	$6037	$4234
18	"	"	$131336	$147956	$150104	$174016	$204754	$192014	$214849	$229979	$2120042	$218632	$209421
19	"	"	$599980	$677270	$767940	$928356	$1155992	$1326092	$1495667	$1318922	$1389582	$1448448	$1476107
20	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4202	4235	4281	4336
21	2505	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965	3115	3100	3031
22	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1238	1120	1181	1305
23	$9\frac{1}{20}$	$9\frac{1}{17}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{5}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	10	10	$10\frac{1}{3}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE N.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
1										1620851						
2	403302	412367	424565	426757	431815	447726	464315	470400	483966	489615	495756	504869	511603	501083	502250	494804
3	91	95	35	101	104	102	101	101	101	102	104	108	108	108	104	104
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
5	3995	4013	4077	4151	4222	4261	4318	4359	4403	4438	4490	4562	4592	4678	4875	4955
6	109	120	147	152	157	161	102	165	163	160	171	170	166	156	167	185
7	4554	4587	4595	4686	4800	4855	4882	4923	4970	5004	5042	5124	5165	5258	5467	5248
8	4982	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	5649	6608	7351	7490	7968	8437	7871	8342	8541	9229
9	700	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	900	900
10	329033	344949	354330	365552	372320	382719	399305	411746	421866	425126	433256	438911	441261	451568	465243	465908
11	14700	15859	17365	18101	18575	18921	20594	20684	20652	21200	21406	22073	22786	22673	25294	24952
12	357572	375333	385522	397992	405266	416812	434933	448160	459161	463057	472800	480679	483861	294055	510740	500989
13	$959776	$987555	$996956	$1041052	$1056880	$1093516	$1116543	$1175166	$1222681	$1191476	$1371594	$1520123	$1647750	$1758100	$1838321	$2038099
14	$272217	$260892	$288362	$314827	$320353	$379672	$441891	$449730	$489380	$611818	$835770	$1084403	$1217582	$1234980	$1168135	$1035390
15	$1231993	$1254447	$1285318	$1355879	$1387233	$1473188	$1588434	$1624896	$1712061	$1803294	$2207364	$2604526	$2865332	$2993080	$3006456	$3073489
16	$72211	$76121	$75854	$81562	$87055	$94820	$96848	$97009	$105153	$113862	$141812	$165358	$179946	$184752	$195906	$211607
17	$7502	$3470	$6139	$9251	$17653	$19190	$10267	$7378	$20390	$24164	$31360	$32939	$63684	$76586	$46216	$51417
18	$222534	$2[illegible]7768	$269668	$274514	$328065	$332825	$332650	$330500	$336107	$356374	$439690	$455302	$178989	$569564	$589923	$250968
19	$1535210	$162[illegible]	$1636979	$1717206	$1820006	$1920023	$2027199	$2059783	$2173711	$2297694	$280226	$3258125	$3587951	$3823982	$3838501	$3587481
20	4406	[illegible]	4625	4721	4789	4890	4996	5054	5165	5306	5476	5642	5736	6018	6185	6468
21	3115	[illegible]	3011	2930	2925	2819	2777	2775	275	2641	2626	2581	2601	2645	2780	3020
22	1291	1110	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219	2279	2412	2665	2850	3061	3135	3373	3405	3448
23	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛	11 1/10	11 1/10	11 1/10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11½*	204

84

NOTE.—Balances due but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total 19 the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of $3,950,897 for Public Educational purposes during 1877, and for 1876, $3,856,932, the increase in 1877 being $93,965.

NOTE.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Public Institutions of Learning except Universities. Private Scholastic Institutions were given up to 1876, but their Reports were so incomplete and unsatisfactory, that since that year the Department has ceased to ask for the information. Those Schools will in future not appear in the Annual Report.

* Holidays and Vacations included up to 1876; not afterwards.

PART III.

APPENDICES.

1877.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL,

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1877, BY THE INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIR,—Having already laid before you detailed reports on the state of each of the High Schools, we have now the honour to submit some general observations on their condition during the year 1877 :

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The legislation in regard to the support of High Schools which took place in the early part of 1877 has very much improved the position and prospects of nearly all of them. That clause in particular which provides that the County Council shall pay in support of each High School within its territory an amount equal to the Government Grant, has done very much to relieve the anxieties of Trustees and Teachers, and to promote a feeling of confidence in the stability and permanence of these institutions. We have already begun to see the fruits of this change in the financial position of the High Schools, in improvements in the staffs, buildings and educational appliances, and we have good reason to think that there will now be a steady further progress in the same direction.

There are, however, still a few schools whose financial outlook is far from re-assuring. We refer to those High Schools which, though situated in small cities or towns separated from counties, are nevertheless attended by large numbers of pupils from the surrounding rural districts, and receive no grants from the counties concerned. It is true that in such cases the High School Boards have, under sect. 65 of the High Schools Act, the power to levy differential fees ; but, as the country pupils are generally picked pupils, the masters are naturally unwilling that the attendance of a very promising class of scholars should be diminished by a resort to this means of providing funds ; while the Trustees do not wish, if they can avoid it, to be compelled to refuse to give upon equal terms the same advantages to all who may choose to come, or to receive the diminished Government Grants and to make the reductions in staffs, &c., which would be necessary results of the

policy. Since the adoption of the arrangements by which candidates for second-class certificates are required to obtain their non-professional knowledge elsewhere than at the Normal Schools, the number of country pupils in these as in all other High Schools has much increased, and thus what was felt before to be a small injustice has now assumed in the eyes of those who have to deal with it the proportions of a great evil. They feel besides that in preparing teachers who will be employed in the country parts they are doing work which should be paid for by the counties. One peculiarity of the case of these schools is that the greater the efficiency or the reputation of the school, the more serious does the situation become in consequence of the attraction of larger numbers of outside pupils to the place. We are not prepared, we confess, to suggest any legislation on the question; indeed, the obstacles to legislation on it appear very great; but we direct attention to it, as it is a matter of vital importance to some of our best schools.

The High School of St. Mary's is a case in point. About forty of the pupils or one-third of the whole attendance come from the neighbouring townships. No one of the three other High Schools in the County of Perth educates so many rural pupils. Now, the High Schools in Stratford, Mitchell, and Listowel each receive a direct grant from the county of more thon four hundred dollars a year. But this is not all. For each of these schools a district containing several municipalities has been set apart, and this district supplies what is needed for the support of its High School in addition to the Government and County Grants. On the other hand St. Mary's, being separate from the county, and consequently having no district connected with its High School, bears the entire burden of supporting it. The County Council of Perth refuses to grant anything towards its maintenance.

It is but just to add that the councils of some counties take a different view of their obligations. For example, the High School of St. Thomas resembles that of St. Mary's, both in being situated in a town separated from the county, and in educating a large number of rural pupils. Yet the enlightened Council of Elgin, to its honour be it said, grants annually in aid of this school, a sum which is a fair recognition of its educational utility to the county.

In the next place, we desire to direct your attention to the unfair financial advantages enjoyed during the past year by the schools in which the regulation requiring the employment of at least one assistant teacher, was not observed. These were Alexandria, Bradford, Brighton, Campbellford, Cayuga, Newcastle, Omemee, Streetsville. During 1877, the Board of Trustees for each of these schools received in Government and County grants, an amount sufficient, or nearly sufficient, to pay current expenses, so that the cost of the High School was little or nothing, as far as the municipality in which it is situated was concerned. As these grants were intended to supplement and stimulate local effort, not to do away with the necessity for it altogether, and as all the places which carry out the High School regulations are compelled to raise considerable sums of money in order to do so, it is obviously undesirable that this exceptional state of affairs should continue in the places we have mentioned. Four courses appear to be open, to extinguish the schools, to insist on the employment of an assistant in each, to reduce the grant, to require the municipality to raise and expend annually a certain amount for High School purposes. The adoption of any one of these courses will give rise to certain difficulties. Against the extinction of these schools, it may fairly be urged that their present condition or past history, or the exertions which the boards have recently made, entitle them to a greater amount of consideration than any of the schools which have lately been closed. With regard to insisting on the employment of an assistant, there is the difficulty in the case of some of them, that the cost of maintaining the school becomes, when this is done, utterly disproportionate to the number of pupils. While the programme cannot be properly carried out, even in the smallest school by one teacher, it has so far seemed impossible to attract to some, at any rate of these schools, by engaging two teachers, a sufficient number of pupils to justify the expenditure. The adoption of either of the last two courses would necessitate special legislation. We proceed to make a few remarks on each of the schools of which we have been speaking, with the view of giving an idea of their actual position.

Alexandria.—This High School was founded many years ago, closed in 1874, and re-opened in 1876. During 1876 and 1877, only one teacher was employed; now (in 1878)

there are two. It has until recently been of little service; but it is improving, and may perhaps succeed in falling permanently into line with the other High Schools. The two townships which constitute its district are well able to support a High School; and a High School is very much needed there for the instruction of teachers, because, if we may judge from the qualifications of the candidates for entrance in Northern Glengarry, primary education is in a lower state there than in almost all other parts of the Province. We recommend that the employment of two teachers here be considered, a *sine qua non*.

Bradford.—This school, which deservedly had at one time a high reputation, has for many years been exceedingly weak. There has never been an assistant teacher since the law made one requisite. The salary of the master is $900, which is about the amount of the Government and County grants. In May, 1873, the visiting inspector found 11 pupils present; in March, 1874, 22; in April, 1875, 13; in March, 1876, 6; in November, 1877, 21. Though the present head master is doing all that can reasonably be expected, the status of the school continues low.

Brighton.—Here an assistant has, as a rule, for many years been employed. During the past year, however, the Board of Trustees, apparently with the view of paying a good master a fair salary, dispensed with the services of the assistant. The attendance at this school varies from 20 to 35. The salary paid was $1,100, which does not much exceed the Government and County grants.

Campbellford.—The average attendance here is about 20. The master last year was paid $800, which sum is a little less than the legislative and county grants.

Cayuga.—The average attendance here is about 24. A master and a monitor were employed last year at a total expense of between $800 and $900, or about the amount of the grants. It is not probable that the attendance will increase rapidly. The Board have this year complied with the law and engaged a qualified assistant.

Colborne.—This school is not included in the list given above, but its case is mentioned because it illustrates the working of the regulations. An assistant has generally been employed in this school, and the year 1877 was not an exception in this respect; but before 1877 he had usually been in reality rather the teacher of the highest division in the Public School than a High School assistant; at the beginning of that year the assistant was, in accordance with the law and regulations, confined to High School work. The average attendance which never reaches 20 in Colborne, was last year very low. At the two inspectoral visits there were present respectively ten and nine pupils. The whole time of two masters, for which between $1,300 and $1,400 were paid was given to this small school. This year (1878) the Board has dispensed with the services of the assistant. This school was formerly, at a time when the High Schools were generally low, large and flourishing. Then it attracted pupils from a distance; now, as other schools have outgrown it, its only pupils are those which the immediate neighbourhood can supply. Boys and girls that are now sent from home to be educated go to larger schools.

Newcastle.—The average attendance is about 20. Here a compromise is effected. The master of the highest division in the Public School gives part of his time to the High School, and is returned as the assistant. No rapid increase in the number of pupils can be expected here, the well officered School of Bowmanville being only four miles distant and attracting the rural material.

Omemee.—The attendance varies from 20 to 40. An arrangement similar to that in Newcastle has been adopted.

Streetsville.—The attendance at the inspections in 1877 was 13 and 14 respectively. The master's salary has for several years been $700. During the same period the grants have amounted to at least $850. We think it probable that after paying all expenses the Board has had every year a small surplus. An assistant has never been employed.

Physical Science.

We are pleased to be able to report that the teaching of physical science is making real progress in the High Schools. After some experience of the practically inoperative and too extensive programme which was nominally in force some years ago, it was decided by the Council of Public Instruction to limit the amount of work prescribed in this department, with the view of having a little done well. It was accordingly finally deter-

mined that only one of the physical sciences should have a place on the programme of lower school work. On account of its intimate connection with all the other physical sciences and its great practical value, chemistry was selected, and the results have justified the policy adopted. It is true that in some High Schools no physical science is taught, that in others the teaching is still not worthy of the name, and that there are few in which anything except chemistry is taught; but the appliances necessary for properly teaching that subject have been provided for the first time in many places, and added to and improved in nearly every school which formerly possessed them, the number of teachers capable of teaching chemistry has largely increased; and the number of pupils who are afforded the opportunity of beginning the study of that branch of knowledge in a proper manner is greater than ever before. In a considerable number of schools enthusiasm for chemistry is manifested by both the teacher and his pupils, and in not a few cases the pupils have the means provided for performing, and are required to perform a brief course of experiments themselves. That these impressions as to the improvement in the lower school work in chemistry are correct, is a conclusion which is corroborated by the increasing excellence of the answers in that subject at the intermediate examinations.

Only a few of the High Schools attempt physiology, botany, or upper school work in chemistry. Among those in which botany is taught, Barrie deserves special mention. The facilities provided for giving instruction in upper school chemistry are specially good in Brantford, Cobourg, Hamilton and St. Catharines. Yet, even in these places, little has been done. The reason of this is that there is little demand for instruction in upper school chemistry. The demand is small, because neither the Provincial nor the other universities recognize chemistry in any way at their matriculation examinations in arts. The policy of the universities in respect to physical science at matriculation has been the chief obstacle with which we have had to contend in making the study of chemistry in the High Schools a reality. While we are not rabid advocates of the physical sciences, and while we are inclined to think that their value as instruments for developing the youthful mind has been much exaggerated by their enthusiastic votaries, we hold that to ignore them in a scheme of High School education in an age in which the discoveries made in them are physically and intellectually revolutionizing the world, would be to take a course which could be justified only by the clearest proof of the impossibility of imparting correct fundamental scientific notions in the class-room. We hold further that, as the matriculation examinations of the University of Toronto practically determine to a great extent the work of the High Schools, and as a national university does not exist for itself alone, but for the educational interests of the community that supports it, the curriculum for these examinations should be so framed as to encourage in the High Schools the study of those subjects which the general interests of the community require to be taught there. Chemistry, we maintain, is one of these subjects, and we desire to place on record our conviction that the senate of the Provincial University in ignoring its claims as a subject for matriculation in arts, when they last revised their curriculum, adopted a policy directly injurious to higher and secondary, and indirectly injurious to primary education.

Mathematics.

The attention paid to the teaching of Mathematics has been in general great, and the progress made satisfactory. The number of masters capable of teaching the mathematical branches well is increasing, and a knowledge of correct methods of imparting instruction in them has been widely spread. The state of the schools in respect to this Department is on the whole creditable.

English.

Under the stimulus given to the study of English by the prescribing of texts to be read, the teaching of it has improved. Though in some quarters disproportionate attention is paid to grammatical and philological minutiæ, there is a general tendency towards better methods. True, in some schools the teacher of English Literature is a person of little taste and information, yet there is a general tendency towards placing this Department in the hands of teachers possessed of some degree of culture. The teaching of grammar has gained somewhat in breadth. The teaching of composition is in many

schools defective, partly in consequence of neglect of the practical side of grammar, partly for other reasons. The limited facilities for reading enjoyed by the pupils of rural High Schools, and the unfavourableness of their surroundings in other respects for culture, add greatly to the difficulties of the teachers of the department of English in these places.

Language Teaching.

It must be admitted that the results obtained from the present methods of teaching Latin, Greek, French and German, appear meagre, when the amount of time devoted to these subjects is taken into consideration. Only an exceedingly small percentage of those who begin any one of these languages ever become able to read it with any degree of facility. We do not ignore the mental training and the other indirect benefits conferred by the study of languages, which are not our own, even though that study has not been carried to the point at which translation becomes easy. Few exercises in English composition are, or can be, so useful as those done by him who attempts to translate from another tongue into his own. The grammatical and logical training afforded by the parsing and analysis of sentences framed on principles, in part different from, and in part similar to, those of our own language, is of no mean value, whether we consider the knowledge thereby gained as to the structure of English, or the development of that capacity for seizing and appreciating distinctions which may be regarded as lying at the foundation of all knowledge. There is likewise a certain amount of historical knowledge incidentally picked up during the study of the languages of races whose civilization has greatly affected our own, which has its value in giving breadth of view and a greater or less insight into the origin of received opinions and existing institutions. Yet, admitting all this, the fact still remains that the aim with which languages were first studied, namely, to acquire the ability to use them freely, is an aim which is comparatively rarely attained, and that in consequence the culture which is the fruit of a knowledge of the literature of Greece, Rome, France or Germany, is placed within the reach of very few. We are not, however, of the opinion that our High Schools would be found, if compared with those of other new countries, deficient in the results of their language-teaching, perhaps, even if compared with those of old countries, the results would not appear markedly low, the time devoted to the subject being taken into account; but we are inclined to think that the methods of instruction generally employed may be modified with advantage, and that the present system of examinations in language, and the character of the questions asked may be advantageously changed. These changes should have for their general object an increase in the quantity read and translated, and a diminution in the time spent in acquiring a knowledge of facts which are not necessary for a clear understanding of the text. It is better that a candidate should learn by his reading that *turris*, *amussis*, etc., form their accusatives in *im*, than that he should commit to memory that long list of words before he has found these accusatives actually forming parts of sentences. In fine it seems better that a pupil should acquire a knowledge of the exceptions to the general rules in almost every case, and of some of the general rules themselves, rather in the process of translating and retranslating, than through learning by heart long lists in a grammar.

It is obvious that on this principle only those facts in Greek and Roman mythology and antiquities which bear directly on some passage in the authors read, should be learned in schools, and that the quantity of notes to be memorized might, to the great delight of the pupils in some schools, be much reduced. It may be here observed that it seems a pity that candidates for university honors in classics should be compelled, if they wish to stand high, in addition to acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the text of the selections prescribed, to wade through enormous quantities of notes, and to gain an immense amount of second-hand erudition, in order to be prepared to answer the questions which some examiners ask. The notes of the commentators read are often trivial and puerile; but even if they were all sensible and to the point, it appears to us that the valuable time and energy of the candidates would be better spent either in committing portions of works of high literary finish to memory, or in reading additional work.

What we have just written will make it evident that, if a change of the kind we have suggested is to be carried into effect, the impulse must come from above. A change must first take place in our university matriculation examinations. The character of

these examinations has in the past been greatly affected by the low state of the High Schools; as, however, the High Schools have recently, by the unanimous testimony of all observers, grown much stronger, we venture to suggest that the questions set hereafter in Greek and Latin be framed with the view of encouraging the getting of a knowledge of antiquity, not from commentators but from the ancients themselves. In particular, we think it would be of advantage that the candidate's capacity for translating without the assistance of either "crib" or Teacher, a passage which he has never seen before, should be more accurately tested than it is at present. The only test now made use of is the translating without any aid of a selected and previously unread passage, which is placed on the examination paper, detached from its context. This fails of effect because it is too difficult for most candidates, and the examiners find that they cannot in consequence give it its proper share of marks. It is obvious that some candidates must fail to translate passages so selected, who would succeed, if they had the assistance of the context, and that some who would fail, even when assisted by the context, would succeed if they had a dictionary. Now this last class possess no mean degree of merit. A matriculant who can in a limited time, with the aid of a dictionary alone, make a fair translation of a previously unseen passage in a Greek or Latin author can do what a very large number of Canadian and English graduates cannot do. Yet, such a matriculant may under our present system of examination, fail to stand as high as a devourer of commentaries, who has not one-half of his real knowledge of the language. While we would not advocate the abandonment of the present test, we are of opinion that one more suited to the generality of candidates might be added with advantage.

Vocal Music and Drawing.

It is to be regretted, though taking the newness of the country into consideration, it cannot be made a matter of reproach, that so little has hitherto been done in our schools, to develop the æsthetic faculties; but we have now reached such a stage of progress that the subject deserves full and careful consideration. Music is little taught in either the High or the Public Schools, and in many places where it is taught, the methods employed seem to tend rather to intensify than to correct the vocal defects of those who sing. The little attention paid to music in our schools, is to be attributed to a variety of causes. In the first place, the public mind has not become permeated with any strong conviction of the value of music as a cultivating and refining agent. In the next place, we are without men (at least they have not yet made themselves known) who combine musical knowledge with general culture, practical ability, and acquaintance with the needs and condition of the country in such proportions as to render them capable of devising workable measures for rendering the teaching of music general. Again, there are but few certificated teachers who are qualified to teach music, and these are not as a rule, encouraged to pay much attention to it. On the other hand, special teachers of singing, who, under the present regulations require no certificate, are frequently wretched disciplinarians, and incapable of writing or speaking the English language with propriety.

The teaching of Drawing is more general, but not much, if at all, better on the average than that of Music. In the greater number of schools, the sole aim in teaching this subject appears to be to develop ability for copying pictures from cards. Now this is an exercise of some value, but to make it the principal exercise is an absurdity. At any rate as practised in the schools, it leads, as a rule, to nothing. After practising it for years, the pupils seem to be quite unable to attempt to draw easy objects. For this subject also, the guidance of some one at once an artist, generally cultured, acquainted with the country, and practical, is needed. The Department may prescribe that Drawing shall be taught, but until we have a man of the character just sketched, placed in a position in which he can influence the framing of regulations, and inspire teachers with an enthusiasm for the subject, progress must be slow.

Physical Training.

It is very important that young people, when engaged in acquiring an education of the mind, should take sufficient exercise to keep their bodies healthy. Indeed, it is desirable

that more should be done, that their bodies should receive such training as fully to develop the muscles and render the carriage and bearing erect, easy and graceful. It may readily be shown that the results of such physical training are of great value as regards character, for awkwardness or grace of movement has effects on the mind. It adds greatly to a man's self-possession on some occasions to know that his attitude is unexceptionable, and the consciousness of physical awkwardness is a serious disturber of mental action. In short, though it would perhaps be too much to assert that the mind and body always correspond in character, yet there can be no doubt that the relation between them is so intimate that to train the latter is often to some extent to train the former.

Fortunately the desire for exercise is very strong in the young. In general they use their muscles sufficiently to keep themselves in fair health ; but in some of our cities the Public School grounds are so small, and the opportunities which the children have of taking exercise are so limited, that it is to be feared that they do not become when they grow up as healthy as they should be. Some of these Public School pupils eventually reach the High Schools, where they find their defective physique a great drawback to their ambition. Again the young men and women engaged in the High Schools in preparing themselves for special pursuits are very prone to neglect their health. Apt to forget, as students always are, that more can be accomplished in six months or a year by paying a rational regard to hygienic rules, many of them are prevented through straitened circumstances from indulging even in those physical recreations for which they feel an inclination. The farmer's son, confident in the native strength of his constitution, grudges the fee and the time which the cricket club demands, and expends both on Hamblin Smith or Homer, inducing a dyspeptic or other injurious habit of body which lessons his mental power. The farmer's daughter, preparing to become a teacher, away from home, with no household duties to force her to take exercise, and spending the time not devoted to her studies in sewing, pursues a course of life far from favourable to health.

The school authorities in some places have recognized the necessity of making provision for the physical training of the pupils under their charge, and some High School Masters deserve praise for the encouragement they give to manly sports. In some places croquet sets and lawns have been provided for the use of the girls and young women, in some places the male pupils are taught gymnastics, or drill or both, and the female pupils calisthenics. But these cases are sporadic, and the conviction of the desirability of making provision for physical training in connexion with the Public Schools of cities, and all the High Schools, has not acquired the strength which it ought to have. Whether we consider the negative effects of making such provision in the prevention of ill health, or the positive effects in developing more useful and graceful bodies, in forming better-tempered, cooler, and more honourable characters, (which is certainly the tendency of manly sports properly directed, and probably is the tendency of all physical training) and in giving the capacity for endurance which is necessary for all sustained intellectual effort, we must admit that the subject is one of the first importance to a community which aims, as ours does, at a higher ideal of life. The men and women of a country are its most valuable products, and anything which can be done to increase the physical well-being and excellence of the next generation ought to be done.

The Intermediate Examination.

The results of the Intermediate Examination have, up to the present time, been, on the whole, exceedingly advantageous. It has, of course, the defects incident to all written examinations, defects which it is the object of the other parts of the scheme for payment by results to remedy ; but it may fairly be claimed to have caused great improvement in the teaching, the staffs, the equipments, and the accommodations of the High Schools, and to have greatly increased the number of their advanced pupils: in a word, to have more than doubled their efficiency in two years. When we reflect that this improvement has taken place during, and in spite of, great commercial depression, when we learn that the number of successful candidates has exhibited a reasonable increase, and that the candidates for admission to the Universities and the various learned societies, are generally admitted to have quite recently not only increased in number, but improved in average

scholarship, and when we consider that the beneficial results of this improved state of things are continually being diffused throughout society by the Teachers and others who receive their training in the High Schools, it is obvious that the Intermediate Examination does not now stand in need of apologists or even defenders.

The objection brought against the intermediate examination that it fosters cramming is one which, if valid, involves in a common condemnation all written examinations for the purpose of classifying or in any way determining the standing or attainments of candidates. It has great weight with those whose minds are under the dominion, not of ideas, but of words. Cramming may be defined to mean filling the mind with knowledge which is not so thoroughly assimilated as to become a permanent possession. In this sense the Intermediate Examination has absolutely lessened cramming. The knowledge imparted now is far more thoroughly assimilated than that imparted before it was established. There is, of course, still much learned which is soon forgotten. But is it important that every fact memorized or line of reasoning employed in school, should be retained forever? Should not educators aim rather at training the mind than at making it a lumber room for the preservation of that which were better destroyed?

Another objection is that the intermediate examination causes the work of both pupils and masters to be done under too great a pressure. As through the diminution of the pecuniary value of Upper School pupils, and through the operation of other causes, the pressure is gradually lessening, this objection is by degrees losing any force it may once have had. It will, of course, always be the case that in consequence of differences of temperament, surroundings, etc., the pressure which in one case operates as a healthy stimulus, may in another be found unbearable; but it is impossible to provide in a system for special cases. We are not of opinion that the pressure of the intermediate examination is now generally found to be too severe.

It was at one time feared by many that the study of the ancient classics would be discouraged by the intermediate examination, seeing that by the programme prescribed for it either French, German, or the group embracing natural philosophy, book-keeping and chemistry could be substituted for Latin, and that Greek was practically relegated to the Upper School. We are pleased to be able to point to the statistics of the university matriculation examinations of this year (1878) as showing that these apprehensions have so far not been realized. The first intermediate examination having been held in 1876, the universities have just begun to feel the effects of the stimulus then given to secondary education. Not only has the number of matriculants greatly increased, but it is the general opinion that the knowledge of Greek and Latin displayed by them has on the whole been more satisfactory than ever before.

A table showing the progress or decline of each school in various respects and giving other information, for preparing which our acknowledgments are due to Mr. Secretary Marling, and the report of the sub-examiners on the intermediate examination held in July, 1878, are hereto appended.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

J. A. McLellan,
J. M. Buchan,
S. Arthur Marling.

To the Honourable Adam Crooks, LL.D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto, Sept. 28, 1878.

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tendance.			
2nd half, 1877.			
Total.	Upper.	Candidates.	

ADDENDUM No I—COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR 1876 AND 1877 SHOWING THE PROGRESS OR DECLINE OF EACH HIGH SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1876

High Schools.	Pupils: Average Attendance: 1st half, 1876	1876	2nd half, 1876	1876	Average Attendance: Upper	Average Attendance: Lower	At High School Examinations: Candidates	At High School Examinations: Admitted	Intermediate Examinations: Admitted	Appointment of Staff: Fixed Annual	Appointment of Staff: On Inspection	Expenditure for the Year: Total	Expenditure for the Year: Salaries	Expenditure for the Year: On Improvements and Repairs.
Alexandria	29	72	18	64	20	7	0	0	0	$ cts. 200 00	$ cts. 150 00	$ cts. 350 00	$ cts. 42	75	11	44	30	0	$ cts. 600 00	$ cts. 600 00	$ cts. 600 00	$ cts. 600 00	$ cts. 600 00	$ cts. 600 00	$ cts. 600 00
Aylmer	32	72	16	66	24	10	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	100	42	58	68	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Arnprior	42	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Athens	63	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Aurora	52	113	37	97	41	16	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Beamsville	100	222	72	177	45	5	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Belleville	91	222	77	187	121	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Berlin	102	222	77	187	124	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Bowmanville	102	63	7	44	11	2	0	0	0	200 00	50 00	250 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Brantford	178	430	150	361	139	49	10	0	0	800 00	400 00	1200 00	228	114	114	114	92	0	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Brockville	100	222	77	187	124	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Brussels	25	50	6	41	17	10	1	0	0	200 00	100 00	300 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Burford	100	222	20	119	26	107	6	4	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Brighton	47	93	7	79	22	16	3	0	0	300 00	150 00	450 00	86	43	43	43	34	0	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00
Bytown	84	222	77	187	87	17	4	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Caledonia	80	49	2	45	27	4	0	0	0	200 00	100 00	300 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Campbellford	61	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Carleton Place	60	97	37	82	14	0	0	0	0	200 00	50 00	250 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Cayuga	52	113	37	97	41	16	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Chatham	93	222	77	187	124	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Chatham	69	222	77	187	124	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Clinton	42	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Cobourg	106	195	87	167	124	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Cobourg	41	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Colborne	30	87	16	82	56	11	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Collingwood	83	218	87	187	114	64	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Cornwall	63	218	87	187	114	64	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Dundas	56	87	63	82	43	25	0	0	0	300 00	150 00	450 00	86	43	43	43	34	0	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00
Dundas	37	87	14	82	56	11	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Dunnville	68	43	30	35	43	24	6	0	0	200 00	100 00	300 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Elora	68	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Farmersville	46	87	20	82	56	11	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Fergus	46	87	20	82	14	0	0	0	0	200 00	50 00	250 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Forfar	68	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Galt	253	503	87	378	139	49	15	0	0	800 00	400 00	1200 00	228	114	114	114	92	0	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Gananoque	63	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Georgetown	41	36	4	41	28	3	0	0	0	200 00	100 00	300 00	57	29	28	29	23	0	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Gravenhurst	34	87	14	82	56	11	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Grimsby	68	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Guelph	178	430	150	361	139	49	10	0	0	800 00	400 00	1200 00	228	114	114	114	92	0	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Hagersville	64	138	58	126	36	31	0	0	0	400 00	150 00	550 00	114	57	57	57	42	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Haliburton	29	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Hamilton	178	430	150	361	139	49	10	0	0	800 00	400 00	1200 00	228	114	114	114	92	0	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Hamilton	178	430	150	361	139	49	10	0	0	800 00	400 00	1200 00	228	114	114	114	92	0	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Hawkesbury	24	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Ingersoll	29	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Kemptville	49	87	20	82	56	11	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Kincardine	42	87	1	78	28	14	0	0	0	300 00	50 00	350 00	72	60	43	34	15	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Kingston	102	222	77	187	124	57	5	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Lindsay	83	218	87	187	114	64	0	0	0	400 00	200 00	600 00	114	58	56	58	46	0	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
London	63	87	63	82	43	25	0	0	0	300 00	150 00	450 00	86	43	43	43	34	0	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00
London	63	87	63	82	43	25	0	0	0	300 00	150 00	450 00	86	43	43	43	34	0	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00
Lucknow

ADDENDUM No. II.

The Intermediate Examination, Midsummer, 1878.

To the Inspectors of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for Ontario.

Your Committee of Sub-examiners having completed their labours, beg to report as follows:—

The papers in the *Mathematical* group generally afforded evidence of careful training, the failures, which were numerous, being probably due, in chief, to the difficulty which Algebra and Geometry present to the ordinary youthful mind, but caused in many instances, no doubt, by the pupils not having been allowed time to become familiar with the work.

Of the three subjects comprised in this group, Arithmetic afforded the most satisfactory results, the work being generally well arranged, and showing an intelligent application of principles.

In Algebra, the papers varied very much, ranging from zero to the maximum. The faults most frequently observed were a vague use of the symbol of equality, an inattention to the negative sign before a fraction, and gross blunders in operations on surds.

In Geometry, the book-work was, on the whole, well done; but there was almost a total failure in the solution of deductions.

The attention of the pupils should be drawn to the necessity of using throughout a proposition, letters corresponding with those of the diagram, inattention to this point frequently causing the Sub-examiners great trouble in discriminating between errors in reasoning and carelessness in the use of letters. The employment of numerals instead of letters is another source of loss of time to the Examiners; and it would be well if the pupils, in their written examinations, were trained to use Roman capitals in the diagrams, and also to separate the statement, construction and demonstration by beginning each on a new line.

Many of the candidates do not yet appear to understand that mere results in Arithmetical and Algebraical questions are assigned no value.

The Spelling on the Dictation paper was in general good; but much carelessness was in many instances shown in the penmanship which was scarcely legible. The corrections were often so smeared as to be almost undecipherable. Should any corrections be allowed?

In other subjects, the spelling showed, on the whole, an improvement, but in many instances was very unsatisfactory.

Several candidates who might otherwise have earned high marks, *e. g.* in English Literature, were seriously reduced by gross errors in Orthography.

In English Composition, in which the candidates had more liberty in avoiding difficult words, the spelling was very respectable. In general the same remarks will apply to this subject as were made at the Christmas Examination.

In many of the papers a good deal of knowledge, skill and taste was displayed; but the spelling was often illiterate, vulgar expressions too frequently occurred, and a want of training was evinced in the first and simplest elements of sentence building. Pupils who displayed no lack of skill in parsing and analysis, seemed unable to apply their knowledge synthetically in the construction of sentences. Your Committee would venture to suggest once more that English Composition should go forward hand in hand and *pari passu* with the study of English Grammar.

There seems to be some danger lest, under the present system, the end should be lost sight of in the means.

In English Grammar, the majority of the papers were very creditable. This is one of the subjects which seems most thoroughly taught. Failures were few; but instances of high excellence were rare. In each School there seemed to be a certain standard point of excellence around which the marks of the pupils clustered, and which few either rose above or fell below.

The derivations, though including many guesses of ludicrous ingenuity, were remarkably good.

In some Schools too little attention had been paid in Analytical Exercises to the *kind* and *connection* of the clauses, which is the more to be regretted, as this is a branch of the subject which affords by far the greatest mental discipline. The Analysis, being in many instances thrown loosely upon the paper without tables, was troublesome to examine.

Three-fourths of the candidates obtained 20 per cent. on Parsing and Analysis alone; but questions demanding thought were weakly handled, and the criticisms were almost invariably failures.

In English Literature, the papers showed in general a familiar knowledge of the poet's life and of the two poems prescribed—and in many instances much wealth and aptitude of quotation.

The Examination Paper was so constructed that although the most brilliant candidates rarely reached 75 or 80 per cent., and none rose above 90, yet nothing but gross ignorance of the subject and general stupidity combined could prevent any one from rising well above the minimum.

The first question was seldom attempted, involving general reading, which few naturally would possess. It was a perfectly fair question, and the only one presenting a formidable front.

In Geography, physical and political, the candidates manifested a good knowledge, and their familiarity with Canadian Geography, as evinced by their descriptions of the Railroad System of Ontario, was highly creditable.

In Mathematical Geography and Map Drawing, the results were very poor; and the candidates' notions of the latitude and longitude of particular places were lamentably vague.

The general standard reached in History is much the same as at the Christmas Examination, not higher than 40 per cent.

The Manual Execution of the papers has been good, many of them being not only pleasantly legible, but neat in arrangement and style.

The Spelling has been generally excellent, except proper names, which have been almost invariably misspelled, *e. g.*, *Gibralter*, *Phillip*, also *plebian* or *plebean*.

Questions admitting of one short definite answer were usually well dealt with, to the Examiner's comfort, while questions such as Nos. 1 and 3, demanding a power of generalizing, usually elicited a copious and unsatisfactory reply.

Question 7 was fully answered by very few candidates; the text-book from which the extract was taken seems not to have been in general use.

The answers to the only question on Canadian History have shown great ignorance of the subject.

The Latin papers show an improvement.

In translating into English, keys had evidently been used, begetting a showy and shallow style of performance, which otherwise betrayed itself by ignominious failures in common concords in Latin Composition.

In French, the papers run through a wide range of values, more than half of them taking over 40 per cent. of the merits.

In some Schools almost all succeed, and in others almost all fail.

In German the papers were mostly either very good or very poor.

In both French and German Composition, students who show a fair theoretical knowledge of the subject, are found incapable of applying the simplest rules of Syntax.

In the Natural Philosophy group, the results were satisfactory.

In Chemistry it is pleasing to remark that the type of experiments adduced is greatly improved and shows a long stride in the practical knowledge of the subject.

In Book-Keeping we noticed with regret the prevalent misspelling of the most common technical terms, such as Balance, account and the like.

On the whole, considering the wide range of the subjects to be studied, the length and intricacy of many of the Examination papers, and the time allowed for answering them, it is evident that a vast amount of hard and faithful labour must have been expended both by pupils and Teachers.

There is one minor point to which we would desire to direct special attention. It is that in spite of the efforts of the presiding Examiners to secure uniformity in this matter, much valuable time is lost to the Sub-examiners by the careless or improper manner in which papers, often unpaged, are laid together and folded and placed in the envelopes.

In conclusion we unanimously desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance so kindly and freely rendered to us by Dr McLellan and Mr. Tilley in superintending this Examination.

SEPTIMUS JONES, M. A.
J. BROWN, M. A.
JOHN A. PATTERSON, M. A.
A. H. REYNAR, M. A.
W. A. DONALD, M. A.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, &c., FOR THE YEAR, 1877.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Donald McDiarmid, Esq, M. D.—Yearly, a gratifying improvement is noticed in many of our Schools, notwithstanding the numerous hindrances to the progress of Education we have to contend with, the chief of which undoubtedly is, the limited supply of qualified teachers, a fair percentage of whom although holding certificates of qualification, have but a faint notion of a good method of discharging the duties of a Teacher. But on account of the difficulties now experienced in securing even the lowest grade of a Certificate, the preparation necessarily undergone before that is obtained, has elevated the status, so that now, those with little or no experience, are superior to the class that formerly taught the lower grade of our Schools, whose only previous training was that received in the Common Schools.

County Model Schools.—The establishment of these Schools furnishes the insight into the practical work of the school-room, which was needed to complete the qualification required in the licensing of Third-class Teachers. The want of some professional training, seriously affected the success of young Teachers, who although having attended the High Schools, for the preparation of passing the literary examination, were generally by no means competent to undertake the responsibility of successfully discharging the duties incumbent on them as instructors of the children committed to their care.

Judging from the success which almost invariably followed the teaching of those who had the practice afforded by the Provincial Model School, it is safe to assume that the Teachers, who have had the experience acquired at the County Model Schools, will be expected to have, at least, a moderate degree of success, as they enter into their work, with an intelligent idea of what is to be done.

The Council of these United Counties, with laudable liberality granted one hundred dollars to each of the Model Schools within their jurisdiction.

Teachers.—At the July examination, seventy-two Candidates presented themselves for Third-Class Certificates, of whom twenty six were successful ; of the latter fifteen who had experience in teaching received their certificates. The remainder after the expiration of the first session of the County Model School, on presenting a satisfactory report from the Headmaster and passing a further examination, were licensed by the Board.

The certificates of qualification, held by Teachers in charge of the Public and Separate Schools with their departments, at the expiration of the year, were the following :

First Class, Provincial	1
Second Class do	2
First Class, Old Board	11
Second Class, do	1
Third Class, New Board	53

Interim	11
Province of Quebec Diplomas valid for Separate Schools	4
Total	83

Of the eleven Interim Certificates, it is only just to remark, that the greater number were granted to Teachers who possessed expired New County Third, Old County First, and certificates from the McGill Normal School.

On account of the number of young men, at present pursuing their studies with the intention of becoming Teachers, and the prospect of being liberally remunerated for their services, I anticipate an increase of male Teachers, as only seventeen out of the eighty-three, belonged to this class. Owing to the greatest percentage being females, it is not surprising to learn that the average time in the profession was a little over five years. Numbers of the latter, for obvious reasons, give up teaching, but their places are immediately supplied by young persons of the same sex ; but for reasons already stated, these, as a rule, are superior to their predecessors, so that now, it is not unusual to find that the Teachers are both energetic and thorough, and owing to a previous preparation of the lessons, able to discard the text-books during recitations. It is seldom that such Teachers are found with slim classes, in fact, I believe that the only effectual means of abating the standing evil of irregular attendance, is in the hands of the conscientious Teacher. If he shows that he is thorough in his work, devoting all the time allowed for recitation to the best advantage, visiting parents and enlisting their sympathies, allotting a judicious amount of lessons previously gone over (if required), for home work, placing the subjects in an attractive manner before his pupils and securing their confidence, so that they may regard him as a benefactor, instead of—as is frequently the case—a person to be despised and hated ; he will seldom have to deplore his want of success due to the irregularity interfering with his classification ; besides he will always command a fair remuneration for services and escape criticisms which are often unjust, and have been the cause of compelling good Teachers to leave the profession.

High School Entrance Examinations.—In taking a retrospective view of the various measures adopted by the Education Department for perfecting our system of Public School Education, none will be found to demonstrate so well the character of the work done, as the Examination for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Before the introduction of these, and even where County or Township competitive Examinations were held, there was no reliable criterion by which the results of the teaching in the different Schools could be judged or compared. Superficial teachers remaining but a few months in charge of a School easily deceived parents, by the display made at the Examination held at the close of the school term, and thus secured a cheap passport to other Schools, where indifferent teaching was not so easily detected. But now, the test of a teacher's success, in a measure, lies in the number of his pupils who pass at the Examination, as it is well understood, that in order to be successful, the training must be intellectual. The printed questions used at these Examinations have done much to advance the cause of sound Elementary Education.

In my report to the Council of the United Counties in October, I recommended that a liberal grant of money should be made by the County Council or that of the local municipalities, to be expended in the purchase of valuable prize-books which would be awarded to pupils securing certificates qualifiying them for admission to the High Schools. As the Examiners are free from local influences, they are above the suspicion which exists when prizes are distributed to the pupils of one School, the teacher being generally blamed, as on him rests the onus as to whom the recipients will be.

Teachers' Associations.—The meeting of our Association, held on the 21st and 22nd of December, was well-attended by the teachers of the county. Papers on different subjects belonging to the daily work of the school-room were read and discussed, and methods of teaching practically illustrated. The semi-annual gathering of teachers, for the interchange of opinions, and the hearing of lectures on topics pertaining to their occupation, will, while tending to remedy many defects, unite them into a profession having the privileges and influence which its importance demands. New life will be instilled into these Associations since they have received official recognition, as the chief obstacle to the presence of members was the reluctance of trustees to permit them to close their schools in order to attend.

Salaries.—The salaries paid are not sufficiently liberal to attract better qualified teachers from other parts. Of the seventeen male teachers employed, their salaries were in order, $600, $454, $450, $400, $333, $315, $300 down to $200, or an average of $315. The highest received by a female was $400, and the average $197. I am confident that, in a few years, an increase of salaries may be expected, as trustees and ratepayers will cheerfully pay a liberal salary to a Teacher giving good satisfaction. Even small as the salaries are, Teachers are better paid in this county, than in others where these are somewhat higher, on account of board being only from $4 to $8 per month.

Pupils.—The number of pupils of all ages enrolled during the year was 5,247. Of these 4,960 were between the ages of 5 and 16. Those between the ages of 7 and 12 attending less than four months, were 724, and of the same age (7 to 12) who attended no school, or were otherwise not educated, the number was 244. The cause of the non-attendance of the latter class is the apathy of the parents who, generally uneducated and indigent, in order to improve their circumstances, are continually moving from one part of the country to another.

Subjects of Study—Reading.—During my official visits, I found that from differen causes, there were degrees of excellence or the reverse in the various Schools. An improvement is marked in reading in all the classes. Besides reading with expression, questions suggested by the lessons were generally answered correctly, but instances are frequently met with in which the limited knowledge possessed by the Teachers of the subjects of the advanced readers prevents them from giving the information demanded.

Writing and Spelling.—The general use of slate-exercises in spelling, in connection with the usual means, has produced satisfactory results.

Arithmetic.—Owing to the frequent failures at the Entrance and Teachers' Examination in Arithmetic, more attention is now paid to the mental and analytical methods by which an intellectual knowledge of the subject is acquired.

Grammar.—Progress in not a few Schools is very unsatisfactory. Pupils being compelled to commit to memory pages of the text-book without having an intelligent idea as to their application.

Geography.—Well taught, thanks to the excellent maps supplied by the Education Department, while a slavish adherence to the "Geographies" is not so much noticed as formerly.

History.—Frequently not treated philosophically, pupils can readily give the dates of noted events and important incidents, but can rarely tell what were the immediate or remote effects of these on the history of the people.

School-houses.—With the few exceptions of the wretched structures which have done duty for years, comfortable school-houses, fairly furnished, are provided. It is likely that, during the present year (1878), all sections will be supplied with passably good buildings.

Out-door Premises have not, in numerous instances, received that attention demanded by the regulations, but the necessary improvements are promised by the trustees.

Trustees' Returns.—The incorrect Reports of many sections necessitate their being returned for correction. Trustees, from inexperience, find a difficulty in filling up their Returns, and as the office of trustee is usually regarded as a thankless one, very few retiring trustees seek re-election, and are thus prevented from obtaining the experience which a lengthened term of service would give. In the Financial Report the absence of any allowance for fuel by some sections is accounted for by an agreement voluntarily entered upon at the Annual Meeting, by which all rate-payers sending children to the School supply the firewood, for which no deduction is made from their rates.

County of Russell.

Rev Thomas Garrett, B. A.—The cause of Education in this Inspectorate is marked by slow but sure progression, though a few sections, about eight in all, form a partial exception to the general rule.

School Accommodation, according to my estimate, has increased at the rate of one hundred per cent. for the six years ending June '77; yet, in consequence of the rapid increase of School population in a few sections, the new or enlarged School-house provided three or four years ago is now quite inadequate to the accommodation of all children of school age in the section. Then, owing to the stringency of the money market, and grievous failure of

crops in these townships last summer owing to drought and hail storm, the prosecution of the work of school building, threatened to be seriously retarded or checked during the current year. In a very few instances Trustees yield to local pressure and opposition to progress, arising from injudicious, parsimonious economy; or the egregious fallacy that nothing is so burdensome and oppressive as paying for a new School-house. Frequently the strongest argument urged against the new School-house is, that the present log structure, of dimensions eighteen feet square and seven feet between floor and garret, cannot be sacrificed for the preservation of the fire wood, nor subjected to the indignity of being converted into a wood-shed or something inferior. I sincerely trust this is the last special report in which I shall feel obliged to allude to one of these unsightly structures. I have condemned them; and will henceforth withhold payment of Government aid, till I am satisfied that efforts are being made for the removal of the "Nuisance to Society."

Teachers and Certificates classified according to the grade of the certificates; seven of the Second-class Pr.; two A's, four B's; one old Co. Board; thirty-five of the Third-class—six obtained at Model School, twenty Special Certificates.

During the second half of 1877, three Schools, one purely English and two French, were held by individuals who had no certificate valid for this Inspectorate, thereby incurring the loss of municipal aid to the School and consequent loss to ratepayers who seem to have been blind to the result.

Our Second-class male Teachers are doing good service to the public of this Inspectorate by training candidates for the profession, and promoting the interests of education by vigorous and intelligent support of the Teachers' Association.

A large proportion of the Third-class certificates are the result of training under Second-class. After three months' experience of the efficiency of those holding Model School Certificates, I am prepared to vouch for their success, feeling confident after examination of the Schools under their charge, that the life, energy and tact which they have imparted will be duly appreciated by an intelligent public as being an incalculable gain on the past novitiate.

Of the twenty Special Certificates a very large proportion are held by persons of some experience, principally French from Quebec Province. Our French-speaking population manifest a commendable readiness in providing adequate school accommodation; but failing any appreciable advance in the education of their children, they begin to complain and justly so, of unprofitable expenditure. I exert every available effort to encourage these Special Classed Teachers, especially those who speak French and English, to study our text books or attend our better schools and thereby strive for "the Mark;" but it is only too evident, from their inability in presence of their classes in the School under charge, that they have never had a taste of fundamental training. Apart from *book in hand* they have no power, and hence are not up to the mark in any sense, and as a consequence fail to pass the examination prescribed for Third-class, and eventually leave the Province for the introduction of fresh material of the same type.

The problem of how to secure a liberal education for this class, cannot be easily solved under the present arrangement of *School Sections*.

Small, weak, isolated Sections, too poor to pay, and Trustees incompetent to select a suitable Teacher are, generally speaking, labouring at great disadvantage. Sectional boundaries forming the suburbs, so to speak, of large central Sections, are kept in the back ground by force of political influence, and because of inability to affect the boast of our Municipal Institutions, the voice, and vote, and will of the majority.

We cannot hope to obviate these difficulties and consequent grievances before public sympathy and intelligence have been secured in favour of Township Boards of Trustees. Then only can we have complete equality of taxation for Schools or for other purposes: then a power could be had for the education of Candidates for the profession, which would have a direct influence in securing the better Teacher for smaller wages, or at least with much gain to the community at large.

Hoping to be largely concerned in the construction of a few School-houses of first rate style, I trust also before the close of 1878 to see some real advance towards the formation of a Special Board of Trustees, that we may be thereby in a position to cope with the advancement of the age we live in.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—No. 1.

W. R. Bigg, Esq.—A gradual but sure improvement is taking place in the Schools of Division No. 1. of Leeds, but it may be doubted whether much more material progress can be effected, so long as nearly all the Schools are in charge of Third-class Teachers, there not being a single First-class Certificate in the Division, and but five of the second grade.

Hitherto I have earnestly advised Teachers to qualify themselves for higher Certificates and many have adopted my advice and been successful, but the subsequent results have been very discouraging, inasmuch that after the coveted Provincial Certificates had been obtained I invariably found, to my deep regret, it cost me the loss of those successful Teachers' services, as the better remuneration and inducements offered in the West were sufficient to attract them away from Leeds.

There never will be any remedy for this state of things until Township Boards supersede the present inefficient sectional system. Then, and not till then, will higher qualified Teachers be employed and retained, while other necessary improvements, which it now takes a decade to accomplish, would be effected at once.

Undoubtedly our Local Boards are paying sufficiently high for the material employed, the average salaries of Third-class female Teachers being about $260, while a few receive as high as $340 per annum; two or three Third-class male Teachers are paid $400 a year each, and one section *was* actually paying $500 salary for the same grade of Certificate, while for the Second-class male Teachers, two are getting $400 annually, one is the recipient of $50 0, and another as high as $600.

Thus it appears that the Sectional Boards discriminate but little between First, Second, and Third-class Certificates.

I am of opinion that Inspectors should be empowered to grade the Schools, and, where necessary, render the engagement of the First or Second-class Teachers obligatory on the part of Trustees, and would recommend to your favourable consideration the propriety of supplementing local effort by Government aid, in the shape of a bonus of $50 per annum to each Section employing a Second-class Teacher, and $100 for every First-class Teacher engaged. Some such inducements might develop a desire to procure a higher class of Teachers, so sadly needed in the East.

The Teacher makes the School, and the Teacher *alone*. Programmes, Examinations and Text-Books may be valuable auxiliaries, but these are mere cyphers in comparison with the live Teacher. It has greatly surprised me that, while every Departmental officer must be well aware of this truism, no attempt has been made to create a demand for more skilled labour. The great desideratum is, not the manufacture of Second-class Certificates by lowering the standard of qualification, but to create a demand for them in the market,—the supply will follow the demand and be governed by it.

The transfer to the Central Committee of the power of granting Second-class Certificates will undoubtedly give greater *uniformity of value* to those hereafter obtained, whatever may be their *intrinsic worth*. I am persuaded, however, that more general satisfaction would be given, if some check or supervision were retained by the various Local Boards of Examiners, as the Central Committee *is not infallible*.

The system adopted at the H. S. Entrance Examination, has always commended itself to my mind, as the best adapted, both for the Intermediate Examination and for Second-class Certificates. That is, let the Local Boards examine the papers, and duly report thereon to the Central Committee, who shall finally supervise and recommend Certificates to those approved. It is impossible for half-a-dozen men to examine *all* the Intermediate and second-class answers for the Province, within a few weeks, and do justice to all parties concerned. Hence the employment of a brigade of sub-examiners (chiefly unknown to the profession and not likely to inspire much confidence) has been necessitated.

The comparatively small number of Second-class Certificates, hitherto granted by the Local Boards, is a proof of the great care that has generally been exercised by them, and that the percentage required for pass-work has been rigidly exacted. Any sudden increase in the number of Second-class Certificates will therefore indicate that Third-class Teachers have in a surprisingly short space of time rapidly rectified all deficiencies or that the fifty per cent. standard has been liberally discounted.

Third-Class Certificates.—As it is well that Second-class Certificates are now uniformly

decided, so it will prove advantageous when third-class answers are checked, and the regulations respecting the conducting the Examinations are *strictly enforced*, and none allowed to enter the rooms where the Examinations are being held, other than the candidates and the Examiners.

It may be taken for granted, as a general rule, that where a greater percentage of third-class candidates than forty is passed, either some laxity prevails, or an extremely liberal valuation is assigned to the answers.

The remedy I would suggest, to prevent this adulteration, would be the employment of a few competent undergraduates (struggling to complete their University course, and to whom the remuneration would prove very acceptable), to check the returns of the Local Boards. I am aware that objection will be made on the ground of expense, and the amount of time required to check the returns of all the Local Boards, but it should be borne in mind that it would not be necessary to scrutinize all the papers, but only those of the candidates who were returned with but *few surplus marks*, and this might be accomplished by two or three examiners in a few weeks. For the weakness of Local Boards consists in adding on marks to pass candidates who have really failed, and giving *fancy values* to imperfect and incorrect answers.

School Sites and Accommodation.—I have served fresh notices on those Sections (since receiving your instructions) that have hitherto failed to comply with the regulations concerning enclosed School sites, but regret to state that thirty-five sections in my division seem apathetic in regard to affording the children sufficiently roomy play-grounds, and evince a decided preference for the Queen's highway.

There remain but two Schools without maps, and in both instances the excuse is, that "they will be purchased as soon as they have built a new School-house," one of which is in course of erection, and the other in contemplation.

During the year I delivered five public lectures in the different Townships of my Inspectorate, taking for my theme the "advantages of Township Boards over the Sectional System." I have reason to believe that a majority of the Sections are in favour of the proposed change, but it will be some time ere the people are sufficiently educated to ensure the needful two-third majority.

With regard to the requirements for School accommodation, as contained in the Acts of 1871 and 1874, I have been steadily urging compliance with the law, both orally, and by written as well as printed notices to each section, using all the "moral suasion" at my command, until my own morals have been severely strained, and after six years assiduous coaxing, exhorting and entreating, the fruits are exhibited in the following detailed statement of the 80 schools under my jurisdiction, as Inspector, Division No. 1 Leeds.

DETAILED STATISTICS.

	Number of Schools.	Half acre site, or more enclosed.	Half acre site or more not enclosed, but fenced on three sides.	Quarter acre site enclosed.	No effort made to comply with the law as regards school sites.	With necessary outbuildings.	Without necessary outbuildings.	Furnished with maps.	Destitute of maps.	Number of bad school houses yet in existence.	Number with unsuitable or insufficient seats, desks or rooms.
Lansdowne and Leeds Rear ...	14	8	2	0	4	6	8	13	0	2	5
Lansdowne and Leeds, Front..	18	7	4	1	6	16	2	18	0	0	1
Gananoque.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
Elizabethtown	28	6	2	0	20	23	5	27	1	4	5
Yonge, Front.....	9	2	5	0	2	8	1	9	0	1	1
Escott, Front.....	9	1	4	1	3	7	2	8	1	2	3
Totals..	80	26	17	2	35	62	18	77	2	9	16

Inspector's Detailed Report.—The new form of "Inspector's Detailed Report" on each of the Schools under his jurisdiction is an improvement on the old one, but is defective in one important particular, inasmuch as provision should have been made for marking the attendance and position of each class at each of the semi-annual inspections. The Inspector cannot decide whether any given class has progressed since his first half-yearly visit, for the simple reason that in most instances none of the pupils are in the class on the second visit that were there on the former occasion. Some have left school for the season, and the rest have been promoted, hence though it is the same class, it is a different set of pupils that he is examining. Perhaps it would be advisable to have another column in which could be entered the number promoted in each class, since last inspection.

Town and City Inspectors either promote the pupils from one class to another, or are consulted on the matter, but beyond general advice given to each rural teacher by the Inspector, the work of promotion is left almost exclusively to the Master of the School, hence the Inspector can only mark the position in which he finds each class, in each subject, at the time of his visit, while at the same time, of course, he has a clear conception of the general progress of the School on the whole.

Model Schools.—The establishment of Model Schools for the training of Third-class Teachers will likely prove a success. Experience will show how to improve them and point out the defects to be remedied. It must be self-evident that a trained Teacher, be he ever so imperfectly trained, will be superior ("*cæteris paribus*") to the untrained.

Model Schools, however, should only be in charge of first-class experienced Teachers; no Second-class Teacher can possibly be fit for the position.

There should be but one Model School for a group of counties, and it should be kept open the year round. The Government aid should not be less than $500 per School, and the group of Counties attached to it should contribute a like sum.

There should be three sessions in the year of thirteen weeks each; at present the sessions are ridiculously short.

Unless greater assistance be rendered pecuniarily, Boards of Trustees will not be willing to continue to tax their constituents for the more immediate benefit of others. One hundred dollars per annum is not a sufficient inducement. The thorough inspection of Model Schools and Teachers' Associations in a regular and uniform manner will also prove advantageous and be a "*sine qua non.*"

Brockville Town Schools.—During the past year Brockville has again shewn itself equal to the occasion by erecting another Ward School in the eastern portion of the Town, at a expense, including cost of site and fitting up the School-house with modern furniture and accommodations, of $10,000. The new School-house is handsome in architectural design and is, perhaps, unexcelled by any ward school house in Ontario, and affords accommodation for 240 pupils. The four rooms are very lofty from floor to ceiling, being upwards of twenty feet in the clear. They are separated by glass partitions, and a central passage or hall running directly through the building. Separate play grounds and yards, attached, are provided for the boys and girls, whose comfort has been well looked after by the enterprising and energetic Board of Trustees.

The dissolution of the union between the High and Public Schools of Brockville at the close of 1876 has already produced marked and beneficial results. The attendance at both schools has increased, in fact, that of the High School has nearly doubled, to the extreme mortification of some alarmists, whose acquaintance with the details of our educational system is commensurate with their attainments.

The improvement in the staff of Teachers, particularly in the 4th and 5th of the Central School and the re-establishment of the 6th form, warrant me in anticipating the most favourable effects, which I trust I shall be able to report next year accordingly.

Brockville High School.—I am also happy to state that Dr. McLellan, during his late visit, expressed himself as much pleased with the advanced status of the High School, which under the able management of Dr. Law and his talented assistant, Mr. Mitchell, is likely to be restored to the pristine vigour it exhibited of yore, in the days of "auld lang syne," when as many as from sixty to seventy pupils attended the old District Grammar School, some of them coming from Toronto and the West, many of whom subsequently distinguished themselves, as the Hon. John Ross, *et al.*

About that time an axe-maker from the United States, a good mechanic, and a highly respectable man, settled in the town, and being desirous of giving his three sons a liberal education, sent them to the Grammar School. This proceeding aroused the class antipathies of the "Hellenes," who endeavoured to prevent the plebeians from attending the Grammar School, and thereby to deprive them of the inestimable advantages of refined and aristocratic society.

The attempt failed—to-day the eldest of those three boys is Chief Justice of Ontario, and was recently sworn in at Ottawa as Administrator of the Dominion, during the absence of Earl Dufferin on his *Pacific* tour; the second son is Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia: while the third is a Q. C., and has been a minister of the Crown having had charge of the Crown Lands Department; while the "Aristos" aforesaid, the "Hellenes," are at the lowest rung of the ladder, and in impoverished circumstances.

R. C. Separate School.—This, I believe, is the only School in Ontario whose Board of Trustees has appointed a Public School Inspector. As Inspector of the Separate School, I certainly duly esteem the honour conferred on me, and only regret that it is not more remunerative. I have duly reported the statistics of this School since my appointment, in 1871, having yearly made two semi-annual visits of two days each, duly examining each class according to the programme prescribed for the Public Schools.

The Board employs three Teachers, and the School attendance averages in excess of 200 daily. I have much pleasure in chronicling an important improvement effected, during the summer vacation, in this School, by partitioning the one large room (the old Catholic Church) into three separate compartments, and fitting up the same with suitable desks and seats of the most approved modern construction, which have been substituted for the time-honoured and well-worn benches and forms that, if not "quite destroyed," were at least

"Well mangled, hack'd, and hew'd."

Every disposition is shown on the part of the Board of Trustees, whose efforts are so ably seconded by the Rev. Father McCarthy, to keep pace with the times, and should an additional Teacher be engaged, but little room will be left for fault finding.

Gananoque Public Schools.—I have nothing to remark on the state of the Schools of this enterprising village, beyond the fact that its inhabitants are so exclusively occupied in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, that sufficient interest is not displayed in the cause of education. Hence I can only reiterate that before the Schools can be placed in good condition, better material must be procured for the upper class.

Gananoque does not employ a single First-class Certificated Teacher in the People's College, and still more surprising, only engages one of the second grade.

Seven Teachers are employed, with an average attendance of about 350 pupils. There is neither 6th nor 5th Form, the H. S. having absorbed both, yet from the 4th Form, eight scholars passed the H. S. entrance examination last June.

There is a handsome School-house at the west end of the village, but internally spoiled, through having the rooms too large. In one of these, two Teachers are employed with four classes; nevertheless, the pupils, under this disadvantageous arrangement, progress better than might be surmised.

County of Leeds—No. 2.

Robert Kinney, Esquire.—This year will compare, not unfavourably, in point of general progress and material improvement with any of its predecessors. The obstacles that stood in the way of carrying out the School law and regulations have not proved to be insuperable barriers, but on the contrary they have either been surmounted or removed by the energy of trustee corporations, aided by the liberality of the ratepayers. Suitable School buildings fairly equipped are now the rule and not the exception.

Attendance.—The following table shows a very marked improvement in this particular. The number of pupils attending less than 50 days is materially diminished, while the number attending from 150 days till the end of the year is as materially increased.

	In 1875.	In 1876.	In 1877.
Number of pupils attending less than 20 days	415	401	328
" " 20 to 50 "	849	828	675
" " 50 " 100 "	1,051	986	873
" " 100 " 150 "	833	970	853
" " 150 " 200 "	560	724	742
" " over 200 "	110	110	233

In 1874, the average attendance was 38 per cent. of the pupils enrolled ; in 1875 it was 40 per cent. ; in 1876, 41 per cent., and in 1877, 45 per cent.

Teachers' Salaries.—Amount paid in

		Highest Salaries.
1874	$14,385.00	$450
1875	16,259.31	500
1876	15,774.46	500
1877	16,359.51	650

Model Schools.—The amended School Act of 1877 provides facilities for both the literary and the professional training of Teachers, and renders our School system a model of completeness. Teaching is now fully recognised as an art requiring an apprenticeship, and the amateur who takes it up unconscious of its difficulties betrays his unfitness for the task. The Teacher should possess not only a competent knowledge of the subjects to be taught, but an aptness to teach, which can be acquired by those only who make teaching a study and an occupation. The weak point in connection with the Model Schools is the financial basis on which they are established. They should receive a minimum grant of $400 each.

Teachers' Association.—This organization possesses considerable vitality. During the past year $110 worth of books was added to the library, which will be largely increased during the present year.

County of Lanark.

H. L. Slack, M. A.—Including the various departments of incorporated village Schools, and the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, there were in operation during the past year no less than 149 Schools, 121 of which were in rural School Sections. In addition to these are the Public and Separate Schools in the Town of Perth, which is separate from the County :—Public Schools, *Seven* Departments, and Roman Catholic Separate School, *two* Departments —making in all a total of 158 Schools and Departments. The total value of assessment, exclusive of the Town of Perth, was about $7,000,000. The total amount of *Receipts* made up from " Legislative and Municipal Grants," " Trustees' School Tax on property," " Clergy Reserve Funds and other sources " was $48,343.40—and the total expenditure, $43,726.27, consisting of the following items, viz.:—Teachers' salaries, $34,226.20 ; School sites and erection of Buildings, $3,132.10 ; Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books, exclusive of Legislative Grant, $411.07, Rent, repairs and other incidental expenses, $5,956.90. The estimated value of School property is set down at $114,593.00. It will be observed that the amount of money expended in the purchasing of sites and erections of School-houses is much smaller than in any of the last few years owing to our comparatively satisfactory state in this respect. The ratepayers of this County have, with a consideration and liberality worthy of the cause, nobly responded to the calls made upon them for increased accommodation, until there is little left to be done in complying with the law in this very important particular. I have, however, to report what I have found it necessary to do in previous years, a defect that is yet too apparent in a large portion of our country Sections, viz. :—Poorly enclosed and badly arranged School grounds and premises. While the public have readily complied with the letter of the law in furnishing adequate accommodation, both as regards buildings and play-grounds, there has not been generally sufficient taste manifested in making either the one or the other convenient and attractive ; nor is there often the proper care taken of that property which has involved a large expenditure of money, and laid a heavy burden upon the people. Either the grounds are not properly enclosed, or not enclosed at all ; the proper out-buildings are not erected, the School-room itself is not properly looked after. The custom, which I find to be very prevalent, of allowing the School-house to be used for other than School purposes, has led not only to a considerable amount of ill-feeling in many instances,

but to the destruction or damage of the building and furniture, to a greater or less extent in all. I have seen the building which has been a few months only in use, with desks and seats defaced and broken, plaster damaged, panes of glass broken, and other signs which have followed the "Singing School," "Lodge-night," or some such gathering. In few cases, if in any, does the damage appear to be made good by the parties who should be held responsible for it; and the result is an extra tax levied upon the whole Section, which should, in reality, fall upon the shoulders of a few individuals. In the care of the School-house, not a little can be accomplished by the orderly and tasteful Teacher, who will, as a rule, beget similar habits in both pupils and Trustees, and remove the evils which I here notice. Whatever plan is adopted, something, in my opinion, must be done to protect School property more than we too often find it protected at the present.

Libraries.—The small amount of $411.07, under the head of *Libraries*, Maps, Apparatus, Prize Books, &c., calls for a remark. *Maps* are well supplied, *Apparatus*, there is little or none; or where it has been furnished, it has been allowed to wear out without use. *Prize Books* are the exception and not the rule, and *Libraries* are rarely to be found. With all the advantages afforded the public by the Legislature in its liberal grant of *one hundred per cent.* added to all amounts remitted by Municipal and Trustee Corporations, it is a matter of surprise that the supply of these important *addenda* to School efficiency and the education of the public has not met with a more liberal response. The giving of prizes is on the increase, but the "Section Library" is rarely to be found. There have been some commendable instances of late, where, by the means of public entertainments, aided by voluntary subscriptions, the nucleus of a Library has been formed, and it is hoped that ere long we may be able to boast more of our School Libraries than we can at present. The number of Libraries reported for the year was 28, number of volumes 3,503, of which 335 only appear to have been taken out. Now when we consider that we have over 8,000 children of School age in our County, and add to this the fact of the paucity of good available reading matter in most country Sections, we must admit that here at least reform is loudly called for. And let me add in this connection, that one means which will undoubtedly tend to the more general diffusion of good books is the creation of a *taste* for reading, which may be, but too often is not, attended to in our Public Schools. Once create the taste, excite the desire in this direction, and the means to satisfy it will likely follow.

Teachers.—The total amount paid "Teachers' Salaries" for the year was $34,226.00, or an average of $230.00, viz.:—average Male, $300.00; Female, 175.00. Highest salary Male, $600; Female, 400, only *one* of each of these figures. For the Province, for County Teachers, average Male, $367.00; Female, $240.00. This it will be understood includes incorporated villages. Throwing these out of the consideration, considerably reduces the average salary of male Teachers. The raising of the standard of qualification has had the effect of increasing the salaries of Teachers generally, though during the past year or two the large influx of beginners in the profession has materially affected its money-value. In many cases this shoal of cheap Teachers has not had a beneficial effect upon our Schools, as when the one with years of experience, marked with success is supplanted by the one who offers his services for half the money, and whom Trustees are often too ready to engage rather than to recognize proved ability by a reasonable equivalent in dollars and cents. True it is that every profession must have a beginning; and in this connection it is a matter of satisfaction to observe that the Legislature has added to the other facilities afforded Teachers for acquiring a suitable training the "Normal and Model Schools," and "Teachers' Association," which, it is confidently expected, will secure to the country a class of well-trained men and women prepared to enter upon their important mission properly equipped, not only with the necessary fund of knowledge but with that professional ability which gives them the power to use it. The good effects of County "Model Schools" are already to be seen. Our "Teachers' Association" organized in 1872, is about to be reorganized in accordance with the recent regulations of the Department, and with the additional incentive of the Legislative and County Grant, will no doubt prove, as it has done in past years, a valuable aid to the inexperienced and enquiring Teacher.

Under the head of "Classification of Teachers," as to Certificate, we have the following for the year, viz.:—"1st Provincial" none; "2nd Provincial" 8; 1st, "Old County Board" 11; 3rd, "New County Board" 118; "Licenses," chiefly as Assistants 12. We expect a large addition to our number of "Provincial" Certificates next year.

School Population, Attendance, and Classification of Pupils.—There were reported 8,424 pupils, between 5 and 16 years of age resident in the county, of whom 8,193 were entered on the School Registers during the year, leaving a balance of 231 not accounted for at all; and no less than 273 rendered themselves amenable to the law in not having attended for at least 4 months in the year (or 80 days) between the ages of 7 and 12 years inclusive. These figures summarized from the "Trustees' Annual Reports," exhibit as will be observed a discrepancy, to be accounted for from the fact that accurate information is not generally obtained by Trustees, by means of their annual census, which is required by law. This "Census" should embrace the names, ages and residence of all the children of School age in the Section, distinguishing those between the ages of 7 and 12 years, who have not attended any School, or been otherwise educated for 4 months of the year, and it is recommended that it be taken in the month of July or August in each year, in order that delinquent parents may be warned in time, if they have neglected to discharge their duties in the matter of the education of their children. To return to figures, taking the number 231 (which I feel satisfied is under, rather than over, the total of out and out absentees), and to add to this 719, who are returned as attending for less than 20 days in the whole year, we have a total of 950, or about 11 per cent. who do not receive any benefit from our Public Schools. Truly this represents a state of affairs which calls for united and determined effort on the part of all officials until this darkest spot on our educational page is effaced.

The average attendance for the year was 3,960, or 48 per cent. of the number entered on the Registers. The number receiving the full benefit of our Public School system was 624, or about 7½ per cent.

Township Boards.—I regret to say that we have not yet had a trial of the "Township Board" system in any of our municipalities in this County. Whereas centralization seems to be the order of the day, and the guarantee for success in all matters in the departments of science and arts, politics and religion, it does not seem to be admissible, or at least admitted in the matter of "Township Boards," in lieu of the present "Sectional System." Anyone who has had the experience of a County Inspector of Public Schools, would, I feel satisfied, freely admit that one Central Board of Trustees in each Township, invested with the power of determining the amount of School accommodation required for each Township; the abolition, to a great extent, of Union Schools Sections; the grading of the Schools; the engagement of the Teachers and fixing their salaries; the supervision of all Schools Returns, &c., &c.; and in fact of exercising and enjoying all the powers, duties and obligations of the present Trustees of Rural School Sections—would both simplify and improve the administration of our Schools. We hope to see one or more of our Townships in this County take the initiative in this matter.

Change of Teachers.—No influence is more persistently at work to impede the progress of our Schools than the constant change of Teachers. This evil is traceable in some instances to a disposition on the part of Trustees to employ the services of the cheapest Teacher in the market, without any regard being paid to acknowledged ability and successful experience; and in others to a desire for change on the part of Teachers themselves. Be this as it may, it is beyond a doubt that in the annual, and sometimes more frequent, change of Teachers, our Schools suffer no small amount of injury; and especially so when, as is often the case, the change is made from the Teacher of experience, to the novice in the art, who at the best is taken on as an experiment. *One* Teacher only in Rural Sections has kept his post, without a change, since 1871—the period of the inauguration of the present system—and a visit to his School will furnish all the evidence required in favour of retaining in a Section the Teacher of proved teaching ability. Not more than a *dozen* have been in the same Section for three consecutive years.

Organization.—Under this very important head, I am happy to be able to report progress. In respect to the interior arrangement of our School-rooms, the classification of pupils, time-tables and class registration we are advancing, yet slowly. One of the defects I may notice here—in fact I may say the chief one—is the want, with many of our Teachers, of a regular, well-defined system of recording the attainments and proficiency of each pupil; his promotion from one class to another—his school history in fact from the time he enters the School until he leaves it. The "General Register" issued some time ago by the Department, was calculated to record this to a certain extent, but so far as my experience went it proved inadequate. I would not recommend a uniform system of any kind, but leave the matter in

the hands of the Teacher subject to the approval of the Inspector, to adopt some method which according to his (or her) idea, is found to be most suitable to the circumstances of the School. It will also be found advantageous to change this system of marking, &c., &c., from time to time in order to excite flagging interest, and give an additional stimulus to competition.

Quarterly Examinations.—These examinations, which are expected to be held in all our Schools, are more prevalent than they used to be, but by no means general, and where strictly held, do not create such an interest among parents and ratepayers as to encourage the Teacher to keep up the custom. It must, however, be admitted, that if honestly conducted, and well attended by the adults of the Section, these examinations will infuse a great deal of life into a School, and greatly encourage the energetic Teacher in his daily work. Even Trustees too often fail to look into the working of the School, except when a complaint has to be made.

Teachers' Examinations.—At the July Session of the County Board of Examiners, 142 candidates, viz. :—Male, 47 ; Female, 95, presented themselves for examination for Third-class Certificates. Of these 99, viz. :—Males, 39 ; Females, 60, were successful, 80 of them obtaining this Certificate for the first time. The remainder, 19, were allowed to present themselves for re-examination by the Inspector. Of the successful new candidates, 59 subsequently attended the Model School in Perth, and were awarded Certificates at the close of their professional examinations. *Ten* presented themselves for Second-class, but mostly all failed. *One* of the teachers was successful in obtaining in obtaining a *First* at the Normal School, Toronto, during the year.

Entrance Examination to High Schools.—These examinations attract a large number of candidates for admission into our High Schools in the Town of Perth, and the incorporated villages at Almonte, Carleton Place, Pakenham and Smith's Falls, and it is gratifying to observe that our County Schools, not only furnish a large proportion of the applicants, but that they compete favourably with those from the town and village Schools. The practice which I have earnestly advocated, of having a class in preparation in our County Schools, whenever practicable, for the entrance examination, has already produced a marked effect, inasmuch as it encourages the more advanced ones to remain longer in attendance and gives them the opportunity of competing in each half-year, at what might be called a "County Competitive Examination."

Conclusion.—Seven years have now nearly passed since the great improvement was made in our School Law, which came into force in June, 1871, and it is time for us to pause and reflect upon the progress that we have made, and the position we occupy to-day. This I will do very briefly. In a material point we have done well, but little remains to be accomplished, as will be seen by reference to my "Detailed Reports." As far as passing a sufficient number of *legally qualified* teachers, through our examinations, we have also been very successful, very few "Permits" have now to be granted, and they generally to assistants. Our Schools are conducted as well as can be expected, in accordance with the "Law and General Regulations." The outward appearance that we have to present, displays signs of life, activity and earnestness in our School history. There remains to be seen whether there is that inward life of improvement in Teachers and pupils, without which lasting good cannot be achieved. This to my mind is not so satisfactory as it might be. The "routine" system has not yet been eradicated. There is yet too much attention paid to cramming the memory rather than to develop the powers of the mind. The "art of teaching" has not yet attained to the position in which we hope to see it. *Reading* in too many of our Schools, is without that life and taste which should characterize it in order to make it efficient. *Arithmetic* is yet too much taught by rule and without a practical bearing. *Grammar* savours too much of text-books, and is lacking in its practical application to Analysis and Composition. Our pupils, as a rule, are not sufficiently educated *to think for themselves.* To these points we must all now direct our special attention, until not only in *external* but *internal* appearance, we may be able to boast of the efficiency which should be expected of those working under the numerous advantages of our excellent Educational System.

County of Lennox and Addington.

Frederick Burrows, Esq.—Total number of Schools in operation, 111. Total amount raised for School purposes, $38,371.19. Amount paid Teachers, $26,987.16. For building and repairs, $2,931.15, and for other expenses, $4,662.57. Total number of Teachers, 121, consisting of 36 males and 85 females.

School Accommodation.—Total number of School-houses, 111, consisting of 18 brick, 8 stone, 74 frame, and 11 log. With one or two exceptions every Section in this County has now ample School accommodation. A superior stone School-house with extra rooms for assistants was erected at Napanee Mills last year to replace one which had become utterly inadequate for the large School of that place. Through the zeal and energy of Rev. Mr. O'Donahue the Separate School at Erinsville was provided with an excellent building containing a large assembly room, two class-rooms, ante-rooms, and a library room. Altogether fifty new School-houses have been built since I became Inspector. The Regulations regarding School out premises have been very generally observed, but it is with extreme difficulty that they can be kept in anything like a proper state. Many of the Teachers fail to exercise that careful supervision so necessary for the protection and preservation of the School premises; and occasionally a good deal of damage is done in connection with various meetings held at night in the School-houses.

In the matter of equipment we are tolerably well supplied, there being in almost every School-room suitable desks, seats, blackboards, maps, &c. Altogether there are 681 maps (mostly new). 93 globes. 78 sets of object and tablet lessons, and 28 Public School libraries, containing 2,074 well selected volumes. In 1871 there was but one Public School library in the County (in No. 2 Ernestown).

It is to be regretted that more of our Trustees do not avail themselves of the great facilities provided by the Education Department for supplying the Schools with entertaining and instructive books—books that would cultivate a taste for useful reading, and in this save our youth from the pernicious effects of that vile literature which is far too abundant and to which access is so readily found.

Classification of Pupils.—In First class..... 1,830.
" Second-class..... 1,481.
" Third-class..... 2,006.
" Fourth-class..... 1,063.
" Fifth class..... 72.

Total..... 6,452.

In addition to the ordinary branches, 2,365 were in Drawing; 2,740 in English Composition; 670 in History; 100 in Human Physiology and Hygiene (far too few), 152 in Bookkeeping; 56 in Chemistry; 61 in Algebra, and 51 in Geometry.

Attendance.—No. of pupils enrolled first half year..... 5,962.
Average attendance " " ..... 2,715.
No. pupils enrolled second half year..... 5,264.
Average attendance " " ..... 2,442.

Diptheria and other epidemics seriously interfered with the attendance in a good many Sections. However, there has been a steady improvement in the attendance.

I regret to say that 430 children, between the ages of 7 and 12, have been reported as not attending School. I feel satisfied that in the majority of cases there is no sufficient reason for this non-attendance and it seems only fair to the children that their parents should be compelled to send them to School. My experience tells me that after children reach the age of 12 their chances for receiving an education become very slim indeed, as after that age their labour can be utilized to a great extent. The compulsory clauses of the School Act are regarded with favour by the intelligent portion of our people. It is felt that if it is right to tax the property of all to provide education for all, it is right to see that *all* are educated. Public education is found to be public economy, because the heaviest burdens on society are crime and pauperism, which are mainly the results of ignorance. Reliable statistics fully prove this statement. Hundreds of our youth grow up ignorant, worthless, and vicious through the shameful neglect of their parents to provide them with that mental and moral outfit which can be so readily obtained through the means of our system of free education. Society has a right to protect itself against this up-growth of vice and pauperism, and the mental starvation of children should be considered nothing less than a crime. A great

Englishman has said "That should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, that I call a tragedy, though it should happen twenty times a minute, as by some computation it does." A system of public education to confer the highest benefits must be not only free and unsectarian, but also compulsory. Crowds of idle youth should not be seen on our streets during School hours. The experience of Prussia is often adduced to show the great advantages which flow from compulsory education. In the words of a distinguished writer: "It is her vigorous system of compulsory education that in sixty years has raised her from a bankrupt and conquered petty kingdom to the ruling Empire of Europe, and made her the seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." That part of our School law relating to compulsory attendance is practically a dead letter, owing to the reluctance of Trustees to enforce it. It seems to me that the enforcement of this part of our School law should be intrusted to responsible officers, removed as far as possible from local feelings and influences.

Model School.—In accordance with the School Law and Regulations a Model School for this County was established at Napanee, the Board of the Town incurring considerable trouble and expense to provide the necessary accommodation and equipment. Nineteen Teachers were trained during the first session, the great majority of whom have proved in Schools of their own the high value of the instruction in methods of teaching and School management which they received.

Our Model Schools if efficiently conducted will greatly aid in supplying us with Teachers properly prepared for their high and responsible work.

It seems to me, however, that the present bonus given by the Government in conjunction with the County Council to Model Schools is quite inadequate to induce Trustees to properly equip them for their very important work. Work done for a whole County should be far more liberally remunerated, and none but the best and most progressive of our Teachers should be allowed to take charge of these training institutions.

County Teachers' Associations.—The semi-annual sessions required by the Departmental Regulations were attended by large numbers of Teachers who evinced a great amount of interest in the proceedings. At our meetings last year we were honoured by the presence of Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. McLellan, High School Inspector, and Professor Macoun, the distinguished naturalist, all of whom did excellent service by delivering highly instructive and practical addresses to the Teachers in addition to admirable evening lectures to the general public. These meetings of distinguished educationists with our Teachers cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon education in this County.

On behalf of our Teachers I have to thank you for the grant of $50 made to our County Association. We propose devoting it to the purchase of a Teachers' Library.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I have pleasure in stating that we are making substantial progress. Many of our Schools are doing excellent work as is amply proved by the large number of well trained pupils who come up to the High Schools and the Teachers' Examinations.

It would be wrong, however, to disguise the fact that we have Schools in a low state, owing to the many adverse elements against which they have to contend.

Among the retarding causes I might mention the employment of very young Teachers, irregular attendance, and the frequent changing of Teachers. A good many Sections, especially in the northern portion of the County, are too poor to incur the expense necessary to secure good Schools; and until something is done to equalize more the burden of education it is folly to look for efficient Schools in those weak sections.

In fact only for the special aid so kindly granted by the Department and the County Council the Schools in most of those weak sections would have to be closed.

County of Hastings—South.

John Johnston, Esq.—The amount of money received from all sources for School purposes, amounted at the end of 1877 to $36,939.58. Of this sum Sidney received $7,455.70; Thurlow, $8,894.84; Tyendinaga, $8,135.26; Hungerford, $7,697.71; Trenton Public Schools, $2,081.86; Trenton Separate School, $1,149.10; Mill Point, $1,525.11.

Sidney paid to Teachers, $5,310.36; Thurlow, $5,730.22; Tyendinaga, $5,957.05; Public Schools, Trenton, $1,575; Separate School, Trenton, $679; Mill Point, $1,094.36, making in all the sum of $25,253.48. The whole amount expended by the Trustees amounted

to $31,816.63. Of this amount Sidney expended for School purposes $6,197.76; Thurlow, $7,025.46; Tyendinaga, $7,209.70; Hungerford, $7,105.89; Trenton Public Schools, $1,920.82, Separate School, $1,099.10; Mill Point, $1,257.90.

The value of School property in South Hastings is $80,100, and this amount is distributed as follows: Sidney, $17,100; Thurlow, $20,000: Tyendinaga, $22,100; Hungerford, $12,950; Trenton, $7,000; Mill Point, $5,220.

Salaries.

The highest salary paid	male	Teachers in	Sidney		$500
" average	"	"	"		406
" "	"	female	"	"	275
" highest	"	male	"	Thurlow	500
" average	"	"	"	"	430
" "	"	female	"	"	275
" highest	"	male	"	Tyendinaga	475
" average	"	"	"	"	421
" "	"	female	"	"	270
" highest	"	male	"	Hungerford	575
" average	"	"	"	"	440
" "	"	female	"	"	240
" highest	"	male	"	Trenton (P. S.)	500
" "	"	"	"	" (Sep. S.)	500
" average	"	"	"	"	275
" highest	"	"	"	Mill Point	550
" average	"	female	"	"	300

The average time the Schools of Sidney were kept open, including legal holidays and vacations, was 12 months; of Trenton 12; of Thurlow 12; of Tyendinaga 11 2-3; of Hungerford 11 7-19; Mill Point 12. With the exception of a few poor Schools in Hungerford and two in Tyendinaga, the Schools are kept open during all the teaching days.

The number of children entered on the registers during the year between the ages of 5 and 16 was: in Sidney, 1,172; in Thurlow, 1,292; in Tyendinaga, 1,361; in Hungerford, 1,298; in Trenton Public Schools, 417, in Separate Schools, 194; in Mill Point, 333; making in all 6,067.

Of this number, 627 attended less than 20 days; 1,136 between 20 and 50 days; 1,592 between 50 and 100 days; 1,335 between 100 and 150 days; 1,219 between 150 and 200 days; and 150 between 200 days and the whole year. In many Schools the attendance is quite regular, but the majority of the Schools in the Rural Sections, as well as in the vilages, suffer very much from irregular attendance. Everything has been done by Trustees and teachers to induce parents to send their children regularly, but I am sorry to have to say that many parents are just as careless as ever. In the best Schools the attendance is very regular, and parents take a greater interest in the School when they see that their children are improving, and that the Teacher is alive to the importance of doing all in his power to teach them thoroughly and efficiently, and to create a deep and lively interest in the School.

The law requires that all children between the ages of 7 and 12 years inclusive shall attend for at least four months of the year. Though many Trustees have done all they could do to induce parents to send their young children, yet 368 children between the above ages, as stated in trustees' annual reports, have not attended School. Of this number, 56 are in Tyendinaga; 36 in Thurlow; 56 in Sidney; 52 in Hungerford; 26 in Trenton Public Schools; 30 in Separate School, Trenton; and 9 in Mill Point.

It is very encouraging to know that the percentage of average attendance has been gradually increasing. It is higher during 1877 than for any previous year. After a careful examination, I find that 52 per cent. of those entered on the registers have attended regularly.

I never found so many scholars in attendance as during my last two visits. For your information I will give the percentage of average attendance in the townships and incorporated villages. In Sidney 45 per cent. of the registered number attended regularly; in Thurlow, 46; in Tyendinaga, 53; in Hungerford, 44; in Trenton Public Schools 62, and in Mill Point, 52.

To remedy this great evil in our Schools calls forth the serious attention of every parent and ratepayer, for it neutralizes the benefits to be derived from the best arrangements, and the labours of the best Teachers. A child may attend School, yet so irregularly, or at intervals so far apart that it will be fortunate if at the end of the year he knows as much as at the commencement.

Those who are indifferent to study will lose by their absence, not only the lessons of the day, but, what is of far greater consequence, the interest, however small, which they may have previously felt.

All the best Teachers have public examinations in their Schools at least three times a year. I am sorry to say that in the poorer Schools they are less frequent. At certain intervals during the year every honest and conscientious Teacher should be willing and prepared to show the ratepayers of the section the progress made by the pupils since the previous examination, and Teachers can do much in this way to foster a feeling in favour of Schools, and to lessen irregular attendance. When scholars are well taught and know the work gone over they like to be examined. It is only in the poor Schools that scholars dread examinations.

I have much pleasure in stating that in nearly all the Schools the Teachers have readings and recitations every Friday afternoon. These recitations give the scholars confidence in themselves, so that in after life they will be able to give expression to their opinions in public. It is believed there are no qualifications or accomplishments more useful or ornamental than good reading and speaking, and they deserve attention from the scholar and Teacher in proportion to their high value.

There are 76 School houses in the four townships. Of these 31 are brick ; 10 stone ; 30 frame, and 5 of hewn logs. In Trenton there are two brick School-houses and one frame. And in Mill Point there is a very fine brick building. As all these have been spoken of in former reports, it would be out of place to speak of them again. A very fine Separate School building has been completed in Trenton. The material is of brick, and it is a credit to the village. In my last Report I stated that 24 School-houses had been built since 1871. During 1877 a good frame building was erected in Tyendinaga ; and in S. S. No. 16, Hungerford, a new School-house will be erected this summer: making in all 47 School-houses that have been built since the introduction of the new School Law.

The grounds are well fenced, and furnished with proper outbuildings. The Trustees have always been willing to get maps, tablets, etc., for the proper working of the Schools, and in consequence they have for a long time been well supplied with the necessary requisites for the proper teaching of the scholars attending them.

More than 200 visits were made to the Schools since my last Report, besides attending many public examinations. They have all been inspected twice, and when a change of Teacher has taken place the School is in many cases visited again. At each visit a full half day is given to the examination of each Teacher's room.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the result of the examination of nearly all the Schools since my last Report has been very satisfactory, and the marks given have been higher than during any previous year. It is only by thorough and careful inspection of the Schools that this much sought for result has been reached. It is due in a great measure to the fact that the scholars have always been examined in such a way as to show their deficiencies as well as their excellencies.

There is not so much mechanical teaching as there was a few years ago. Scholars are taught more to think and use their own judgment. Teachers prepare their work for the school-room. At the present time we have a large number of Teachers who have been in the profession for some years. They set a good example to those who visit their Schools. I am sorry that we have not more of them, but their number is gradually increasing, and the establishment of Model Schools will do much to increase the number.

Many Schools suffer from frequent change of Teachers. The changing is frequently the fault of Teachers themselves, as Trustees are willing to keep a good Teacher and pay a good salary. All good Teachers do remain in their Schools for a long time. It is generally the inefficient Teacher who remains in a School six months or a year, and who is frequently looking for one ; and in many cases he will teach for a low salary so as to get a School, but a poor Teacher is dear at any salary, and the sooner such Teachers are out of the profession so much the better for the children attending the Schools.

The statement made in the first part of this Report shows that good Teachers in South Hastings are paid liberally.

A large number of scholars from Rural Sections have been successful in passing the entrance examinations to the High Schools. Good Fourth Class scholars have been encouraged to try ; and spare Examination Papers have been sent to many Schools for the purpose of showing the scholars the standard to be reached.

Among the subjects in which scholars have shown increased proficiency during the past year, I might mention mental and written arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing and practical grammar, and I think these are very important subjects to have the youth of the country well drilled in, though all the other subjects receive their proper share of attention.

I am able to report that we have 50 libraries in our Schools, an increase of 13 over last year. The number of volumes is 1,852, and it is hoped that before the end of the present year every School will have a good library.

Of all the means necessary to a Teacher's true and lasting success in the mental and moral training of his pupils, few, if any, are equal in importance to a proper School Library consisting of interesting and instructive books, such as boys and girls may readily be led to love to read. A few of our Teachers have done nobly in holding entertainments, consisting of reading, recitations, &c , for the purpose of raising money to procure a good School Library. In a few cases, as high as $50 have been sent to the Department, thereby securing $100 worth of good books for the youth of the section.

I would respectfully call your attention to the following statistics, carefully and correctly prepared from the Annual Reports. As Trustees paid for School durposes during 1877, the sum of $31,816.63, and as the whole number of pupils that attended the Schools amounted to 6,067, the cost of teaching and maintaining the School for each registered pupil would be $5.20. It should be a little less, as debts contracted in building School-houses are in a few cases included in the sum. In Sidney the cost per pupil is $5.28 ; in Thurlow, $5.43 ; in Tyendinaga, $5.25 ; in Hungerford, $5.47 ; in Trenton Public Schools, $4.60 ; in Trenton Separate School, $3.30 ; in Mill Point, $3.30. In Trenton and Mill Point the rate per pupil only includes the salary of Teachers.

Twenty Teachers were trained in the Model School during the session of six weeks, and nearly all of them are doing their work efficiently and to the satisfaction of Trustees and ratepayers.

To make the Model School a success, your Inspector had the pleasure of giving the lectures in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, object lessons, history and composition. Though during the last six months of the year my time is fully taken up, yet I thought if I could do anything to make our young Teachers better prepared for the work I would be helping on the cause of education in the County. Our Institute is still in successful operation, and has done a good deal to help the Teachers in their work. Nearly all the good Teachers attend regularly the third Saturday in every month, but I am sorry to say that many who would be much benefited by the lectures given are usually absent. We got a grant of fifty dollars from the Department, and with this money we intend to purchase books for our Teachers' Library.

We had a two days' meeting in February, and able lectures were given to nearly 100 of our Teachers, in reading, algebra and arithmetic by Dr. McLellan, Senior High School Inspector. The lectures were much appreciated by the Teachers, and did much to infuse increased life and energy among them. We have been ably assisted by Professor Dawson, of Belleville High School, H. M. Hicks, of Trenton High School, Professors Macoun and Bell, of Albert University, and Mr. Swayzie, Writing Master of the City Schools. My thanks are due to these gentlemen ; for anything that can be done for the benefit of Schools and Teachers should be hailed with pleasure by every parent in the country, and I might be allowed to say that it has been the aim of these meetings to make better Teachers and hence better Schools.

To have good Schools we must have good Teachers, and the people, to get the full benefit of the instruction given in them, must send their children punctually and regularly.

We all must think, that with all the advance recent years have witnessed in the views and methods of popular education, even many Teachers themselves have hardly begun to have adequate notions in regard to the importance and inherent greatness of their work. It involves the highest responsibilities, and is, in the best sense, most honourable.

Consciously or unconsciously the good Teacher is making impressions every day as lasting as the soul. What work, then is more responsible than this? What more honourable, provided it be well performed? The Teacher's forming hand is to be found all along the world's history, in the poets, the philosophers, the statesmen, and the heroes of every age.

Let it not be supposed that the importance or the responsibilities of the Teacher's calling are confined to the higher walks of the profession; or that they belong exclusively to those chiefly engaged in finishing the work. The instructor, in every stage of his business, is concerned with intellectual and moral development, and we all know the earliest part of this business is fraught with no less important consequences than that of any later period. Of how little value is elegance of finish or beauty of exterior ornament to that edifice whose foundation is laid on treacherous sand!

We know not how soon the infant soul begins to receive from the world without, its shapings and tendencies. But we do know that after this time has arrived, its earliest are its most important periods.

It is then that little causes produce great results. A word, a look, a tone, a tear, a smile, every one does its work.

"The boy is the father of the man," says a poet; and most true it is that the human character receives its form in childhood.

Let no one then touch the young soul with a careless or unpractised hand.

Thus, in whatever view we regard the Teacher's vocation, whether in its relation to this or the future life; in its connection with the earlier or later periods of intellectual development; in its immediate results upon the pupil, or its more remote effects, ever going forth from him as a central source; in each and all these views, we find abundant evidence of its peculiar excellence and responsibility as a calling. The Teacher is thus seen to be a *fashioner of human souls, moulding them measurably into his own likeness.*

This character of the work indicates, at once, what that of the instructor should be. Unrefined manners, an uncultivated mind, or an easy conscience, have no business here. They are not the fitting appointments for this most elevated work. The Teacher must do it honour by his own manly character and his faithful labours. But this he will fail to do, unless he is ever diligent in the work of self improvement.

It is surely a matter of pleasant reflection that Teachers in our midst are coming every year better to understand the true character of this calling, and the relations they sustain to it. This state of things gives promise of a time, not far distant, when their ranks shall be filled with highly cultivated men and women, and the name of Teacher shall be suggestive only of taste, refinement and all good culture.

County of Northumberland.

Edward Scarlett, Esq.—The total number of children residing in the County, between the ages of 5 and 16, on the 31st December, 1877, 9,753. Total number of children in the County, between the ages of 5 and 16, entered on the daily school register, 8,938. The percentage of children between the ages of 5 and 16, entered on the daily registers of the Schools is 91, nearly.—The total number of pupils of all ages, entered on the registers of the schools is 9,441. Number of boys, 5,081; of girls, 4,360. Average attendance of all the pupils of the County for the year 1877, 8,019. Percentage of attendance of all ages, 84.

Total valuation of the County	$11,764,980 00
Trustees school tax on property	43,821 32
Number of mills on the $	4 nearly.
Total amount paid Teachers	40,001 72
Collecting, lighting, cleaning, &c	6,325 81
Average expenditure on each child	4 90
Highest salary paid male Teacher	600 00
Average salary paid male Teacher	430 84
Highest salary paid female Teacher	450 00
Average salary paid female Teacher	270 06

Teachers' Certificates.—Of the 108 teachers, who acted as masters of the Schools of this County during 1877, with the fifteen assistant teachers, there were 2 first-class Provincial Certificates, 7 first class old County Board Certificates, 24 second-class Provincial certificates, 69 third-class certificates, under the new arrangements for the examination of Teachers, and three permits from the County Board of Examiners.

County Model Schools.—I look upon the establishment of County Model Schools, faithfully conducted, as was the case in this County last year, to be of the first importance, as auxiliaries in our fine educational system.

School-houses.—There have been forty-five new School-houses erected on good sites, and thirty-four enlarged and repaired, all at the cost of about $55,200.

One of the finest public School-houses I have ever seen was erected in the Village of Campbellford in 1874, at the cost of $5,500.

Effects of School Law Amended Act.—A few years previous to the passing of this Act in 1871, the marvellous effects of which are truly startling to every thinking man, the educational affairs of the country had well nigh come to a dead lock. Those who were officially connected with the examination of candidates entering the teaching profession can best form an accurate idea of the deplorable condition of Grammar Schools in rural sections at the time referred to, and of the effects of their teaching on Common Schools. In Northumberland, we chiefly depended on our Common Schools for a supply of Teachers, and with right good will many of the more efficiently conducted Schools met the demand. However, the able manner in which the High Schools are at present inspected, together with the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations connected therewith, is rapidly exercising a powerful reflex influence on our Public Schools, and so long as they continue to be characterized by the efficiency which the grave nature of their important work demands, may they receive the hearty support that should be accorded them for the aid which they give, in connection with our Public Schools, in strengthening the bulwarks of our Canadian Education Institutions. Long may the hearts of the illustrious educationists, who concocted, matured, and brought forward the Amended Act of 1871, continue to pulsate; and when in ripe old age they shall have been gathered to their fathers, may the youth of succeeding generations be not unmindful of the founders of the world renowned system of instruction, that shall have placed them side by side on the platform of knowledge with the youth of the advanced civilization of other lands.

The Programme for the Classification of Public Schools.—While it is judicious to have a standard by which Schools may be classified, yet I think, much discretionary power should be left with the earnest conscientious teacher. I believe the tendency of inflexible regulations is to dampen the enthusiasm of rightly constituted Teachers. No man knows better the mental idiosyncrasies of children than the Teacher. Indeed, the honey-bee is not truer to its instinct than is the Teacher of discernment in marking the many peculiarities of his pupils; and the possession and exercise of this endowment is to a very large extent what gives efficiency to school-room work.—I think it will be conceded by those who have thought much in regard to the education of children, that it is not wise to distract their minds with too many studies; that a few subjects thoroughly mastered not only give sound information on those subjects, but that this course also prepares the pupils for comprehending other subjects with greater ease.

Irregular attendance at School.—Much is said regarding irregular attendance at School, but I know of no section in which there is employed a Teacher whose whole soul is in his work where this evil is not remedied. The weighty responsibility of the life-work of such a man impresses him with such force, when he considers that the destinies of the children of his charge to a large extent depend on his exertions, that nothing is left undone which human agency can accomplish to benefit the School of which he has the oversight. He makes short visits to the homes of parents, and points out the evils of irregular attendance, the necessity of keeping children constantly at School, with such earnestness that they are constrained to comply. Happy the section possessed of such a Teacher. His services cannot be valued by the standards of commerce. There is as great a difference between the true Teacher and his opposite as there is between gold and its counterfeit.

The Progress of our Schools.—In looking over the work done by the Schools of this County for the past twenty years, and comparing the class of Teachers which at the beginning of that date, occupied our schools, with the Teachers now in charge of them, (see min-

ates of County Council for 1876) I must say that progress has marked our labours. Twenty-five per cent. of satisfactory answers to the questions given to the Fourth Classes of our Schools at my recent visits could not have been given by nine-tenths of the Teachers of this County, who had the oversight of our Schools in 1855, and for a few years afterwards.

It would be hard to place too high an estimate on the importance and advantages of Public Schools to a free people. Indeed, freedom could not long exist without popular education. Yes, Ontario free; free Public School; bigots may call thee godless, because thou art not sectarian; but thy mission is not to sow the seeds of bigotry; and right-thinking men will call thee by thy right name. Thou greatest offspring of modern civilization; thou product of the profoundest thoughts of the profoundest men of modern times; thou child of much anxiety and earnest solicitude; thou greatest antidote of tyrants and unscrupulous demagogues; thou harbinger of the dawn of that glorious day of which prophets spoke and poets wrote; speed thee on thy glorious mission, until men learn to act from right motives, and until right principles and right actions take the place of mere expediency.

County of Haliburton.

Rev. Frederick Burt.—Progress has been a feature of 1877, whether we regard the pupils of our Public Schools, their Teachers, or the School-houses.

As in former years, so in the last twelvemonth, the Poor School Grants, so liberally made by the Department, were largely instrumental in conducing to the progress asserted; for this County of Haliburton is but recovering from the shock and strain of three successive years of scarcity in the products of the earth, and of the ceasing of the Lumber-trade that caused money to circulate freely. When the time of reaction is fully over, progress in other forms may exhibit itself, for Railway extension is rapidly becoming a fact, and this may surely be counted upon as an auxiliary of improved times.

The year just closed was remarkable for activity amongst Trustees; endeavours for carrying the regulations of the Department into force were the rule. A demand for increased educational privileges consequent upon increase of population have been made, several new sections formed; *two dormant* sections have *awakened*, and contracts for the School-houses of such sections let; and *three* new School-houses came into operation during 1877, the houses being *frame* buildings. In this connection may be stated, (though hardly as a feature of progress), one School-house was totally destroyed by fire with its contents, quite a serious matter in a sparsely settled neighbourhood. Marked activity is the present phase of the new sections reported last year, showing that Trustees may venture to start a School even in the outskirts of civilization, and that good work can be done. Of one of these Schools where Thirty scholars per day are in attendance this winter—the remark is often made, "Where do the scholars come from? Because their homes happen to be hidden in almost solid forest. Yet, what injury results in such localities by delay in furnishing precious minds the aliment which our Ontario School system so excellently provides! Here I beg the Department to note a sovereign remedy—the Poor School Grant. These places are situate, in this County, within municipal organization, and so are beyond the provision named in the Departmental "conditions" for Poor School aid; and thus were it not for the *wise* liberality of the Honourable Minister and Deputy Minister such places would be left unprovided for. As it is, the Inspector can back up his remonstrances, his advice, with a promise of Poor School Grant to pay the Teacher, and the Department accedes to his recommendation, whilst the Trustees take courage and in spite of protestations from ratepayers, who fear taxation, the new School-house is reared amid the forest, the solitary place becomes glad, and the happiness of the bush settlement is augmented by the Teacher in his mission, and the School leads to festivities. For, let but the Christmas Vacation draw near with what eclat is the first Examination surrounded: witness the ornamentation of the School-building, the well-dressed pupils, the recitations, the songs, the Trustees all present, the twenty to thirty parents and friends, and the Inspector too, not to mention the best cakes and goodies that are attainable. All this is well and exerts an influence for good, henceforth such a locality ranks as a civilized portion of the country. I say, then, to Trustees: The introduction of a School pays, and more than pays, even in a new settlement. Permit me to remark that the knowledge of such scenes occurring ever and anon in our Province should rub off the dullness from official routine and perplexings, whether of the Minister, or the Deputy Minister of Education. By these assaults upon the rim of society and just where

wickedness loves to reign, a noble work is being done, the blessings of Education are brought to bear upon human minds; although the owners live surrounded by the forest, the rocks, the hills, and are beset by hard work and coarseness of manner and language.

From some reason, progress there has been in the item of School difficulties. Many have been the quarrels between Trustees—colleagues; and between Trustees and people. Yet, the majority of cases, I am proud to say, arose out of the desire for Educational privileges—to have School nearer home! The promised Manual of School Law is much needed. Let me add, that the physical conformation of much of our County is such that nearly every large Section must of necessity cut off some large families, because of a river, swamp, or lake. This also will shew how much we need the Poor School Grant; for sections must be small, thinly peopled, poor.

The last mentioned obstacles also militate against the "Programme" being complied with for scholars cannot but be irregular in attendance. However, many Schools in the more favoured parts of the County do attain to the chief features laid down in the "Programme."

Below will be seen some marks of growth in this Inspectorate:

	1875	1876	1877
Pupils attending Public Schools, 5 to 16 years	716	900	1271
No. between 7 and 12 years attending no School		145	69
No. studying Algebra	6	16	26
No. " Geometry	4	22	14
No. " Needlework			34
No. in Simple Drill			103
Money paid in Teachers' Salaries	$3,302	$4,120	$5,257
Total spent in Education		5,936	7,022
No. of School Sections counting Unions as two Schools	31	40	45
No. of Sections, Unions as one School	22	24	32

Teachers by their Certificates stand thus:

Pro. H. Class.	Old County Bd.	New Co. Bd.	Special	Permits.
1.	1.	22.	8.	0.

New County Board.—The Secretary of the Board for 1877 reported:—"The Examinations were conducted strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Education Department. Twenty-six candidates appeared. Seventeen passed for Third Class Certificates. An evident improvement in some who were rejected in previous years. The Candidates gave strict observance to the regulations issued.

I would state that fourteen of our County pupils, who obtained Certificates in the three past years, are at present teaching successfully in our County.

Inspector's visits to 32 Schools amounted to 65.

County of Victoria, West.

Henry Reazin, Esq.—It affords me great pleasure to be able to report constant improvement in the style of School work, and a constantly increasing interest evinced by Teachers and on the part of the people themselves in the cause of Education.

I find my Teachers, almost without exception, studying constantly with a view of better preparing themselves for the Examinations and for their duties as Teachers. We have seceded from the former County Association and have established two Associations in W. Victoria, one held at Woodside and one in Bracebridge, the two places being about 70 miles apart, in which Teachers as well as others, have shown a very deep interest.

The policy of the Department in gradually raising the standard of attainments required of Teachers, and the improved method of examining, together with the establishment of Model Schools, are having a most beneficial effect in this county.

I am much gratified to be able to bear testimony to the uniform willingness of Trustees and the people to comply with the Regulations of the Department requiring improved School accommodation and furnishings, no single instance of a refusal to comply with these

Regulations having occurred in W. Victoria since I became Inspector in 1871; and I am of opinion that few Inspectoral Divisions in the Province can show greater improvement in these respects. Fenelon for example, which is scarcely a second rate Township, has during that period erected handsome well ventilated brick School-houses in eight out of its nine School Sections—in every case but one replacing log buildings with brick, and in two cases, Cambray and Cameron, the buildings have two School-rooms. The Trustees of the remaining Section are preparing to build, and have about $1,000 in the bank for that purpose.

I regret to have to state that a few of our oldest and best County Schools occasionally fall into the hands of inexperienced Teachers through penuriousness on the part of the Trustees, without the Inspector being able to interfere to prevent it. This is another one of the sins chargeable against the system of County School Sections instead of Township Boards.

County of Ontario.

James McBrien, Esq.—Organization—Classification and registration, distribution of time and equipment are in force according to the requirements of the School Law.

I have not succeeded, as I have desired, in getting Teachers to send monthly or quarterly reports to parents; and I consider their School organization as incomplete until they comply with the law in this respect.

They appear not to grasp the full weight and importance of this most efficacious means of educating parents in school matters. They ought to know and remember that reports are certain to be taken home by their scholars; and reports very often unreliable and exaggerated. Hence the Teacher should report to parents to replace the false with the true, and to furnish them with a just criterion by which they can judge of the continuous progression of their children. This would tend to establish the reputation of the Teacher on a sure and solid foundation, the judgment of the parents; and not on the shifting sands of caprice. Thus he wins a high vantage ground whence he can diffuse the true light.

Trustees.—Tardiness in making their returns, inaccuracy and incompleteness of their reports, waste an Inspector's time and harass him even to vexation. They should learn the meaning of punctuality and promptness. The people sometimes elect Trustees who have no children to send to School, and these, therefore, as a rule, have no vital educational interest in the School. These are emphatically financial trustees, for they perish the intellectual interests of the School to save forty or fifty dollars as they calculate. Their economy is a shameful sham; for they pay out the people's money for that which is of no use or advantage. They are penny wise and pound foolish. I have known instances of the above evil by which the wheel of progress was rolled back two years. I know no remedy for these obstacles except Township Boards of Trustees.

The principles of acquiring knowledge.—Frequent reviews, perpetual repetition, periodical recapitulation—these principles of learning obtain more and more to the expulsion of the trivial and the false, to the implanting of the true, the substantial, and the enduring.

County Model Schools.—I regard the establishment of these as a grand and ever memorable epoch in the history of our Public Schools. The first two sessions, twenty-eight Teachers (the most promising we have ever examined) were trained in the potent art of imparting to others what they know themselves, and are now engaged in teaching. In their professional examination, their answers were so intelligent, complete, and satisfactory, that I was inspired with hope, for I felt that a new lever power was put into the hands of the Inspectors to raise all the Schools into efficiency in the course of three or four years.

These County Model Schools may with propriety be designated County Normal Schools, as the proper object of them is to teach the best methods of instruction, founded on root principles. Upon these principles, the Teacher-in-training should be taught to erect the whole intellectual superstructure of his pupils. Thus he will become a master builder that need not be ashamed of the results of his arduous labour. Some people, not having made them the subject of thought and inquiry, do not appreciate them yet; but I conceive that the day is not far distant, when being more enlightened on this subject, they will laud, magnify, and bless those who instituted them.

County of York–South.

James Hodgson, Esq.—There is a continued interest taken by the Trustees, and parents generally, in the Public and Separate Schools, and there is also a healthful spirit of emulation and greater earnestness in School work manifested by many of the Teachers and scholars.

The standing of most of the Schools has been well maintained during the past year, and, during that period, some of them have risen decidedly in thoroughness and efficiency. A few have, however, retrograded somewhat, but it is to be hoped that a change for the better will be clearly manifest during the current year, and that they will regain, at least, their former position.

In 1876, there were thirty-six Schools of the First-class; thirty-five Schools of the Second-class, and ten Schools of the Third-class. In 1877, there were forty-one Schools of the First, *twenty-eight* of the Second, and *fifteen* of the Third.

School Accommodation.—The improvements made since 1871 have been such as to supply ample accommodation in all the School Sections, with but few exceptions. Consequently, only three new School-houses were built, and one enlarged in South York, during 1877. Increased accommodation, on account of the growth of population, is required in the Villages of Yorkville, Woodbridge, Brockton, and Don Mount, and will no doubt be provided with as little delay as possible. Our Public School Trustees in general manifest a deep and abiding interest in providing the requisites necessary for the efficiency and advancement of School education. Honour to whom honour is due!

Receipts.—The total amount of receipts for School purposes, and from all sources in 1876, was $55,012.31½; in 1877, $68,763.24½, an increase of $13,750.93 in South York for 1877.

Payments.—In 1876, the payments were $48,570.10½; in 1877, $59,672.80, leaving balances in Trustees' hands amounting to $9,040.44½.

Amount unpaid on buildings and sites in 1876	$8,702 32½
" " " 1877	$3,046 89

Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers.

Highest salary to Male Teacher in an Incorporated Village was	$800 00
" " Rural Section	650 00
Average salary of Male Teachers	443 26
Highest salary of Female Teachers	425 00
Average " "	240 72

Of the Teachers, 31 have attended a Normal School.
" " 5 have Prov. Certificates, I. Class.
" " 29 " " II. "
" " 24 have Old County Board I. "
" " 2 " " " II. "
" " 34 " New " " III. "

Attendance of Pupils &c.

Total attendance, 1st half of 1876 was 383,414 days
" " 1877 " 466,499 "
" 2nd half of 1876 " 282,923 "
" " 1877 " 363,297 "
Daily average, 1st half of 1876 " 3,183 pupils
" " 1877 " 3,317 "
" 2nd half of 1876 " 2,867 "
" " 1877 " 3,215 "

Total number of Registered pupils for 1876 was 8,496
" " " 1877 was 9,181

734	Pupils	attended	less than 4	School	weeks	
1661	"	from	20 to 50	days =	10	School weeks
2289	"	"	50 to 100	" =	20	"
2139	"	"	100 to 150	" =	30	"
1720	"	"	150 to 200	" =	40	"
547	"	"	200 to whole year.			

Change of Teachers.—It is to be regretted that a change of Teachers was made in so many instances at the commencement of the current year; this universally acknowledged drawback to the efficiency of Schools having been somewhat greater than in previous years. Some of these changes were, no doubt, unavoidable, but it is to be feared, that, in some instances, they were made under the plea of economy, the Trustees having yielded too much to ratepayers, who, having no longer any *direct* interest in Public Schools, oppose the continued employment of good Teachers in order to keep down the taxes; a very popular cry often, but sometimes a grievous mistake, and an injustice to the rising generation. The correction of this evil is obvious, and the remedy is in the hands of the people themselves, who, it is to be hoped, will not fail to employ it.

High School Entrance Examinations.—Two of these were held during the past year at each of the Markham and Weston High Schools, and all the candidates passed provisionally, were approved by the Central Committee.

These examinations are exercising a very important influence on many Public Schools, stimulating both Teachers and scholars to increasing diligence and efficiency, and serving as a good criterion of successful teaching, and a powerful incentive to a thorough and higher education.

County Model School.—The first Session of this Model School was held in the summer term of 1877, and twenty-seven candidates, who had passed the Literary Examination for Third class Certificates, were in attendance. All these passed their professional examination satisfactorily; twelve as first rate; eleven second rate; and four third-rate.

These Model-Schools will supply the *training* to Third-Class candidates so highly necessary before entering upon the teaching profession, and will ensure such a knowledge of School organization, classification, practical teaching, School law and regulations, as will be of essential service to such candidates, on entering upon the important duties of Public School Teachers.

Many of the written papers on the above subjects, handed in to our Board of Examiners at the end of the first session, were far in advance of ordinary Third Class candidates, who had not attended a Model School, and had had no practical experience in teaching. In fact, many of them were fully equal to the papers of Second-class candidates in previous years.

Several of the Third class Candidates above referred to, are now engaged in teaching, having charge of Public Schools; and it was to me a source of delight to find, on inspecting their Schools, the energy, ability and earnestness, so requisite for successful teaching, manifested by them, a certain prelude to future distinction in the profession, and a guarantee in the future to the progressive advancement of our Public Schools.

County of York—North.

David Fotheringham, Esq.,—After the novelties, difficulties and special strains of its inception, the work of our remodelled School system seems to have fallen into a quiet and natural channel in which progress is steadily though not rapidly forward. The average attendance—still under fifty per cent. of the entire number enrolled—is nevertheless larger than at any previous period; and the number of changes in the staff of Teachers, less. The average salary of male Teachers, as in previous years, has moved up another degree, while that of lady Teachers has fallen slightly. The amount of good work done in many Schools is quite creditable considering irregularity of attendance and other disadvantages with which Teachers have to contend. This is apparent in the better style of written examination which is passed in most Schools on days of inspection, and arises very largely from the more careful drill and the more frequent written reviews of regular School work, which all the best Teachers have adopted as one of the most important agencies of their craft, and which are

much more useful than the old-fashioned quarterly examination, which it seems impossible to make or keep popular, and which is comparatively of little practical utility.

In simplifying the programme, the Department has performed a popular and useful act by which the varied necessities of different localities are more usefully met. The greater prominence required for those studies which tend more directly to develop the observing and the esthetic faculties is especially desirable; and needs to be supplemented by requiring all Teachers to pass creditable examinations in the elements of music, drawing, zoology and botany; for it seems absurd to ask all to teach object lessons, drawing and music without requiring a previous knowledge of the subjects taught. It seems also reasonable that in addition to a slight knowledge of hygiene, ventilation, &c., as now asked, Teachers in training should show in examination their ability to exercise their Schools in drill and gymnastics. Were they put through a regular course in these subjects, and required also to drill the pupils at the Model School under proper supervision, an important step would be gained towards the physical culture of Canadian citizens—now much neglected.

Having had their own taste and ambition awakened for searching into the properties, relations and functions of organic and inorganic creation, Teachers could reasonably be expected to arouse in their pupils an earnest desire to investigate, understand and apply the truths of nature, but when they have to confess their ignorance of both the subjects and methods of teaching, it seems a helpless task for Inspectors to urge the course of study prescribed in natural history, drawing and music.

In this connection, I beg to suggest a department of study which could be made popular and soon of great advantage to the country. At the Teacher's Convention, in Newmarket, which you did us the honour of attending, it was suggested that the country would be greatly relieved from the ravages of insects in our forests, fruits, vegetables and grains, were a series of plates with suitable notes, giving the appearance and habits of our principal insect enemies, and also of their enemies, published and made requisites in all the Schools. By this means, in a few years, the birds and insects which prey upon noxious vermin would be cherished by old and young as true friends that would save the products of the country to an incredible extent.

The working of county Model Schools has so far been very encouraging, and when experience has modified their management so as to provide the best professional training practicable with the least derangement of Public School work, there will be engrafted on our Canadian system a department at once peculiar and specially adapted to the necessities of a young country. It is gratifying to be able to state that the trustees of the Country Model School in North York are faithfully carrying out their pledge to provide suitable accommodation by the time to begin the next session.

The liberty is here taken of enquiring if much labour and considerable expense to the Department and others could not be obviated by requiring School Boards to procure through regular trade channels their registers, forms of reports, &c., just as maps, School-books, and other authorized appliances are now purchased. At present the supply of registers, while it saves but a trifle to each section, is attended with inconveniences and delays which would not occur were they for sale at book stores as text and copy books are.

As reported recently, the North York Teachers' Association is still doing good work and will have additional vitality and power through the fostering care of the Government.

County of Brant.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D.—The progress of the Schools, since the date of my last Report, has been generally satisfactory. A marked improvement is rapidly taking place in the methods of instruction, especially in the subjects of reading and arithmetic. In several of our schools reading is admirably taught, and is commenced with the Tablet Lessons, the droning, monotonous, lifeless manner so prevalent in many schools and so pernicious everywhere having given place to clear and correct enunciation, while due regard is paid to expression and emphasis. I think there can be no doubt, at least in the minds of those competent to judge in such matters, that the present method of teaching arithmetic, which may be called the Cambridge method, is a great improvement on the old rote or rule method, in which the memory was tasked much more than the understanding. Instead of casting about in his memory for the necessary rule when a problem is submitted for solution, the student

now looks directly for the clue and analyzing till he finds the value of a unit and soon finds the value of the whole.

But the improved method of teaching is not confined exclusively to the subjects mentioned. English Grammar is better taught than formerly; so is Geography, and so are most of the other Public School subjects. We have now in the Rural Schools of this county a large number of young teachers, fresh from their studies, conversant with the best methods of imparting instruction, most of them trained in Normal and Model Schools, and all ambitious to excel in the profession. Such material is an earnest of still further progress.

I. County Model School.—The County Model School which opened here last August, with an attendance of nineteen pupils, ought to, and I think will, exercise a beneficial influence in this direction. All the pupils passed in the professional subjects at the close of the term of two months' duration, and are now engaged in teaching in the Schools of Brantford and the County. For its support the Ontario Government made a grant of $100, and the County Council granted an equal amount.

II. County Teachers' Institute.—The County Teachers' Institute is still in a prosperous condition. At the meeting in October, in addition to the ordinary work of the Institute, J. M. Buchan, M.A., one of the Inspectors of High Schools, read a very able lecture entitled "Poetry and Politics," and delivered an instructive address on "Words, their History and Relations." W. H. C. Kerr, M.A., of this city, also read, the second day of the session, a scholarly essay on the "Poetry of Superstition."

Up to last autumn the meetings had been held quarterly. By the School Act, as amended in 1877, they must be held at least twice a year, and the Institute must be in session for two consecutive days.

The attendance of teachers is usually large. Hitherto the expenses have been defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the members, and there is a disposition to continue this practice. Recently I received from the Minister of Education a cheque for fifty dollars ($50) for purposes of the Institute. I believe it will be decided to expend this sum in the purchase of a professional library for the use of the Teachers of the county, and to add to it from year to year.

III. Teachers Certificates and Salaries.—The number of teachers employed in the Rural Schools of the county during the year was seventy-seven; of these five held Provincial Certificates of the First-class, twenty-five Provincial Certificates of the Second class, ten old County Board Certificates of the First-class, thirty-five new County Board Third-class Certificates, and two held for a time "Interim" Certificates. The classification of the teachers of the county may be tabulated as follows:—

	Oakland	Onondaga.	S. Dumfries.	Brantford	Burford
Provincial first class	0	1	1	3	0
" second-class	1	3	6	7	8
Old Co. Board first-class	0	0	3	3	4
New Co. Board third-class	2	2	6	10	15
Interim Certificates	0	1	0	0	1
	3	7	16	23	28

At the Midsummer Teachers' Examination the number of candidates who obtained Second-class Provincial certificates in this County was ten, the largest percentage passed by any other County in Ontario, with one exception. The number of Third-class candidates examined was 56; the number passed 29. Of the successful candidates No. 3 Burford sent up 2, and No. 8 of the same Township, 1; and No. 14 South Dumfries, 1. Of the Second-class candidates in December 6 obtained certificates.

Salaries of Teachers.- There was a slight increase in the salaries of male Teachers over that of 1876. The highest salary paid to a male Teacher was, in Oakland $525, in Onondaga $480, in South Dumfries $550, in Brantford Township $600, in Burford $500. The lowest salary paid to a male Teacher was $300. The average salaries paid male Teachers were, in Oakland $505, in Onondaga $435, in South Dumfries $447, in Brantford $488, in Burford $415, and for the whole County $466. The highest salary paid a female Teacher

was $400; lowest $200; average for the County $275. The whole amount paid for salaries to Teachers in 1871 was $15,683.98; in 1877 it was $24,802, or an increase of $9,118.02. The following table exhibits the salaries for the last five years:

	Oakland	Onondaga.	S. Dumfries	Burford.	Brantford.
Highest salary paid male Teachers, 1873	$400 00	$400 00	$500 00	$454 00	$475 00
" " " female " "	300 00	300 00	350 00	350 00	300 00
Lowest " " male " "	360 00	360 00	340 00	340 00	350 00
" " " female " "		240 00	110 00	168 00	144 00
Average salaries " male " "	380 00	386 00	407 00	377 30	406 00
" " " female " "	264 00	270 00	203 00	242 71	244 53
Highest " " male " 1874	450 00	400 00	500 00	466 00	500 00
" " " female " "	282 00	350 00	250 00	350 00	300 00
Average " " male " "	387 50	386 66	424 50	391 18	438 12
" " " female " "	282 00	278 00	203 75	248 57	260 16
Highest " " male " 1875	450 00	475 00	550 00	466 00	600 00
" " " female " "	360 00	400 00	300 00	300 00	400 00
Average " " male " "	450 00	402 00	427 70	408 10	461 00
" " " female " "	258 00	337 50	205 00	258 00	259 00
Highest " " male " 1876	450 00	450 00	550 00	550 00	600 00
" " " female " "	400 00	400 00	260 00	300 00	400 00
Average " " male " "	400 00	416 00	421 00	408 00	470 00
" " " female " "	261 00	337 50	255 00	250 00	287 00
Highest " " male " 1877	525 00	480 00	550 00	500 00	600 00
" " " female " "	400 00	400 00	300 00	350 00	400 00
Lowest " " male " "	525 00	400 00	350 00	300 00	300 00
Average " " male " "	525 00	455 00	447 00	415 00	488 00
" " " female " "	322 00	257 00	550 00	254 00	284 00

IV. Grants for Schools.—The Municipal and Legislative grants for the year aggregated $5,594. Besides this amount for School purposes the Schools of the Township of Brantford derived from the interest on invested surplus, $3,910.10; the Township of Burford, from the same source $1,108.60, and from Clergy Reserve Fund, $224.34, making a total for that Township of $1,332.94; and the Township of Oakland, from interest on surplus and Clergy Reserve Fund $401.83. The amount raised from Trustees School Tax on property was, for the whole County, $23,695. Several Sections in Brantford Township are altogether free from local taxation for School purposes. The amount expended for building School-houses during the year was $6,056.

V. School Population, Classification and Studies.—The number enrolled in the Public Schools of the County between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 4,896. The number of those in the first class was 1,386, in second class 1,084, in third class 1,494, fourth class 848, fifth class 359.

The following table shows the number engaged in the more important branches of study during the last three years:—

No. in Arithmetic.	*No. in Geography.*	*No. in English Grammar.*	*No. in Composition.*	*No. in Botany and Chemistry.*	*Modern History.*	*Ancient History.*	*Human Physiology.*	*English Literature.*	*Natural Philosophy.*	*Algebra.*	*Geometry.*	*Mensuration.*	YEAR.
4659	4284	2902	2414	306	1865	76	375	40	80	347	152	298	1876
4388	5160	2934	2197	272	2434	106	500	71	41	336	121	236	1875
4563	5171	2832	2832	272	1758	252	398	74	52	400	229	229	1877

Considerable attention is paid to etymology in several of our Schools, but not so much is paid to drawing—a very useful art that ought to be encouraged. The introduction of industrial drawing into England was the result of an effort to improve the character of English manufactures as compared with those of surrounding nations. With a similar end in view

Massachusetts was the first of the United States, by Legislative enactment, to introduce the subject of drawing into all the Public Schools of the State. New York, the second State of the Union, recognizing the importance of industrial drawing in popular education, by recent Legislative Act, has placed drawing on the list of studies for her Public Schools. This Act, passed in 1875, makes the teaching of drawing imperative in the Normal and Model Schools and the Public Schools in the Cities in that State, and it is strongly recommended to be taught in the rural Schools. Many are deterred from the attempt to draw from the mistaken notion that talent for drawing comes by nature and is not the gift of instruction, while the fact is anyone who can write can draw. In a few of our Schools map drawing is fairly done and drawing from cards, but mechanical drawing is neglected. One reason alleged for inattention to this subject is want of time. Music, like drawing, is not generally or systematically taught. In two or three Schools there are musical instruments on which the pupils practise occasionally, and in several there is singing either during or at the close of the exercises, but there is nothing like effective cultivation of the art anywhere. The reason, no doubt, is that as music and drawing are commonly regarded as ornamental branches neither parents nor teachers give them the attention they really deserve and receive in most European countries, but particularly in Germany, where scholarship is not only general but thorough.

VI. School Attendance.—The attendance usually varies with the character of the School. Where the Teacher is active and enthusiastic in the work and has won the sympathies of his pupils, the attendance is regular, but where he is indifferent it falls off. The School must be made pleasant and attractive to pupils, and the work done there profitable to them if we would secure good order and regular attendance. I have recommended teachers and trustees throughout the County to use monthly reports to parents, setting forth the attendance, conduct and class-standing of their children as a means of curing this evil. These are now used in some but not in a majority of the County Schools.

The aggregate attendance for the first half of the year was 305,688 ; average do. 2,426. For the last half the aggregate was 201,025 ; the average, 2,139.

VII. High School Entrance Examinations.—The number of candidates examined for entrance to the Collegiate Institute in July was 54 ; number passed, 27. Number examined in December was 57 ; number passed, 34. Of these 40 had received their training principally in the Brantford Public Schools ; 1 in the Collegiate Institute ; 1 in No. 1, Brantford Township ; 2 in No. 4, Brantford Township; 1 in No. 5, Brantford Township ; 3 in No. 9, Brantford Township ; 1 in No. 16, Brantford Township ; 2 in No. 20, Brantford Township; 1 in No. 4, Oakland ; 2 in No. 2, South Dumfries; 1 in No. 4, South Dumfries; 1 in No. 7, Burford ; 1 in No. 8, Burford ; 1 in No. 25, Burford ; and 3 in the Norwich School. 2 pupils from S. No. 3, Burford, wrote for and obtained Third-class Certificates; and 1 from No. 8, do.

VIII. School Accommodation and School Premises.—In the matter of School accommodation and the improvement of School grounds, there has been a steady advance during the last six years—a fact which the following table may serve to illustrate in a succinct manner :

Municipalities.	Houses.				Material.					Sites.					School Libraries.			Est. Val. of School Property.				
	Adequate.	Inadequate.	Enlarged.	Built 1875.	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Concrete.	Log.	Adequate.	Inadequate.	Freehold.	Leased.	Inclosed.	No. Libraries.	No. of Vols.	No. of Maps.	Of Libraries.	Of Maps.	Of School Desks.	Of Houses, &c.	Total.
Oakland	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	1	107	34	$100	$101	$300	$5200	$5726
Onondaga	3	2	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	4	1	4	1	4	5	511	51	330	185	543	7670	8790
South Dumfries	12	0	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	11	1	12	..	..	5	508	133	337	348	1735	16138	21710
Brantford	16	3	..	2	1	12	3	2	1	17	2	18	1	..	12	2258	211	1320	1008	2661	31705	36698
Burford	18	4	..	..	..	3	18	1	..	17	5	21	1	..	6	869	219	445	669	2471	19975	24414
	51	10	0	4	2	31	24	3	1	52	9	58	3	7	29	4253	648	$2532	$2311	$7710	$80688	$97338

IX. School-houses.—In the Township of South Dumfries all the School-houses are now adequate, and all of brick except that in School Section No. 3, on the Governor's Road, which is frame, but comparatively new and in good repair. The grounds, too, are in good order, planted with evergreen and other trees, and are well fenced; what is needed here is a good School library. In School Section No. 27 a fine brick School-house with paved basement and cupola has been erected, after the model of that recently built in School Section No. 2, in the same Township. The cost was, I believe, in the neighbourhood of $2,000. The house is a credit to the Section, and so is the School. The grounds of the School in School Section No. 11 are now inclosed, and when a library is provided the School-house there will be worthy of the garden of the County. A new frame School, very much needed, was erected during the summer in School Section No. 21, Burford. The site of the house in School Section No. 15 has been changed, and ample grounds provided; that in School Section No. 3 has been fitted up for two Teachers. Some repairs were made during the summer in Burford Village School-house, but the primary School-room needs to be thoroughly overhauled. This School is in a prosperous condition, as are the Schools in Princeton, Scotland and Harley. Most of the School-houses in the Township of Brantford are excellent, with spacious play-grounds, trees, &c., and here, too, are most of our Model Schools, with clean, well-behaved and sharp scholars, and active, enterprising and progressive Teachers. But improvement is much needed in a few Sections in this fine Township. In Oakland all the School buildings are adequate, the grounds enclosed, and peace and progress prevail. Onondaga moves with the other Townships, has the largest School-house in the County, and a number of good Schools.

X. Libraries and Museums.—"Words are the only things that live for ever," said Hazlitt, the distinguished English critic and essayist, and if true of words, this seeming paradox must be truer still of books, in which words are preserved like flies in amber. Our libraries are increasing, I am glad to say, and every boy and girl in the County will, I trust, ere long enjoy the opportunity for self-culture. In 1872 the number of Public School libraries in the County was nineteen—number of volumes in them, 1,298. In 1877 the number of libraries was thirty—number of volumes, 4,921—8,590 are reported as having been taken out during the year. In the possession of libraries, Brantford Township excels all the rest, as it does in School museums, of which it has four. But in nothing else, perhaps, has there been more marked improvement during the last few years than in our Teachers. It is to them in combination with the intelligence and public spirit of the Trustees and people of the County that the credit for the extension of School libraries, the erection of commodious School-houses, the ornamentation of School grounds and improved methods of teaching is mainly due. A more respectable and intelligent class of young ladies and gentlemen generally, than the Teachers of the County of Brant it would be hard to find.

XI. Sabbath Schools and Libraries Therein —Number of Sunday Schools in the County, 82; of teachers, 757; of scholars, 6,627; and 14,688 volumes in the collective libraries.

XII. Public School Examination and Prizes.—The number of Public School examinations held during the year was 156; number of Schools in which prizes were distributed, 25.

XIII. School Visits and Lectures.—The number of School visits was as follows: Inspectors, 147; Clergymen, 66; Municipal Councillors, &c., 30; Judges, &c., 4; Trustees, 245; others, 896; total, 1,388. Lectures—35, by Inspector; 4, by others; total, 39. I think I have stated in the foregoing pages the main facts for the year in connection with the Public Schools of the County.

City of Brantford.

The Public Schools of the City of Brantford are still progressing favourably. Examinations of the pupils are held monthly, in writing in the more advanced divisions, and orally in the lower ones. These examinations are conducted by the teachers of the respective divisions, and are quite distinct from those made by the Inspector, weekly in the central, and monthly in the ward schools. In addition to these, there are two half-yearly examinations, in which Inspector and Teachers are joined, for promotion and prizes. The highest division in the Central School, which is taught by the Principal, is examined at the same time on the Collegiate Institute entrance papers. The following was the result of the two half-yearly examinations.

I. Central School.—40 pupils of the Central School passed the Collegiate Institute entrance examination during the year.

Divisions of Same School, Grouped.

Div.	No. Examined.	No. Promoted.	Percentage.
2	84	46	55
3	90	57	63
4	99	57	58
5	101	77	76
6	69	55	79
7	68	61	89
8	61	41	67
9	57	44	77
10	60	48	80
II. East Ward School.			
1	33	20	61
2	58	7	12
3	59	36	61
4	50	43	86
III. North Ward School.			
1	28	21	75
2	41	19	46
3	51	44	86
4	42	41	97
IV. King's Ward School.			
1	22	9	41
2	14	11	78
Totals	1,087	737	

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, in the Central School embrace all the divisions from Mr. Chasgrain's and Miss Gillin's down to those of the Misses Middlemiss and Alexander, pupils of the same grade being classed together.

The amount received from the Government grant was $1,044 ; from municipal grant, $12,156 ; from book fees, &c., $1,367.88 ; the amount paid in salaries to teachers, &c., $8,175.37 ; for building and repairs, $3,988.70 ; for prize books, $16 45. The balance on hand at the end of 1877, was $610.90. The highest salary paid a male Teacher was $1,000, the lowest $600. Average 733⅓. The highest salary paid a female Teacher was $450, the lowest $200. Average $266.44. Seven of the Teachers were trained in the Normal School. Two hold First-class Provincial Certificates, fourteen Second-class Provincial Certificates, and nine new County Board Third class. The number of children in the municipality according to the Assessor's roll, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, was 3,065. The number of those enrolled in the Public Schools was 1,968. Total number enrolled was 2,008, boys 1,048, girls 956. The average attendance for the past half of the year was 1,213, for second half, 1,228 ; 609 were in the first class, 407 in the second, 667 in the third, 216 in the fourth, and 106 in the fifth. 1,721 were in writing, arithmetic, and geography, all in music and grammar, 1,400 in object lessons, 949 in grammar, 84 in chemistry and botany, 322 in Canadian and English history, 84 in general history, 322 in hygiene, 118 in geometry, mensuration and bookkeeping, 468 in drill. The Schools are all opened with prayer, the pupils in the Ward Schools meeting in the room of the principal, who reads the prayers in the presence of the assistant Teachers. The ten commandments are taught in all the Schools. The library has not been increased since the date of my last report ; it contains 668 volumes, and

2,512 were taken out by the pupils during the year. It is the intention of the Trustees to add shortly about $400 worth more of books to it. The members of the Board take a very active interest in the Schools, visit them frequently, and are always ready to do anything or grant anything that may contribute to their welfare. They are constantly making improvements in the furniture and equipment of the School-rooms, and the adornment of the grounds. Recently the Central School was furnished with two neat and commodious brick outhouses, which were much needed. Gymnasia are still wanted there, and I have no doubt will be supplied, so soon as the finances of the city will warrant the expenditure. The physical education of the boys and girls of Brantford has been too long neglected. It is just as important a part of their training, and just as necessary to their future well-being, as their intellectual or moral culture is. The Roman poet was right, when he prayed for a sound mind in a sound body.

Private Schools.—The number of private schools in the city, so far as I have been able to learn, is 5, with something more than 20 Teachers and an aggregate attendance of 225 pupils.

Sunday Schools.—The number of Sunday Schools is 19, with about 280 Teachers and 3,100 pupils.

Libraries.—The number of Sunday School libraries is 19, number of volumes in them 6,800.

The library of the Mechanics' Institute is in a flourishing condition, although it is not so well patronized as it deserves to be. It contains the Enclycopædia Britannica, Chambers' Encyclopædia, and a large and valuable stock of books of reference and of the mechanic arts. The whole selection, embracing 2,819 volumes, is an admirable one, and a credit to the managers of the Institute. The Rev. Dr. Cochrane is President, and James Woodyatt, Esq., is Secretary and Librarian.

Collegiate Institute.—The Brantford Collegiate Institute still maintains its place as one of the foremost institutions engaged in the work of higher education in Ontario. The number of students now in attendance is between 180 and 200—a large percentage of them being from a distance. At the last midsummer examination, the following students of the Institute obtained Second-class Certificates:—Charles Filkens (2nd B), Julia Grace (2nd B), Mary J. Middlemiss (2nd B), Agnes Meggait (2nd A). Charles Maybury and Thomas Thomson passed the "Intermediate" Examination. 16 passed Third-class Examination.

At the December examination, the following obtained Second-class Certificates:—Henry Hoover (2nd A), J. D. Webster (2nd A), J. A. Dale (2nd B), Kate Marquis (2nd B), Jennie Sutherland (2nd B). Intermediates:—Louis Heyd, A. Mills, R. K. Sproule, Wm. Snider, Thomas Inglis, S. E. McCulloch, A. Langford, C. Glass, E. Sinon, J. Robertson, S. Fisher, J. Lawson, R. McPherson, Laura Kimpton, Sarah Duncan, Kate Long, Addie Todd.

The number that passed the "Intermediate" in July was 11, in December 22.

At the matriculation examination in June last, in Toronto University, out of 69 candidates, S. F. Passmore, of the Collegiate Institute, gained the second classical scholarship, the Brant County scholarship, took sixth place in first class mathematics, second class honor in English, second class honor in French, and first rank in general proficiency; and John Alexander, another pupil, passed successfully the matriculation examination.

In the Victoria University, J. B. Freeman, of the Institute, gained the first classical scholarship and took first-class in mathematics.

In the University of Trinity College, Geo. Sage obtained the second proficiency scholarship; and at the University of McGill College, R. Leonard won the first rank at Senior Matriculation in Civil Engineering.

We doubt if there is another collegiate institute in Ontario which can show a better year's record.

During the winter, Professor D. C. Bell gave a series of Readings for the benefit of the students, and out of the proceeds arising therefrom, a library of about 100 volumes, chiefly valuable books of reference, has been purchased for the use of the Institute. A piano, price $350, has also been purchased for the Assembly Hall, and paid for out of the proceeds of the entertainments got up and conducted by the masters and students. All things considered, the greatest credit is due to the indefatigable rector and masters of our excellent Collegiate Institute for their successful efforts in behalf of superior education, and to the Board

of Trustees, who have encouraged and supported them in a cause so worthy and in a work so useful to the city and surrounding country.

Young Ladies' College.—This Institution is still under the same management and direction as it was at the date of my last report, and is doing its work in a manner satisfactory to its patrons. There are 60 boarders, and those, with the day-pupils, aggregate an attendance of about 100. There is a complete staff of accomplished instructors, and the course of instruction extends, in the preparatory department over two years, and in the collegiate over three years. The subjects of instruction are those usually pursued in similar institutions elsewhere, and embrace English, mathematics, classics, French, Italian, German, music, painting, and drawing. There are special lectures on elocution, literature and philology. The number of graduates last midsummer was 13. The premises are correctly described in the College Calendar as follows:—

"The location secured for the College is all that can be desired as a home for young ladies. While offering the most complete retirement for study, it is at the same time within easy walking distance of the principal business streets of the city, and commands a view of the surrounding country that cannot be surpassed for extent and beauty. The house has been finished with a degree of elegance but seldom seen in first-class residences, much less in public institutions. The grounds, extending to three and a half acres, are beautifully laid out, and everything provided that can conduce to the health and comfort of the pupils.

"The building, which is throughout heated with steam, lighted with gas, and provided with bath rooms, has been suitably furnished, and no expense spared to render the College at once attractive and comfortable."

The County Model School opened in August with an attendance of 19 students, 18 of whom had just passed the third-class non-professional examination. The School was in operation for two months, under the management of the Principal of the Central School, who gave instruction in the prescribed subjects of the professional course. All the candidates passed the examination at the close of the session, and are now engaged in teaching in the Schools of the city and county. For the support of the School, the Ontario Government gave a grant of $100, and the County Council a like sum. It will be seen from the facts above stated, that the City of Brantford enjoys exceptional advantages in the matter of educational facilities, and is rapidly becoming one of the most important centres of intelligence in the Province.

County of Lincoln.

J. B. Somerset, Esq.—While every year's struggle with the difficulties to be overcome in the efficient administration of our School system shows some of the obstacles to have been happily removed, there are yet some that obstinately resist the successive waves of improving effort, and stand out with the distinctness given by yearly increasing isolation.

During the last six years, we have seen the almost entire removal of such obstacles to progress as (1) the low educational standing of the Teachers; (2) the lack of means for professional training; and (3) the imperfect equipment of the Schools in those things that relate to the comfort of the pupil and their teaching, by means of proper apparatus. We are at present enjoying the fruits of the wise legislation and the faithful effort to give it due effect, that has produced these reforms. But we cannot consistently stop here; there yet remain evils to be removed that have proved themselves sufficiently formidable to resist all attempts hitherto made for their removal, and to the consideration of these we must address ourselves in the future. The first of these is the irregular attendance at the Schools.

It would be superfluous to give any figures here to show the magnitude of this evil and the comparative failure of all efforts hitherto made to overcome it; successive reports have presented this subject so fully, that there remains only for consideration the means to be employed to remove it or mitigate its effects. I shall not attempt here to offer any observations on this point more than to express my conviction that the subject calls loudly for judicious legislation.

The next obstacle to progress that stands comparatively unaffected by efforts to reform, is the lack of permanence in the position of the Teacher. There are few that would desire to see this reform carried so far as to leave a School in charge of the same Teacher for a lifetime. I believe that judicious and timely changes infuse new life and vigour into the management of the School. But the evil consists in the frequent changes that occur from caprice or false

economy, and it is an evil that has proved itself exceedingly tenacious of existence, while the march of public opinion in opposition to it has been discouragingly slow.

The most noticeable incident connected with educational progress during the year was the establishment of County Model Schools for the training of young Teachers. This was a step long called for, and it seems to have met with almost universal approval. The clearness with which the results of this step will present themselves to the popular mind, indicate that it will become a prominent feature of our educational system.

The number of students who have received the benefit of a training at the School here during 1877, was 26 ; of whom 22 were in charge of Schools at the commencement of the year.

The recognition of Teachers' Associations was another important step that will be fruitful in good results.

The assistance afforded now to these conventions will prove of great value in providing them with professional libraries, and in securing the attendance of persons capable of conducting the Institutes that form an important feature in their management.

The consolidation of the School laws and the regulations in force under their authority, and their distribution in manual form to Trustees, which is understood to be the intention of the Department, will prove of great value in enabling School officers generally to become acquainted with the laws under which they act.

County of Wellington—North.

A. D. Fordyce, Esq.—In 50 Schools, change of Teachers took place at the end of 1877. the Teachers employed in place of these, 20 had received Model School training : 18 in Wellington. one in Simcoe, and one in Perth :—and. to the advantage thus obtained, I look with no small confidence for increased ability in discharge of untried duties.

Only one new School-house was erected in 1877—a concrete building in Section 13, Maryboro'—the School was closed first half of the year. At the end of October I sent special notices to 21 Schools of additional accommodation being required by present Regulations, either inside or outside or both. Steps have been taken in several cases for building next season ; or, for enlarging, where a separate apartment is required. In the beginning of November, I sent cards (of which I enclose one) to the Trustees of all Schools in my District respecting monitorial assistance, which to a great extent had been previously neglected. In terms of instructions, monitors were employed in several Schools towards the close of the year and in several, temporary appointments have been made for 1878.

Attempts are being made to establish Union School Sections—under late provision of the law—one between Maryboro', Peel and Arthur :—another between Proton, Egremont (in Grey) Luther and Arthur (in Wellington). In consequence, delay may have been occasioned for a little, in carrying out instructions respecting building in some Sections ; and added to this, in others, through probable immediate re-arrangement of school territory in Amaranth, the Township Council, I imagine, being rather reluctantly driven to this,—from dissolution of Union School 8 Amaranth and Mono, already referred to, and strong desire on the part of some, to have a School in Waldemar in Section 5. I trust, however, no delay of much moment, will be the result of arrangements on this head.

I do not know that there have been more than the ordinary number of troubles and cases during the season. Some, not satisfied with my decision, may have applied to yourself. I have endeavoured, in no case, to appear over-exacting in carrying out provisions of the law ; in fact, I have probably erred rather in the other direction. One case came before the County Council by appeal in June, but was laid over until subsequent meeting. It was not, indeed, appeal against recent action of the Township Council but arising from settlement two years since, of a matter considered by Appeal Committee, and its advice approved of by the County Council. It will probably be taken up this month—by Committee appointed at January meeting of the County Council—the sooner it is set at rest the better it will be for the several sections concerned.

I would very much like to see a Manual for School Trustees, embodying the complete Statute School Law and all Regulations now in force. Such a work is constantly called for, and if I do not mistake, its preparation was contemplated some time since, and may perhaps be in progress.

I now come to notice the Village Schools.—In the rural schools, I have had reason

very generally to be well satisfied with the teachers in their work. As a matter of course, there have been some exceptions. Some teachers not having given the satisfaction they might have done, and others doing, I believe, even more than could be reasonably demanded or expected. In some cases too, School Trustees have shown praiseworthy disregard of cost where they felt that such and such improvements were really necessary. It would be needless to say that some cases where an opposite spirit has been shown, have not been wholly wanting. I hope the balance of activity and success has greatly preponderated over doubts and hesitating inefficient action.

Mount Forest Village.

The School here, under the management of a new Principal, has been successfully carried on. The well deserved reputation of the Principal has been fully sustained, and entire harmony has existed among the Teachers in prosecution of their work. I may add that the action of the Board of School Trustees has also been considerate and judicious. The duties devolving on the Principal from his having charge of the training of the Model School students for two sessions, were arduous and onerous ; but the result has been eminently satisfactory, while the ordinary local School work does not appear to have suffered materially. From the great majority of those admitted at the end of the year to the newly established High School, having been pupils of the Public School up to the Examination, it would appear conclusively that such must have been the case. Two of the Model School students were selected for the year 1878 to take charge of two of the Departments, where changes were expected. One of these acts in conjunction with another lady who had formerly charge of the lowest Division, and whose experience might be helpful to one newly commencing the work ; while the heavy burden of a large attendance might beneficially be shared until separate apartments are available. The arrangement has worked well, but I am happy to say that the Board of Trustees have now entered into contract for the erection of a large additional building during the coming season. One remarkably efficient Teacher resigned at the end of the year, but the character of the Teacher appointed in his place appears to offer a guarantee for no loss occurring to the scholars from the change.

Arthur Village.

Whether owing to stringency in money matters, or from whatever cause, one could have desired the exhibition of more zeal and interest than has been apparent in the Public School during the year. I believe it would be wrong rashly to blame parties who may have been mutually discouraged by feeling that whatever efforts they did make, were not rightly appreciated. Improvements in various ways were wanting, and continued wanting, but a brighter prospect, I believe, may be entertained for 1878. Without disparagement to former Teachers, the superior experience of the Principal selected gives reason to believe, with a good record in every respect besides, that under his care, the School will take a higher standard than it has yet done. The Assistant Teacher also came well recommended ; the Monitor previously employed remaining as well. The Board of Trustees, by liberality lately shown, are not likely, I think, to let needed improvements for accommodation or comfort, remain much longer wanting.

Harriston Village.

The School, under the efficient charge of the same Principal, as in the former year, has continued in a good state. Two or three Departments parted with their Teacher at midsummer, and those appointed in their place, being reappointed for 1868, the presumption sustained by fact, is that satisfaction was felt. The Teacher of the lowest Division resigned at the close of the year. Several of the scholars in the highest Department were successful candidates at last County Board Examination, and are now taking charge of Schools themselves. The new School building has four admirable class rooms. The outhouse has been reconstructed, and, in all probability, next year will see the fence completed. One room in the old School-house continues to be made use of. Both buildings are within the same grounds.

Clifford Village.

The School has now three regular Departments ; a certificated Teacher having been obtained for the lowest Division after midsummer. All the Teachers have been working with more or less activity and success—perhaps somewhat less than might have been under different arrangements than were made when the last appointed Assistant Teacher was employed. Even, where from some cause, there has not been so much success as might naturally have been anticipated, it certainly has not always been owing to inactivity, or any lack of anxious desire on the part of such Teacher for success. Outside influences sometimes unconsciously militate against internal strenuous exertions.

Drayton Village.

This School is favoured with a Principal who is in himself a model of quiet, systematic and effective working. During part of the year he was very ably assisted by the other Teachers. One of these, however, left at midsummer, and subsequently matters in that Department were not equally satisfactory. The great drawback to improvements in each is lack of means. A considerable outlay is required for the efficient working of the School in accommodation and appliance, and this is wanting. The scholars are apt, intelligent, and many of them are diligent and successful.

I think I have noticed all that seems necessary in the meantime. What another year's record shows, will of course depend in a great measure on the Teachers. Some very good appointments indeed have been made in filling up vacancies, and the experience, as already remarked, acquired at the Model School ought, and, I have no reason to doubt, will, in the majority of cases, be found to operate most happily.

County of Grey—East.

Andrew Grier, Esq.—I propose to consider,—

1. The defects of the present system.
2. Township Boards.
3. School-houses and the class of certificates held by Teachers.
4. Visits.

1.—*The defects of our present system* consist chiefly in the licensing of inexperienced Teachers. Boys and girls from sixteen to twenty years of age have now charge of a great majority of our Public Schools. The education, care and training of our children are committed to the Teacher during School hours.

2.—A Teacher possessed of scholastic attainments, without training or practical experience, cannot, when first taking charge of a School, discharge the onerous duties of his calling efficiently.

3. The School Act of 1871, the Consolidated Act of 1874, and the Regulations in accordance with and under the authority of the above in part recited Acts, give us a new set of inexperienced Teachers every three years. It is well known to those who are intimately conversant with the licensing of Teachers that a great majority of our Third-class Teachers having taught for three years, are not able to obtain a Second-class Certificate, and, in consequence of which, are compelled to quit the profession, and others, without training or practical experience, take their place, and become Teachers during the probationary fixed term of three years, then fail to obtain a higher grade of certificate.

4.—This system has been in force since 1871, and the result has been to damage and retard the advancement of our Schools more than all other causes combined.

5.—The theory of any branch of education, science or art, is useful, but what is it when compared with a thorough practical knowledge of the same subject? A young man might be taught the theory of farming in all its varied departments, but if called upon to perform the practical part without any previous experience, how would he perform it?

6.—A person must necessarily possess a thorough knowledge of any science or art before he is able to impart it to others, but after having been licensed, and having taught during the probationary term of three years, his three years of practical experience make him no worse

teacher than he was without any experience. I think you will agree with me when I say that three years of practical experience in the actual performance of any kind of work (and teaching is no exception to the general rule) is worth a great deal in maturing, developing and preparing the mind for any kind of particular work.

7.—The Amended School Act of 1877 and the Regulations now in force will, in my opinion, remedy this defect.

1. *Township Boards.*—Township Boards would be a great improvement on the present system of School Section Boards, and, perhaps, less expensive, when matters connected with Section Boards are fully taken into consideration.

2. There are too many School officers; four at least in each School Section, and in some cases five; three Trustees, a Secretary-Treas., and Collector of School-rates. The average salaries of Secretary-Treasurer will be about ten dollars per annum, and the collection of the rates about the same, or perhaps a little more. In one or two cases which came under my notice the collection of rates cost fifty dollars. It is well understood that five men can transact business as well, if not better and more expeditiously, than forty or fifty, when their administrative capabilities and intelligence are equal.

3. In a Township like Euphrasia, with twenty-one Schools, having at least eighty School officers administering the business of twenty School corporations, the whole School business of the Township could be done better and with less expense, taking into consideration the loss of time of eighty men compared with six, and the money paid to Secretary-Treasurers and Collectors, and the mistakes and irregularities, to say the least of it, connected with the financial statements of Section Boards.

4. There are other advantages to be derived from Township Boards greater than dollars and cents.

5. The Schools under Township Boards could be graded, and Teachers employed to suit the Schools, which at present is very rarely done.

6. Under the present system, one-third of the Schools are hardly able to employ competent Teachers, or, if able, are unwilling to do so. The Trustees, in nine cases out of ten, will employ the Teacher who asks the lowest salary, no matter what class of certificate the applicant holds.

7 It is a well-known fact that about one-third of the time spent in session by Township Councils is taken up in discussion of school questions, such as the boundaries of School Sections, the erection of School-houses, and the settlement of School disputes.

8. I have merely submitted Township Boards to bring the matter before you for future consideration, hoping in a few years you will see your way clearly to make Township Boards compulsory.

School-houses, Collingwood.—There are 15 School-houses, 5 log, 7 frame, 2 brick, and one stone; 20 Teachers employed in 1877, 15 holding Third-class Certificates; 3 Second-class Provincial Certificates, and two Old County Board Second-class Certificates.

School-houses, St. Vincent.—There are 16 School-houses, 6 of which are frame, 6 brick and 4 stone. There are 18 Teachers, of whom 15 are Third-class female Teachers, 2 Second-Provincial Certificates, and one Third-class male Teacher.

School houses, Euphrasia.—There are 21 School-houses, 3 of which are log, 9 frame, 4 brick, 4 stone. There are 28 Teachers employed, 20 of whom hold Third-class Certificates, and 8 Second-class Provincial.

County of Grey.

William Ferguson, Esq.—School-houses.—In the 97 organized sections of my District, there are as many Schools, with 99 School-houses, 94 being for Public and 5 being for Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

These latter are located—3 in Glenelg, 1 in Normanby, and 1 in Proton, and are all *Log* buildings, my visits to which, with my remarks thereon, were duly reported to you early last year.

Of the former, the Public Schools, 12 are of brick, 27 of stone, 1 concrete, 35 frame, and only 18 of log.

Teachers.—The total number of Teachers in these Schools and their Departments is 104, graded as follows:—Provincial Class I. 2; Provincial Class II. 12; Old County Board Class

I. 2; Old County Board, Class II. 1; New County Board, Class III. 87; there being 60 male and 44 female Teachers, of whom 50 are given as Presbyterian, 29 Methodist, 11 Episcopalian, 8 Roman Catholic, 5 Baptist, and 1 is simply given as *protestant*.

Specialties.—The past year has been marked by three peculiar characteristics:—The establishment of County Model Schools, the official formation of Teachers' Associations for each Inspectoral District, and the initiation in this County of uniform and concurrent promotion examinations in the Public Schools at the close of each term.

Model Schools.—In reference to them, I think they are certainly likely to supply wants long and painfully felt by the members of our County Board of Education, namely:—1. Some means of imparting and of developing that indispensable qualification of the Teacher's "*aptitude to teach*" which attendance during one or two sessions at an efficient Model School is likely to evoke. 2. An opportunity, by individual examination to test and ascertain, not only by the literary acquirements of the candidate, but what is more important in the public interests, his capability of imparting instruction, as well as his probable faculty for the due government and discipline of a School before he is duly authorized to take charge of such, inasmuch as we may find a person versed in classics and higher mathematics, yet by no means expert in communicating knowledge from either of those sources. Hence, and inasmuch, as there exists a great difficulty—if not an impossibility—of sending all would-be Teachers to any general or central Provincial institution, the necessity for *County Model Schools* is more apparent, and their efficient support and their success more necessary and desirable.

Teachers' Associations.—These being now officially recognised, and attendance thereat superseding the "*visiting days*" heretofore allowed to Teachers, will afford opportunities for mutual interchange of ideas, the discussion of educational topics, and the illustration of more approved methods; will largely correct the disadvantage of the isolation so incident to the Teacher's daily work, and will be a means of imparting more vigour and energy to the profession.

Allow me here to thank you for the grant of twenty-five dollars ($25), for and on account of the past half-year, which I have no doubt will greatly stimulate efficiency and success.

Promotion Examinations.—The other specialty to which I would briefly refer, is the uniform and concurrent promotion examination of the Public Schools, introduced at the close of the year; this measure appears to have met with much success in some two or more Counties, and the County Council of Peel, whence we introduced it, has made full provision for its being successfully carried out. The natural desire for promotion is a useful element in Schools as an incentive to study, and, in the hands of the skilled and honest Teacher, is an important factor in securing diligence and attention to work; on the other hand, an improper gratification of this natural desire, by premature promotion of the pupil, frustrates the whole design of the course of study, retards the due development of the mental and intellectual faculties, sacrifices the substance for a shadow, and produces a fungus instead of a fruit. To protect alike both parent and pupil, to assist the honest and diligent Teacher, as well as to aim at directing the less experienced in securing a proper organization of the Schools on a uniform basis; at the same time to remove the temptation to arbitrary and irregular advancement at the close of a Teacher's term, and the disagreeable and often unfortunate *turning back* of classes with the entrance of a new Teacher, we have hailed the idea as a good one, and have taken the earliest opportunity of acting on it, and so far, it has received the hearty and almost unanimous approval of the Teachers in my district.

Township Boards and *Section Accounts.*—I will just refer to these subjects, as I have on former occasions more fully alluded to them. Many of the Trustees' Financial Reports bear evidence that they have been correctly reported and carefully audited, yet in many other cases they display such utter incompleteness or even gross carelessness, that waiving all other arguments, I would almost assert that the general publication of some of these reports *locally*, would create in such Sections a demand for Township Boards, and a Township audit of all School accounts.

County of Perth—South.

John M. Moran, Esq.—School Sites, Buildings, &c—With only four or five exceptions, the School-houses of South Perth are very good. The one in S. S. No. 9, Blanchard, is a model

of neatness, simplicity and solidity, and was finished during the year. In Sections No. 4 South Easthope, and No. 10 Downie, the Trustees are about to build commodious edifices during the coming Summer (1878). In No. 10 S. Easthope, No. 5 Downie, and No. 4 Fullarton, suitable partitions have been erected, dividing the School-houses into two rooms each. Very few of the sites are over half an acre in extent. Only one (that in No. 3 Downie), has been enlarged during the year. There had been some difficulty about the title, which prevented its having been done sooner. It now contains one-half, whereas it formerly contained only one-fourth of an acre. We are very backward all over the riding in the matter of shade trees. School-house No. 6, Blanchard, stands on a very pretty site, which the Trustees have planted with plenty of trees, but they are still very small. No. 5, Hibbert, has also some very nice trees, and in course of time will have a very beautiful site if the planting and caring for the trees are continued, as I have no doubt they will be as long as the present Teacher remains in charge. This Section (No. 5 Hibbert) and No. 6 Downie are the only ones that have a Teacher's residence belonging to the Section. Almost all our Schools are provided with wells and other conveniences.

Number of Teachers.—On entering upon the duties of my office, I found quite a number of Sections had been quite heedless of the Regulations in this respect. Nos. 1, 2 and 11 Blanchard, No. 5 and 6 Downie, Nos. 1 and 4 Fullarton, Nos. 3 and 10 South Easthope, and No. 2 Hibbert were behind in the number of Teachers. Four of them have since come into line, and the others are gradually (in some cases rather too gradually) following their example. I find it an intensely disagreeable task in some places to get a little done in this direction, and were it not a part of my duty I would abandon the effort altogether.

Certificates, Supply of Teachers, &c.—Nearly all the male Teachers in the South Riding get very fair salaries. The lady Teachers in Nos. U. 2 and 3 Hibbert, Nos. 1 and 6 Blanchard, and No. 8 Downie, also receive large salaries, and deserve them. Mr. J. W. Donaldson of S. S. No. 4 is in receipt of the highest salary in the South Riding, namely, $600. The Third-class Teachers turned out by our County Model School have given good satisfaction in almost every case, and are a decided improvement on the holders of the same class of Certificate before the Model School training was added. I am of opinion that the Province is very much indebted to Mr. G. W. Ross, Inspector of Model Schools, for the success of these new institutions. We had a plentiful supply of Teachers in this County towards the close of 1877, and believing that the Regulation which says, "a Third-class Certificate shall be valid only in the County where given, and for three years only," was intended to be observed, Mr. Alexander, Inspector of N. Perth, and myself resolved not to endorse any Certificate after the 18th of August, unless the supply within the County ran short. A few interested persons raised quite a howl about it, but although it was utterly without personal advantage or satisfaction to ourselves, I believe our course was beneficial to the Schools and to the Teachers of the County. Fifty-seven candidates passed the non-professional Third-class examination here last July, 1877, of whom forty-three obtained Certificates, and thirty six found situations within the County. Some few went to other Counties. More than half the Model School students were from the South Riding, and not a few of them were from St. Mary's High School. It would therefore be only fair to have another Model School, one for the South Riding in St. Mary's.

Teachers' Associations.—During the first half of the year 1877 there was but one Association for the two ridings of this County, but during the latter half of the year a division was effected which resulted in two very good Associations. The County Council, has, however, not yet granted any aid to either of them.

Promotion examinations have been held now for three years, all over this County, and with marked success. The County Council supplied the funds for conducting them and for purchasing prizes in connection with them. I cannot explain their beneficial effect better than by referring the reader to the table which follows. In the South Riding we have this year, March, '78, tried a new plan. Instead of having one or two meeting places only for the candidates in each Township, we have had an examination in every School-house and with very satisfactory results, for we found that although it was no light task to get the examination papers distributed to so many places, it was much easier to do so than to take the children to the distant places of meeting. We used also *numbers* instead of the names of the Candidates, after the plan of the intermediate examinations, and found them to work even better than we expected.

Promotion Examinations.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of successful Candidates.		
	1875	1877	1878
Blanchard	19	122	153
Downie	6	76	124
South Easthope	1	13	42
Fullarton	0	58	89
Hibbert	7	26	110
Total	33	295	518

In 1875 there were 225 Candidates examined in the South Riding, of whom 14 per cent. were successful. In 1877 there were 613 Candidates examined, of whom 48 per cent. were successful. In 1878 there were 925 Candidates examined, of whom 55 per cent. were successful. I think there could be no more satisfactory proof of the beneficial effect of these examinations.

COUNTY OF HURON—WEST.

J. R. Miller, Esq.—A very full report was presented to the Department in 1875, in which were given statistical tables showing the state of education, accommodation provided, &c., &c., within the District. I propose for easy reference in making a comparison, to adopt the same course as in all former reports. Many of the results arrived at have been secured only after considerable labour has been bestowed, and I trust that the study of the following tables will lead to increased energy on the part of all true friends of education, so as to make our whole system more effective in producing more satisfactory results. Large sums of money are being paid annually in supporting a Public School system of which we are justly proud, and it is but right that every sum should be satisfactorily accounted for in a satisfactory manner. This burden is now much easier than during the past few years on account of the decrease of debt incurred in buying sites and in building or enlarging School-houses. These debts are nearly wiped out, and the play-grounds, with but very few exceptions, will add little expenditure. The supply of desks and apparatus is good, and hereafter the great and almost only expenditure will be the payment of Teachers.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEYS, BALANCES, DEBTS, AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY FOR THE DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE TOWNSHIPS OF ASHFIELD, COLBORNE, GODERICH, HAY, STANLEY, INCLUDING BAYFIELD VILLAGE, STEPHEN, USBORNE, INCLUDING EXETER VILLAGE AND WEST WAWANOSH.

I. Receipts.

1.	Balance in Trustees' hands, Dec. 31, 1877	$ 4,892 64½
2.	Amount received from Legislative Grant	4,201 28
3.	" " " Co. Assessment	4,097 38
4.	" " " Tax on Property	39,196 35
5.	" " " All other sources	3,673 04½
	Total from all sources in 1877	$56,060 70

II. Expenditure.

1.	Total amount paid Teachers during 1877	$37,905 25
2.	Amount paid for rent and repairs, fuel, &c.	5,493 17
3.	" " sites and building	6,655 52
4.	" " library apparatus, prize books	361 50
	Total paid during 1877	$50,415 44

III. Balance.

Balance on hand to next acc. $5,645 26

IV. Debts.

Total amount of debts, 31st. Dec. 1877 .....$1,755 52

V. Value of School Property.

Estimated value of all School property $111,303
The value of School property as above in 1871, was..... ... 36,820
Showing an increase since that time of..... $74,483 or 302 per cent.

School Sections – School Houses—School Sites and Titles—Schools and Departments—Visits —Examinations—Prizes.—There are in all two Villages (Bayfield and Exeter,) and seventy-nine Rural Sections, of which thirteen are in Ashfield, seven in Colborne, ten in Goderich, ten in Hay, ten in Stanley, twelve in Stephen, nine in Usborne, and eight in West Wawanosh. There are twenty Union School Sections and two Roman Catholic Separate Schools. During the year a division of section boundaries was made, and two new sections formed in the Township of Ashfield. One new Section has also been formed in the Township of Hay. A house has been erected in each of these, and work began at the commencement of 1878.

In 1871 there were twenty-seven log buildings, now only four, and three of these equally good to any frame. During 1877, new houses were erected in School Sections 15 and 16 Ashfield, five Goderich, eleven Hay, two in Stanley, and a second house in the Union School Section of West Wawanosh. No. 5 Ashfield was removed and the frame being surrounded by a brick coating, is now almost equal to a new structure. There are now in the District separate class-rooms, as follows :—Ashfield, twenty-two ; Colborne, eleven ; Goderich, eleven ; Hay, seventeen ; Stanley, fourteen ; Stephen, sixteen ; Usborne, thirteen ; West Wawanosh, twelve ; Exeter, seven ; Bayfield. two. Total, 125. In several other Sections temporary partitions have been used for a short time

Number of School Houses erected, enlarged or removed, thus making the expense almost equal to a new building.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	Total.
Ashfield			5	3	1	1	4	14
Colborne			2					2
Goderich			2	2		1	1	6
Hay	2	6		1			1	10
Stanley		1		2	2	1	2	8
Stephen	3	1	3	3			2	12
Usborne	1	1		2	2			6
West Wawanosh			1	4	1	1	1	8
	6	9	13	17	6	4	11	66

The number of School-houses in the District is eighty-seven, of which twenty-eight are brick, two stone, one concrete, fifty-two frame, and four log. Thirty-four houses provide two or more rooms. There are also three Teachers' dwelling houses, one being erected during the past year.

In the District there are eighty-six school sites. Of these twenty are one acre or more in extent (several being over two acres), four are three-quarters of an acre, and the remainder the full half acre required by Regulations of 1871.

All the sites are enclosed except one. In the great majority of cases the fence is very good indeed. In several cases the play grounds require draining, levelling, and to be cleared of stumps. A gradual change for the better is taking place from year to year.

A number of Teachers and Trustees have planted shade trees and otherwise ornamented the play ground. The number of wells is nearly adequate to the wants of the District.

When my last visit was made three Sections were not provided with the necessary out-house accommodation. In each of the cases referred to, buildings have been placed in position, but the "boys"? in their sport? had torn down what the Section had paid for in hard cash. Surely such a destruction of public property should not be permitted. Some of these buildings are not properly kept. To form cleanly habits in the child is of as great importance as to train the mental powers. It is therefore the duty of every Teacher and one which is acted upon by very many, to see to it that everything is done that can be done to cultivate such habits in the children as shall fully prepare them for the duties of citizenship in every respect. By exercising a little care, and by the adoption of proper regulations, the Teacher in a very short time *can* remedy existing difficulties in this respect.

All the property of the District is freehold.

Including all departments taught in separate rooms, and having separate Registers, the number of schools in operation during the year was 116, viz: in Ashfield, 20; Colborne, 11; Goderich, 10; Hay, 16; Stanley, 12; Stephen, 15; Usborne, 12; West Wawanosh, 12; Bayfield, 2; Exeter, 6. Of these 115 were in operation at end of year.

The number of visits recorded during the year was 1629. By Clergymen 153, Councillors and Magistrates 33, Trustees 349, Justices and Members of Legislature 15, visitors not designated 908, Inspectors 171.

The total number of public examinations was 287. Prizes were distributed in 23 schools and at two township competition examinations.

School Population—Pupils—Accommodation—Attendance—Days.—The school population, that is all between the ages of 5 and 21 is 11512, of whom 9164 are between 5 and 16, and 5040 between 7 and 12.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF EACH MUNICIPALITY.

	Between 5 and 21.	Between 5 and 16.	Between 7 and 12.	Attending less than 4 months.
Ashfield	2089	1617	880	142
Colborne	1022	799	455	66
Goderich	1088	876	479	83
Hay	1585	1323	717	154
Stanley	1067	840	432	94
Stephen	1516	1164	724	150
Usborne	1124	915	482	94
West Wawanosh	1193	923	491	109
Bayfield	298	240	161	10
Exeter	530?	467	219	35
Total	11512	9164	5040	937

The whole number of children between 5 and 16 enrolled was 9084: of all other ages 377. Total 9461. The number of children attending less than four months is, I am led to believe, more than it should be, as each name has been carefully noted and given in the above statement without giving credit for removals, &c., &c. While we have reason to note improvement in this item it is certainly a lamentable fact that so many do not take advantage of the privilege, so generously placed within their reach. In order to reduce the number to a minimum I have requested Trustees to notify the parents of irregular pupils at the end of June, and again at the end of October, so that they shall relieve themselves from the necessity of prosecuting delinquent parents. Much has been done by Trustees, and I am sure that a hearty co-operation between parents and Trustees aided by the Teacher would soon give us a clear record. I have pleasure in stating that several sections have been enabled during the year to present such a record.

The schools were kept open 216 days.

Of the 9461 pupils entered on roll 807 or 8 per cent. attended less than 20 days; 1697 or 18 per cent. attended between 20 and 50 days; 2416 or 26 per cent. attended between 51 and 100 days; 2189 or 23 per cent. attended between 101 and 150 days; 1982 or 21 per cent. attended between 151 and 200 days; 370 or 4 per cent. attended between 200 days and the whole year.

Number entered on roll, Average attendance in each half year, and the rate per centum in each Municipality.

	No. enrolled.	Average first half year.	Average second half year.	Yearly average.	Percentage of attendance.
Ashfield	1618	707	554½	630¾	39
Colborne	751	371	351	361	49½
Goderich	907	416	348½	382¼	42
Hay	1152	586	490½	538¼	46½
Stanley	941	440	358	399	42½
Stephen	1432	605	497	551	38½
Usborne	1053	501½	392½	447	44½
West Wawanosh	888	444⅓	345	394¾	44½
Bayfield	218	123	101	112	51⅓
Exeter	501	292½	262½	277⅓	55⅓
Total	9461	4486½	3700½	4093½	44⅕

In 1871 the yearly average was 3554 and percentage of attendance, 40—increase in attendance 540—increased percentage 4⅕.

The above statements show that, upon the whole, gratifying progress has been made. The great drawbacks in School work are want of punctuality, irregular attendance and absenteeism for long periods. These impair the usefulness of the Teacher by destroying the influence of discipline, teaching and training of pupils, and taken together nullify much of the effort put forth. While there is reason for thankfulness that the average attendance attains to a higher percentage each year, we should not rest satisfied with 44⅕ per cent. nor should we cease striving so long as 950 pupils attend School less than 73 days during the year. If Trustees would use the powers entrusted to them in a judicious manner, and according to the declarations made from time to time, a different state of affairs would prevail.

The School accommodation in 1871 as required by Regulation, viz., nine square feet to each child in the section, was sufficient for only 5862 pupils. The number of pupils at that date was 8836. There is at present in the aggregate ample room for all and to spare. As a rule the houses are very good, and the furniture except in very few cases, at least as comfortable as in the home. There is a spirit abroad and yearly increasing, to do more in cultivating the æsthetic tastes of the children by placing pictures on the walls, and in a few instances flowers growing in pots and baskets adorn the rooms. I am anxious that this desire shall spread until all our School-rooms shall be exceedingly cheerful and pleasant to the pupils at all times. Parents and friends of Education may greatly assist in this improvement, and I trust my next Report will be most favourable in this respect.

The following figures indicate the number for which desks and seats are provided in the several Municipalities, viz. :—Ashfield, 1068 ; Colborne, 482 ; Goderich, 714 ; Hay, 889 ; Stanley, 728 ; Stephen, 1032 ; Osborne, 726 ; West Wawanosh, 746 ; Bayfield, 132 ; Exeter, 360. Total, 6877.

Classification—The Number of Pupils Studying Subjects—Religious Instruction.

The classification of pupils for 1877, according to revised programme, was

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
3358	2044	2871	880	266	32

The revised programme is well carried out in the Schools as a whole. The difficulty of contending against the omission of certain subjects has been unpleasant, to say the least of it, and it is a source of pleasure to know that the subjects objected to by parents have been either omitted or made optional in the recent Regulations. This step will do much to make our system of education more popular.

The number of Schools opened or closed with Scripture reading or prayer was 76, while the Ten Commandments were taught weekly in 59.

Teachers.—The number of Teachers employed at the close of 1877 was 115. Males, 70, females, 45.

The classification of Teachers on 31st December, according to their religious persuasion, was, Presbyterian, 54; Methodist, 40; Episcopalian, 14; Roman Catholic, 6; Baptist 1.

Only 15 ever attended a Normal School.

The Certificates rank as follows:—First class Provincial, 1; Second-class Provincial Grade, A 12, B 16; Third-class, 87; First-class old County Board, 2; Second-class, 2. In addition permits in the early part of the year were granted to 5 persons to enable them to act as Assistants. I think the time has now come in the County of Huron when the practice should be discontinued, and therefore have refused all applications since August, 1877.

Average Salary of Teachers in the several Municipalities including Assistants.

	Males.	Females.
Ashfield	$374 55	$214 12½
Colborne	437 00	313 50
Goderich	407 22	277 50
Hay	441 43	236 40
Stanley	423 80	208 00
Stephen	339 66⅔	234 66⅔
Usborne	443 10	212 00
West Wawanosh	434 20	250 00
Average by Townships	$420 10	$230 77

Libraries—Maps and Apparatus—Registers—Monthly Reports.—The total number of libraries is 32; the number of volumes 1,888. There were taken out during the year 1,443 books. On several occasions I have taken the liberty of urging upon the several Sections the great necessity of establishing a good library in connection with each Public School, as one of the best means to secure a highly enlightened community. It is certainly one of the best means of education within our reach. The liberal offer of the Department to add 100% on all remittances over $5. should be taken advantage of to a much greater extent, and thus, by an annual expenditure of a small amount, a large fund of information would soon be at the disposal of every one interested. The Townships of Colborne, Hay and Usborne are well supplied. Each of the Teachers' Institutes within the District, three in number, is supplied with a good professional library, which does much to assist the Teachers and, indirectly, the pupils.

As a general rule the Schools are well supplied with the necessary maps and apparatus. A number of Sections provided a good supply during the year, others are about doing so. I have furnished, or intend furnishing Trustees with a list of all things required for a proper working of the Schools within the District. The whole number of maps reported was 760, thus giving on an average nearly 10 to each School.

The supply of blackboards is generally very good, although in a few cases an application of liquid slating would much improve some of them. That very useful assistant to the Teacher, a good clock, is to be found in twenty-three Schools; I wish we had one in every room. Ten large bells assist in maintaining punctuality of attendance, and forty-two globes have to do service for eighty-two Schools.

I have paid much attention, especially during the last two years, to the condition of registers (daily, general and class), and the result is more accurate reports, and consequently more reliable statistics for presentation to the public. There is still room for improvement, and I trust that during the present and succeeding years each Teacher and every Board of Trustees will be as careful in this respect as is every successful merchant with his day-book, journal and ledger. A regard for neatness and correctness is yearly increasing, and I trust ere long a torn register or an incorrect or partial return will be the exception and not the rule. A class-book is regularly kept, and monthly reports of some kind are presented to parents, so that they may ascertain the punctuality, regularity and standing of their children in School, in many of our Schools with most beneficial results.

1, Inspection; 2. Cost per pupil for Education; 3, Teachers' Institutes; 4, Township Boards; 5, Model Schools; 6, Competitive Examinations; 7, General Remarks.—I have pursued very nearly the same methods of examination fully reported on past occasions, and, therefore, do not purpose giving an exhibit of standing of each School; suffice it to say that I visited and examined every school once, and all but two, the second time during the year. These exceptions were caused by the Teacher's absence from School when Section was visited.

The time spent in the School-room averaged for the year nearly seven and one-half hours per Section of the District.

The following tables show the numbers present on days of examination in the several Townships :—

Classes—First Half Year.

TOWNSHIP.	First-Class.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
	A.	B.						
Ashfield	77	101	201	309	73	25		786
Colborne	36	53	97	117	22	15		340
Goderich	53	69	76	149	66	9		422
Hay	97	96	174	165	37	23	5	597
Stanley	69	53	111	237	80	42		592
Stephen	123	153	213	225	44	19		777
Usborne	120	122	248	306	92	28	3	919
West Wawanosh	33	27	103	148	59	18		388
Total	608	674	1223	1656	473	179	8	4821

Classes—Second Half Year.

TOWNSHIP.	First-Class.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
	A.	B.						
Ashfield	107	92	159	184	33	14	1	590
Colborne	58	57	72	143	29	6	2	367
Goderich	70	74	73	128	29	3		377
Hay	96	61	69	78	9	1	3	317
Stanley	105	77	83	147	50	16		478
Stephen	138	94	119	90	18	6		465
Usborne	146	104	167	188	47	13		665
West Wawanosh	87	45	122	95	39	9	1	398
Total	807	604	864	1053	254	68	7	3657

A careful consideration, after completing the second examination, leads me to classify the several Schools of the District as follows :—

Excellent.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Bad.
14.	26.	32.	8.	1.

The cost of education, and considering every expense except that of building, which may be considered an extraordinary item, throughout the District for 1877, was $\$4.69\frac{1}{4}$ per pupil entered on the registers, or, deducting amount granted by Legislature, the direct tax paid by the people was $\$4.25\frac{1}{2}$, or at the rate of $.002\frac{5}{8}$ on the valuation of property as equalized by the County Council. As almost all debts due for building and sites are now cancelled, I think we may safely say that the expense of supporting our Public School system will not exceed the amount given above.

The method adopted in apportioning Legislative and Municipal Grants is in my opinion not satisfactory, and I think steps should be taken to provide a remedy. I would respect-

fully suggest that the sum granted to a District should be apportioned *pro rata* throughout the entire Inspectorate, and then all would fare alike. This plan would lessen the work of the Department and Inspectors, and give justice to all.

The following rate of apportionment for each Township will illustrate clearly the difference now existing between the several Townships. For instance, why should Goderich Township receive about 55 cents per pupil from Government Grant more than West Wawanosh which needs as much and does equal work?

Townships.	Legislative Grant per average pupil.	Municipal Grant per average pupil.
Ashfield	80 cents.	$102\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Colborne	$96\frac{1}{2}$ "	102 "
Goderich	$126\frac{1}{2}$ "	153 "
Hay	$97\frac{1}{2}$ "	$116\frac{2}{3}$ "
Stanley	$104\frac{1}{2}$ "	157 "
Sephen	$76\frac{1}{2}$ "	$93\frac{1}{3}$ "
Usborne	104 "	$133\frac{1}{3}$ "
West Wawanosh	$71\frac{1}{3}$ "	$92\frac{1}{5}$ "
Average	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$118\frac{2}{3}$

Before leaving this part of my report I beg to say that there has been less friction with Trustees and Ratepayers during 1877 than during any previous year. I think there will always be a commotion when the tax-collector pays his annual visit. Many persons have the idea that paying money for educating other people's children is equivalent to a dead loss, and so long as there are such, so long may we expect grumbling. I am well aware that my action in requiring proper accommodation for pupils and proper attention from qualified Teachers when in the School-room has met with considerable opposition, and in some cases hard feelings have been engendered, but I can conscientiously say that all has been done as a duty placed upon me, and not from any desire save the well-being of the youth of our country —the men and women of the next generation. The result has been an *average increase* in attendance of 500, *much better scholarship* and *school accommodation* that is a credit to any County or any country. The money spent is still in the District, and the property of each Section is greatly increased by every cent expended. I shall in the future as in the past exercise the utmost economy possible in conducting the Schools *efficiently*. At the same time it is well to remember "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

Teachers' Institutes.—Two of the three Institutes within the District have held regular meetings throughout the year. The third suffered from change of Teachers, and has not yet fully revived. These Associations have done much good, and I earnestly desire a more regular attendance of the Teachers. The Professional Library connected with each is well read and the hints given are made use of in perfecting the work of the School-room.

Township Boards.—Without making any undue attempt to press upon the Ratepayers of the District my convictions in reference to this question, except so far as urging the simple benefit of equal taxation, I requested that a vote for and against be taken at the Annual School Meeting. The result was that only *three* sections decided in favour of a change. In at least seventeen Sections it has its advocates who recorded their votes in its favour. I am quite convinced that if public meetings were held and the question fairly and calmly discussed as was the Rate Bill question, similar results would follow in a few years.

Model School System.—The changes made by Law of 1877 whereby all Teachers must attend some institution for the purpose of preparing themselves in a practical manner for a proper discharge of their work are perhaps the most important acts of legislation in connection with teaching. The Local Model School experiment has proved itself to be a great success and admirably adapts itself to our educational requirements. The Board of Examiners approved very highly of the work done in the Huron Schools situated at Goderich and Clinton, and the Trustees generally speak highly of the work done by the students. The experimental process may be carried on in these Schools without any injury to pupils, as the time spent is very short, and errors may soon be remedied. Not so in the past; experience

was frequently secured at the expense of the valuable time of the pupil. They at least have reason to be thankful for recent changes. The change in Normal School work is also in the right direction, and from it we have reason to expect greater permanency in the profession, and thus do away with one of our greatest hindrances—frequent change of teachers.

Competitive Examinations.—Two township examinations were held in June; one in Colborne, and the other in West Wawanosh. Both passed off very successfully, and were alike creditable to Teachers and pupils. Prizes, supplied by the Education Department, to the value of one hundred and sixty dollars, were distributed at the close of the examinations. These examinations, as in the case of Colborne, have resulted in great good to the cause of education generally. The spirit of energy and perseverance thus infused must necessarily have a telling effect on the after life of every pupil who has been engaged in such friendly competition. I hope to extend the system, so that each year an examination for promotion shall be held simultaneously in all the municipalities. The same principle has given new life and energy to our High Schools, and is working most admirably for their benefit. If Schools in the same township and townships in the same county were brought more frequently into lively, active rivalry by such means, similar benefits to those already referred to, would inevitably follow.

General Remarks.—I have great pleasure in stating that the Schools, as a whole, are being worked vigorously and with much ability. With very few exceptions, I have every reason to say that the Teachers are thoroughly in earnest, and heartily co-operate with me in doing everything possible for the education of the masses. I have still further to say that the great majority of Trustees are anxious to secure the services of good, experienced teachers. The cheap Teacher, or in other words, the time server, is about "played out." My relations with Teachers and Trustees have been pleasant and agreeable, and I now look forward to happier days in the discharge of official duty.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you, the Deputy Minister, and the others of your Department, for the ready assistance always given to me in carrying on the work connected with my office.

Town of Goderich.

General Statistics.—The number enrolled during the year was 1,022. In previous reports I submitted statements showing the number on roll, the average number, and the percentage of attendance during the years 1872–3–4–5 and 6. The percentage for 1872, was 74½; for 1873, 75½; for 1874, 79½; for 1875, 79; for 1876, 79; and for 1877, 84.

The following table shows full statement for 1877:—

Month.	No. on Roll.	Average.	Average Percentage.
January	773	660	86
February	722	664	92
March	766	611	80
April	819	666	81
May	797	684	86
June	762	665	87
July	724	567	77
September			
October	720	594	82
November	727	610	84
December	720	596	83
Average	753	632	84

The number of non-residents entered on roll was 24. In first-class there were 329 pupils; in second-class, 271; in third-class, 274; and in fourth-class, 148. Each year shows a larger number in the higher classes. All the pupils were engaged in the study of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, vocal music, drawing on slates or paper; 334 studied

grammar and composition ; 148 studied Canadian and British history ; 77 studied hygiene ; and 5 studied book-keeping. All the Schools were opened by reading some portion of Scripture, followed by prayer.

The method of conducting examinations and promoting pupils has been carried on as in former years by the Inspector. The written examinations are having an excellent effect upon the whole work of the Schools, and the results arising from such a course must be highly beneficial in after life in many ways. The general results as a whole have been highly satisfactory. Instead of referring to each Teacher's standing, I will merely show their work in the following tables, from which it will be seen that there were present at Midsummer examination 683, of whom 254 were promoted, and at the Christmas examination, there were present 629, of whom 213 were promoted.

JUNE EXAMINATION.

Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Present at Examination.	Percentage required for promotion.	Average %	No. promoted.
Pr. W. R. Miller -	52	52	65 and 55	66	39
A. E. Annis - - -	37	37	"	60	12
Miss Trainer - - -	42	38	75 and 70	72½	23
" Donogh - - -	40	39	"	76	25
" Robertson - -	50	42	"	63	14
" Kirkbride -	64	52	"	72½	26
" Yates - - -	82	82	80 and 75	76	44
" Oliver - - -	44	39	80	78	8
" Breckenridge -	80	65	.....		4
" McMahon - -	51	49	80	83½	17
" McQuarrie - -	97	76	.....		9
" Longworth -	44	35	80	79	12
" Williams - -	95	79	.....		21
Totals - - - - -	778	685		72½	254

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Present at examination.	Percentage required for promotion.	Average %	No. promoted.
Pr. W. R. Miller -	37	32	Same percentage as required in June.	72	30
A. E. Annis - - -	49	34		64¾	16
Miss Trainer - - -	41	35		75	27
" Donogh - - -	47	36		76	22
" Robertson - -	60	57		70½	31
" Helyar - - -	73	69		66	17
" Dickson - - -	73	58		67½	16
" Oliver - - -	38	35		77½	9
" Breckenridge -	88	57			7
" McMahon - -	46	42		78	10
" McQuarrie - -	83	70			12
" Longworth -	44	41		77	6
" Williams - -	78	63			10
Totals - - - - -	757	629		72½	213

Entrance to High School.—This examination may now be considered a very fair test as to the efficiency of any School in doing its work properly. Our pupils during the past year have been more successful than ever, and their success compares most favourably with other parts of the country. The fact that one of our pupils passed this examination while yet in his tenth year, speaks well for the methods of instruction adopted in the Schools. The number who passed at Midsummer was 18 ; at Christmas, 28 ; total during the year, 46.

Compulsory Education.—The number of pupils entered on our books who have not attended School during the required seventy-five days is forty-one. It is quite possible that many of these have left the town or attended elsewhere. Still, too many boys are to be found loafing around our street corners, and along the docks. Such conduct frequently ends

in a case before the Police Magistrate, and if enforcing this part of our School Law will remove such a nuisance, then the sooner it is done the better.

Model School.—The Goderich Central School was selected by the Department as a Model School and the Trustees at once entered most heartily into the arrangement, and promised every needed assistance. I have great pleasure in stating that the experiment has proved a grand success.

Many feared that the ordinary work of the School would be hindered, but such has not been the case, as the result of the last examination has proved most conclusively. In my opinion we have gained, as both pupils and Teachers have been roused to greater activity by coming into contact with critical eyes. Again we have gained by the presence of these Teachers-in-training when any Teacher was absent from sickness or other causes. We have been very thankful for such aid on several occasions during the past few months.

In conclusion, I beg to report one of the best years in the history of the Schools, so far as my knowledge extends. The work has proceeded very smoothly. Corporal punishment is rarely resorted to; the conduct of pupils is yearly improving, and the general tone of industry is highly creditable to Teachers and pupils. The attendance has been excellent, and the general standing of pupils quite equal to, if not better than during any previous year. The Chairman and other members of the Board of Trustees have done all in their power to aid in carrying out the provisions of the School Act, and at all times seconded the efforts of Teachers in promoting the welfare of the Schools.

Prizes and Library.—Prizes were distributed at the close of each semi-annual examination with excellent results. The Public School Library, containing about 1,200 volumes, has been well patronized by not only the pupils, but the public generally.

County of Essex—No. 1.

Theodule Girardot, Esq.—In my Inspectorate there is only one School Section which is not provided with a new School-house. The Trustees of No. 6, of Tilbury West, have last summer built a very good and commodious School-house, one of the best in the County. Good substantial School-houses have also been built on the new Sections, Nos. 9 and 10 of the same Township. As I mentioned in my report last year, the School-houses which are built now are far better than those which were built some years ago. The School population having increased in some Sections, their School-houses are therefore no more according to Regulations; but with time, this will be remedied. The impetus is now given, the people are well disposed as regards educational matters; but everything has to be done gradually.

The expenditure for School purposes during 1877, in my division, amounted to $27,599.-96. According to the last census, the School population, from the ages 5 to 21, is 5905—that from 5 to 16—4802, of whom 4518 have attended School. The average for the first six months has been 1945, an increase of 52 over the previous year. Owing to the fact that small pox and diptheria raged in some Sections, the average has not been so large the last six months. The number of children, between 7 and 12, not attending any School, or attending less than 80 days, is 808; 82 less than last year (1876). The Teachers, unfortunately, complain of irregular attendance, and owing to the negligence of parents, in some Sections, and in others, to the miserable state of the roads, it will take some time before this drawback will be overcome.

The Teachers' Convention, held in November last, was like that of the year before, a complete success. All the Teachers in my Riding, except two, together with the Teachers in the Town of Windsor, and some from the South Riding, attended the Convention. The members of the County Council, who were then in Session, and a large number of School Trustees and friends of education, from all parts of the country, also were present, and manifested a great interest in the proceedings. I must say that the presence of Dr. McLellan, Inspector of High Schools, and G. W. Ross, Esq., Inspector of Model Schools, contributed very much towards the success of the Convention. The interesting lectures and remarks, made by those two gentleman, were eagerly listened to, and appreciated by the Teachers and other friends of education present. They will, no doubt, produce a good effect on the educational system of this County.

The members of the Teachers' Association are highly pleased with the help they re-

ceived from the Government and the County Council, who, at the last June Session, unanimously agreed in voting $50.00 to each of the two Associations of Essex, and $100.00 to the Model School.

As the four local Conventions held last spring in four different places, in my Riding, where the best method of teaching were put in practice, by able Teachers, had a very good result, I intend to hold like Conventions in the same places, in the course of next spring.

I will not end my report without stating that our Model School, in Windsor, has worked very well, and every time I visited it, I was always well pleased with the manner with which the worthy principal, Mr. Duncan, conducts it. The Board of School Trustees, of Windsor, who are remarkable for their liberality in educational matters, have provided all the accommodation required by the School Regulations in regard to Model Schools. This Model School system is the best step towards educational advancement, which could be taken, inasmuch as it enables our Third-class Teachers to acquire a good training before beginning to teach. We can already plainly see the progress which has been made by the Teachers who attended the Model School last fall.

Town of Sandwich.

The Schools in this Town continue to prosper under the management of the efficient Board of Trustees, and the same Teachers. The School population from 5 to 16 is 500, all have attended School.

R. C. S. S. of Amherstburgh.

The female and junior male departments of this School, which are, as I mentioned in my last report, under the care of the Sisters of J. M. J., continue in a prosperous state, but the male senior department has suffered on account of irregular attendance. I think the parents did not appreciate their Teachers as they should have done, for it was through their own negligence that their children did not attend School. I am happy to say, that a better spirit prevails this year, and that the senior department, under the management of Mr. Deare, the Principal of the School, who is full of good will, is very well attended; and, no doubt, with the generous support which the Board of Trustees will give the present Teacher, the senior department will make up this year for what it lost last.

Town of Chatham.

Rev. A. McColl.—The condition of the Public Schools appears to me to be as satisfactory, as under the circumstances, might be expected. Expectations are sometimes raised and cherished which are unreasonable; and Trustees and Inspectors are not exempt from them. That which holds forth the promise of an abiding good, must possess the elements of vitality; and time is necessary for its full development. Sickness was prevalent during the year, and especially in the autumn. Two of the Teachers were laid aside for a time, and it is not easy to find qualified Teachers as substitutes on such an occasion. From both those causes there was a loss sustained.

From the Census taken in the latter part of December, we have as the result:—

The number returned as attending the Separate School, was 259; the number returned as attending Private Schools, was 260; the number returned as not attending any School, was 169; the number returned as attending the Public Schools, was 1,004; the total number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, was 1,695; the total number of children of School-age, as given by the Census of last year, was 1,948, showing a decrease of 253.

Mr. John McCabe, Master of the Central School, resigned at the end of the year; as did also Mrs. Woodsworth and Mr. Wm. Gray.

Thirty of the applicants for admission to the High School, Chatham, during the year 1877, were successful; a considerable proportion being from the Public Schools, Chatham.

The Board contemplates increasing the School accommodation during the year 1878. Though no great inconvenience has yet been felt, yet the necessity of taking steps to increase the accommodation cannot, it is felt, be much longer delayed.

A Teachers' Association was organized last week in Chatham under favourable auspices. The Inspector for the West Riding of Kent will in due time give you full information.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER ON SCHOOLS IN NEW AND OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

To the Honourable the Minister of Education.

Report of the proceedings of a Conference with eleven Inspectors of Public Schools in new and outlying districts with the Deputy Minister of Education at Belleville, 19-23 September, 1877. The members of the Conference were as follows :—

Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M. A.,	County of	Renfrew and District of Nipissing.
John Agnew, M. D.	"	Frontenac.
Frederick Burrows,	"	Lennox and Addington.
William Mackintosh,	"	N. Hastings.
James Coyle Brown,	"	Peterborough.
Rev. Frederick Burt,	"	Haliburton.
James H. Knight,	"	E. Victoria.
Henry Reazin,	"	W. Victoria.
James C. Morgan, M. A.,	"	N. Simcoe.
Robert Little,	"	Halton and District of Algoma.
John R. Miller,	"	S. Huron and District of Parry Sound.

Inspector Burrows was appointed Secretary.

Dr. Hodgins, after expressing his pleasure at meeting the Inspectors together officially for the first time, explained fully the provision of the new law authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to constitute Districts for the purpose of School Inspection out of remote parts of Counties, and in Judicial and Territorial Districts. The Department was desirous of availing itself of the experience of the Inspectors present, not only with a view of suggesting an efficient system of Inspection in new and remote townships, but also in the consideration of the following subjects which he would group under five heads, namely :—

1. On qualifications, duties, and remuneration of Inspectors in Outlying Districts.
2. On the boundary of new Districts for school inspection purposes.
3. On School accommodation, fittings, and furniture.
4. On aid to Schools for salary, building and apparatus.
5. Special Regulations and Forms for Schools in new townships.

In order to facilitate the attainment of the object of this Conference, Dr. Hodgins appointed the following Committees to report on the foregoing subjects to-morrow :—

For No. 1. Messrs. Mackintosh, Knight and Morgan.
" No. 2. Messrs. Miller and Jenkyns.
" No. 3. Messrs. Little and Agnew.
" No. 4. Messrs. Brown and Burrows.
" No. 5. Messrs. Reazin and Burt.

The Conference adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1877.

The Inspectors met at 9 A. M. Dr. Hodgins in the chair.

The reports of the Committees appointed yesterday were fully discussed, and in an amended form adopted.

Inspector Reazin introduced a strong recommendation in favour of the establishment of Township Boards in the Townships of unorganized Districts, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Inspector Mackintosh, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Little, Miller, and Jenkyns was appointed to communicate with the Education Department in regard to Indian Education.

On the motion of Inspector Miller, the following resolution was passed unanimously :

Whereas the Minister of Education has been pleased to call a Conference of Public School Inspectors at Belleville for the purpose of fully considering the whole question pertaining to Schools in the Outlying Districts, and as the work assigned is now completed we feel that before separating we should take the opportunity of expressing our views in the following resolution :—

1st. That we desire to place on record the satisfaction we have experienced in meeting the Deputy-Minister of Education during a two days' session, and receiving so much valuable assistance from him in the course of our deliberations.

2nd. That we are strongly of the opinion that the precedent thus established by this meeting will be beneficial to the best interests of education, and, therefore, we recommend that occasional Conferences with Inspectors be held in connection with the practical work of education, and thus secure the expressed wishes of those actually engaged in such work.

The business of the Conference was, as intimated, divided into five Sections which were assigned to five Committees. The reports brought in, were, after full discussion by the eleven Inspectors and Deputy-Minister, adopted as follows :—

I. Qualifications, Duties and Remuneration of Inspectors in Outlying Districts.

(1.) That in the decided opinion of the Conference, the same qualifications should be required of such Inspectors as are now required of County Inspectors of Schools. Your Committee have been led to take this position by the following considerations, viz. :—

The persons appointed to superintend the Schools in the Districts spoken of will have to perform all the important duties performed by ordinary Inspectors. Besides these, many additional duties connected with the formation of School Sections, the revision of assessment rolls, the distribution of School Grants, and the Examination of Teachers will devolve upon them.

For many years to come, the great majority of the Schools in Outlying Districts will be managed by Teachers with no higher qualifications than those required for Special Certificates. In any examination for these Certificates, the Inspector will necessarily be compelled to act without the assistance and support of a Board of Examiners. He will be the sole examiner. And not only will this very responsible task be laid upon him, but he will, directly or indirectly, determine the standard of examination. Any Departmental Regulation bearing upon this all-important subject must be elastic, and leave much to the judgment and discretion of the Inspector.

Still further he will be required, to an extent ordinary Inspectors know nothing of, to instruct Trustees, Assessors, Collectors, and even Municipal Councils how to perform their several duties.

In dealing with such localities, the Department of Education will, by stress of circumstances, be compelled to rely very considerably upon the opinion of the Inspector and to be guided by his advice.

Practically removed from all but the most nominal supervision, the educational future of his District will depend upon him. To fill his position creditably and with profit to the cause of education, he will need to possess a high degree of business knowledge, energy, zeal, tact, discretion, and conscience.

The best man the country can afford should be procured for this work.

(2.) That the duties of such Inspectors be those now prescribed for County Inspectors, so far as these are applicable to remote districts, and, in addition, such further duties as may from time to time be imposed by the Minister of Education,

We would further recommend that where County Model Schools do not exist, each Inspector be required to hold at such point or points in his District as may be most suitable, a yearly Teachers' Institute, extending over at least one week—this Institute to be followed by the Examination of Candidates for Certificates.

(3.) With reference to remuneration, we recommend that each Inspector of an Outlying District receive a salary of at least $1,200, exclusive of an allowance for travelling

expenses, and that when any part of his territory lies within the jurisdiction of any County Council, that body be required to provide an equitable proportion of this salary as required by the School Law.

II. Boundaries of New Districts for School Inspection Purposes.

The Public Schools Act of 1877 [Revised Statutes c. 204, s. 179], provides that "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute any number of Municipalities in other portions of territory, in the rear or remote parts of Counties, and in Judicial or Territorial Districts, to be a District or Districts for the purposes of School Inspection under said Act, upon such terms, and subject to such regulations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time determine, and the County or Provisional Council concerned shall provide their proportionate share of the salary of the Inspector, and also of his travelling expenses."

Report of Committee appointed at Conference of Public School Inspectors, held at Belleville, to consider the boundaries of New Districts within the Province of Ontario, as amended by the Conference.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of forming new Inspectoral Districts and defining the boundaries thereof, having read the correspondence submitted by the Deputy-Minister of Education, and having consulted all the Inspectors present in reference to the subject, beg to report that in their opinion the following Districts should be formed, viz. :—

1. Algoma District.
2. Parry Sound District.
3. Nipissing District.
4. Haliburton District.
5. Madawaska District.

1. The *Algoma District* to consist of all comprised within the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay, as specified in the Ontario Consolidated Statutes of 1877.

2. The *Parry Sound District* shall consist of all the territory lying within the following bounds, viz. :—on the North bounded by French River and Lake Nipissing ; on the East by the Eastern boundary of a line of Townships of which Himsworth is as yet the most Northerly and Sinclair the most Southerly ; on the South, by the Southerly boundary of Townships Sinclair, Chaffey, Stisted, Monck, and Wood, and by the Muskoka River ; and on the West by Georgian Bay. The District shall also contain the following Indian Reserves :—French River, Shawanaga, and Parry Sound.

[Note.—The remaining Townships in Muskoka to be attached to the North Riding of Simcoe.]

3. The *Haliburton District* shall be made up of the following Townships :—1. Franklin ; 2. McClintock ; 3. Livingstone ; 4. Lawrence ; 5. Nightingale ; 6. Ridout ; 7. Sherborne ; 8. Havelock ; 9. Eyre ; 10. Clyde ; 11. Hindon ; 12. Stanhope ; 13. Guilford ; 14. Harburn ; 15. Bruton ; 16. Anson ; 17. Minden ; 18. Dysart ; 19. Dudley ; 20. Harcourt ; 21. Lutterworth ; 22. Snowdon ; 23. Glamorgan ; 24. Monmouth ; and 25. Cardiff.

4. The following Townships shall be comprised with the *Madawaska District*, viz.:— 1. Burns ; 2. Richards ; 3. Sherwood ; 4. Hagarty ; 5. Radcliffe ; 6. Brudenell ; 7. Sebastopol ; 8. Raglan ; 9. Lyndoch ; 10. Griffith ; 11. Brougham ; 12. Ashby ; 13. Denbigh ; 14. Matawatchan ; 15. North Canonto ; 16. South Canonto ; 17. Effingham ; 18. Abinger ; 19. Miller ; 20. Barry ; 21. Clarendon ; 22. Palmerston ; and 23. Anglesea.

5. *The Nipissing District* shall be made up of all territory within the following boundaries, viz :—on the North by the Ottawa River to Mattawa, then by the Mattawa River and a chain of lakes and rivers to the Nipissing Lake ; on the East by the Westerly boundary of Townships Rolph, Wylie, and McKay ; on the South by the Northerly boundary of Townships Franklin, McClintock, Livingstone, Lawrence, Nightingale, Airey,

Murchison, Robinson, Burns, and Richards; on the West by the Easterly boundary of Parry Sound District.

It is also recommended that for the present the following Townships be added to the North Hastings Inspectorate, viz:—Airey, Murchison, Robinson, Sabine, Lyell, and Jones. The above recommendation is made on account of contiguity of these townships to the Inspectorate named, and the great difficulty that exists in visiting the two Schools established, from any other point.

So far as your Committee can ascertain, the number of School Sections at present organized, and in which schools are in operation in the several districts, is as follows:—Algoma, 25; Parry Sound, about 34; Nipissing, 4; Haliburton, 33; Madawaska, 46.

III. School Accommodation, Fittings and Furniture.

1. One of the great difficulties to be overcome is bringing the School within reasonable distance of the children of the settlers in the backwoods. Your Committee see no means by which miles can be shortened, or natural barriers such as swamps, rivers, lakes and rocks, removed. They therefore recommend that the Township Board System be there introduced, as more likely to give satisfaction than the School Section System.

2. As to sites, size of School-house, and necessary outbuildings, your Committee would recommend an adhesion to the Regulations now in force. With regard to arrangement, the following suggestions are made for the information of the settlers: (1) Where practicable the end should be towards the South. (2) Where the School population exceeds fifty, there should be two entrances—one for the boys, and the other for the girls—each protected by a porch. (3) The windows should be on the sides only. (4) The end opposite the door—or doors—should be dead wall, on which should be a large blackboard and facilities for hanging maps. (5) A platform at least four feet wide with *bow* in the middle to give proper form to classes when reciting—should occupy the end opposite the door. (6) On the platform there should be a small table for the teacher. (7) There should be two presses for books, maps, &c., one at each end of the platform with backs towards the side walls. (8) The desks and seats should be for not more than two pupils each, arranged in rows with suitable passages between the rows themselves and between the outside rows and the walls—the latter to remove the children from undue exposure to draughts in the neighbourhood of windows. (9) For ventilation in winter there should be a "teepipe" with covered elbow perforated on the end like a colander, attached to the stovepipe at its entrance into the chimney. This contrivance acts somewhat on the principle of the old-fashioned fireplace.

3. As to appliances, your Committee recommend the following minimum:—A map each of the World, Dominion of Canada, British Isles, United States, Europe, and Smith's Pictorial Map; a six inch Terrestrial Globe; the first book on Tablets; a set of selected Object Lessons and Sheets, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Programme.

[Note. Some prefer that the Schoolroom should be seated lengthwise, with the blackboard, platform, and Teachers' desk on one side between the windows.]

IV.—Aid to Schools in New Districts.

In addition to the Revised Regulations, for aiding Schools in New and Poor Townships, your Committee would recommend that in the New Inspectoral Districts all the *Townships* of each District, not having County organization, be considered in the apportionment of the Legislative Grant as one Municipality.

That the Legislative Grant be apportioned at the close of the first half year, and the Poor School Grant at the end of the second half year.

That applications for aid from the Poor School Fund be made by the Trustees through the Inspector not later than the end of September in each year.

That the Department guarantee a percentage (as recommended by the Inspector) of the cost of the erection of each School building in an unorganized Township (said per-

centage not to exceed one hundred dollars) upon the completion of a building erected according to a plan prepared by the Department upon Certificate of the Inspector that the conditions have been complied with.

That a small supply of apparatus, say a six-inch Globe, a map of the World, a map of the Dominion, a numeral frame, some Object Lessons, and School room Sheets, be granted by the Department upon the recommendation of the Inspector to each School in the unorganized Townships.

That the Government be asked to reserve in patents hereinafter issued for lands in the Free Grant Districts, at least one acre from each lot to be used if required for the purpose of a School site.

V. SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND FORMS FOR SCHOOLS IN NEW TOWNSHIPS.

The Committee have arranged the subjects submitted to them into four groups.

Group I. contains (*a*) Regulations for the examination of Teachers, (*b*) Form of Public School Teacher's Third-class District Certificate, and (*c*) Form of Public School Teacher's Special Certificate.

Group II. contains (*a*) Revised conditions of aiding Public Schools in New and Poor Townships, (*b*) Form of Departmental Notice to Inspectors of the amount of aid from the Poor School Fund granted to Schools within their inspectorates, (*c*) Report on Poor School Application.

Group III. contains the following forms, (*a*) Petition for formation of a Section in a new Township, (*b*) Formation of School Sections in new Townships by Stipendiary Magistrate or Inspector, (*c*) Formation of Union School Section between portions of an organized and unorganized Township by Stipendiary Magistrate, Reeve and Inspector, (*d*) Public School notice of first School meeting to be given by petitioners for formation of School Section.

Group IV. contains (*a*) Form of Assessment Roll, (*b*) Certificates respecting Assessment Roll by Assessor and Stipendiary Magistrate, or Inspector, (*c*) Public School notice to be given by Stipendiary Magistrate, or Inspector, respecting Assessment Roll.

The Regulations, Reports and Forms enumerated in these groups are herewith respectfully submitted.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 23rd September, 1877.

APPENDIX D.

Report of Sub-Committee on Model Schools, 1877.

Contents.

General Report.

Table A.

Statement shewing the attendance, Lessons taught, No. of Lectures delivered, Classes taught, and standing of the Teachers-in-training.

Table B.

Statement shewing the name and certificate of the Principal of each Model School, the qualifications of the Assistants, and the room and accommodation provided by Boards of Trustees.

Table C.

Statement shewing the assistance rendered Principals of Model Schools, in the way of Lectures, by County Inspectors and others.

Table D.

Statement shewing the most common deficiencies of Teachers-in-training.

Table E.

Statement shewing the effect of Model Schools on the Public Schools to which they were attached.

Table F.

Statement shewing the Model Schools that have been granted or refused aid by the County Councils, at the date of our Report.

Table G.

Statement shewing the Model Schools visited by Sub-Committee, the number of visits, and by whom made.

General Report.

To Rev. George Paxton Young, M.A., Chairman of the Central Committee of Examiners.

Sir,—Your Sub-Committee to whom was entrusted the duty of inspecting the County Model Schools for training Teachers, beg leave to present herewith a detailed report of the number of Schools established, the attendance during each term, the standing of Teachers at their professional examination, the number rejected by Boards of Examiners, and a variety of details of which the following is a brief summary :—

Model Schools :

Number of Boards of Trustees who accepted the nomination of their School as a County Model School	50
Number who refused (Guelph).....	1

Attendance :

Number of teachers—in training first term		893
Males	392	
Females	501	
Number in attendance, second term		344
Males	166	
Females	178	
Total attendance, both terms		1237

Lecture Course :

Number of Lectures on Education, including methods of teaching	1723
Number of Lectures on Hygiene	455
Number of Lectures on School Law	398
Number of Lessons in Mental Arithmetic	1174
Number of Lessons in Reading	1190
Total of Lectures and Lessons	4940

Practical Teaching :

Number of Classes taught by Teachers-in-training, 1st term	1041
do do do do do 2nd term	851
Highest No. of Classes taught in any School	60
Lowest No. of Classes taught in any School	10
Average No. of Classes taught, 1st term	21
do do do do 2nd term	24

Standing of Teachers in training :

No. reported by Principal in Final Report, as			1st rate	340
do	do	do	2nd rate	425
do	do	do	3rd rate	299
do	do	do	4th rate	65
do	do	do	5th rate	11
do	do	do	6th rate	6
				1146

Number rejected by Boards of Examiners as unlikely to be successful Teachers. 22

Staff and Room Accommodation.—Number of County Model Schools that have complied fully with the Regulations, 19 ; number whose Principals do not possess the required qualification, 14 ; number without duly qualified Assistants, 17 ; number with defective room accommodation, 15.

Inspection.—The task imposed upon your Sub-Committee of inspecting County Model Schools was one of no ordinary difficulty. Not only was the design of establishing such Schools for training the teachers of each County entirely new, and without precedent in any other country, but the prejudices against their establishment were by no means inconsiderable.

The prejudices had to be overcome, and those persons to whose management they were to be intrusted had to be informed in regard to a great variety of details, requiring our constant attention.

The Syllabus which was prepared last August, under your instructions, a copy of which was sent to County Inspectors and Principals of the newly established Schools, indicated pretty fully the course of study to be pursued, and the other details necessary to organization. The various lectures which were blocked out, covering the most important points in School management, Discipline, Classification, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Hygiene, Mental Arithmetic and Reading, were designed to direct the attention of Principals to the subjects which they were expected to discuss with the Teachers in-training, and also to preserve that uniformity and system in their instruction, which was felt to be necessary to the success of the scheme. It is very gratifying to be able to report that the Lecture Course was very carefully taken up by

the Principals. Much valuable assistance in this department of the work was received from Public School Inspectors and members of the medical profession.

In the work of Inspection it was difficult to ascertain by our actual presence, the character of the lectures delivered. We made it a point however, in all our own addresses, to be as *practical* as possible, in order to impress upon Principals the fact that it was not desirous to waste any time on useless theorizing. In some instances one of the lectures in the course was taken up for review and the students examined as to the nature of the instruction they received. At other times their note books were examined. It was generally found that every subject in the "Syllabus" was well discussed and many valuable hints given.

Practical Teaching.—While we felt that great importance was to be attached to the Lecture Course, we felt at the same time, that the great aim of the County Model School was to enable the students to obtain that practical knowledge of the art of teaching, and that ability to govern a School, the want of which has hitherto been the great deficiency of our Third-class Teachers. Good rules are one thing, the power to apply them successfully quite another thing. In order then, to make our visits profitable, we endeavoured to see the Teachers in training at work. In many instances work was then and there assigned to them, and at the close of the lesson, such hints were given either as to the management of the class, attention, order or method of conveying instruction, as we believed the circumstances of the case to justify. The Model School Registers were also examined at the close of each visit, in order to ascertain the most common deficiencies of the students, and the remedy was in each case pointed out.

It will be seen that in the judgment of Principals, the Teachers-in-training most frequently failed either in properly preparing the lessons they were expected to teach, or in conducting recitations with the requisite energy. In regard to the first of these deficiencies we would simply remark that it is without excuse, and Boards of Examiners might be instructed to deal with it in the most summary manner. The second defect is, however, often more apparent than real. The natural diffidence of an inexperienced Teacher, in the presence of his superior and under circumstances entirely new and strange to him, will necessarily prevent that display of energy which is easy to the self confident and well trained Teacher.

The Boards of Examiners, however, have the final decision of all these matters in their own hands. It requires, therefore, no further notice from your Sub-Committee.

But while these and other defects referred to were, no doubt, very common, it is gratifying to be able to say that the Principals, without exception, report a very marked improvement during the term. This is confirmed by our own examination of the Model School Register. Many students marked as low as *six* for the first few lessons, were able to take a *two* and some a *one* at the close. The Principals generally report that the Model School course is equal to a very considerable experience in teaching. In evidence of this we quote the following extracts from letters received by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee:

Henry Beer, Principal of the Renfrew Model School, says: "I am quite convinced that the Teachers-in-training will begin their work after Christmas, better prepared than they would have been after at least *two years' experience in a Model School with no person to give them an idea or criticise their method of teaching.*"

L. B. Westervelt, Mount Forest, says: "I may be too sanguine, but I believe that the eight weeks' drill in the Model School is worth to the students fully two years' experience where there was none to criticise or advise."

Meetings with Trustees.—We met in many instances with Boards of Trustees and in a few cases with County Councils, for the purpose of making explanations as to the design of the Model Schools, and securing the various conditions required by the Regulations. With the single exception of the Guelph Board of Trustees, we found no difficulty. On the contrary we found a laudable anxiety to meet the views of the Department in regard to every requirement of the Regulations, and several Boards have incurred considerable expense in meeting these requirements in their entirety.

The principal objection urged by Trustees was that the progress of the Public School would be retarded by allowing the Teachers-in-training to do any part of the work assigned to the regular Teachers of the School. Our answer to this objection was as follows: (1) In order to adapt the Public School to our purposes it must be thoroughly organized. (2) The discipline throughout must be unexceptionable. (3) The Principal to give lectures suited to the wants of the Teachers in-training must have clear and well matured opinions on every

subject on the programme of studies. (4) The management of the School must be rigorous and uniform. (5) The Assistants to maintain their own reputation must be vigilant and energetic. Their School being a Model School for those receiving instruction in the art of Teaching, would necessitate Model Teaching on their part. As their example in modes of expression, discipline, the habit of self-control, earnestness, &c., was to be copied, they were under an additional stimulus to acquit themselves in the most exemplary manner. Thus new motives of action were presented and other forces brought to bear, the effect of which must be beneficial to themselves and the Public School under their care. With these and similar arguments we were able to allay much of the distrust that prevailed, and the Report made to us by the Principals fully justifies the position we took, viz : That the Model School instead of proving injurious to the Public School, would act as a stimulus to secure higher efficiency and greater progress.

The Additional Room.—The additional room required by the Regulations for the Teachers-in training was also a source of trouble. In many places the Public Schools fully occupied all the rooms available. To give up one of them for the use of the Model School *exclusively*, was absolutely impossible. It was equally difficult to provide the necessary accommodation in time for the use of the students during the half year just closed. The only alternative was to dismiss a junior form of the Public School, when a room was required for Model School purposes. This, though not fulfilling the letter of the law, was at least a liberal compliance with its spirit, and we are pleased to report that, in almost every instance, Trustees were willing to make this concession. In no case of which we are aware, has the Model suffered seriously from a *want* of the necessary accommodation. In many instances where the room was available, Trustees had it refitted and fully equipped for the comfort of Teachers-in-training. We would recommend, therefore, that where the accommodation meets the wants of the Model School purposes, even although the room may be used for Public School purposes, part of the time, the same be occupied temporarily at least, as meeting the requirements of the Regulations.

Assistant Teachers.—In some instances, the Teachers in the Public Schools to which the Model School was attached, held that burdens were imposed upon them for which no remuneration was *received*, and which did not constitute any legitimate part of their Public School work. To this objection we could only make answer by appealing to their professional zeal and ambition We pointed out that any means by which our educational system could be improved and the status of the Teacher raised, would react favourably upon every member of the profession, and that whatever inconvenience they might suffer, or extra labour they might bestow, would yield abundant returns in the improved condition of our Public Schools, and in the increased remuneration which must follow from greater culture and higher professional attainments.

Discipline.—In the absence of any instructions in the matter of discipline, we advised that any impropriety on the part of students, requiring more than the ordinary notice of the Principal should be referred to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners. It was desirable that some person, easily accessible and officially connected with the Model School, should exercise more than a nominal supervision of its doings. We are pleased to report that, so far as known to us, the conduct of the students, in almost every case, was most exemplary.

Time-table.—The outline of a time-table, suggested in the "syllabus" has been very generally adopted. The hours which your Sub Committee assigned for lectures, were from 8 to 9 a.m , and from 3 to 4 p.m. In several instances the Principals felt that they could neither dismiss their own pupils nor entrust them to any other Teacher, without doing them a serious injury. To obviate this, they arranged their work in such a way as to give the afternoon lecture from 4 to 5. We regret that this was in some cases unavoidable, their Trustees fearing that to adopt our Time-table would seriously retard the progress of the Public School. Unless this feeling can be removed, we fear that several very efficient Principals will find themselves taxed beyond endurance, to conduct the Model School classes satisfactorily.

Visits.—It was the intention of your Sub-Committee to visit the Model Schools at least once during each term. Mr. James Hughes, Inspector for the City of Toronto, having received a commission from the Minister of Education to do other work, was unable to render any assistance in the matter of inspection, although in various other ways, he rendered valuable service. The investigation of the charges against the Central Committee during the month of November, curtailed the time of the other members of the Sub-Committee.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, every Model School in the Province, with the exception of Port Perry and Yorkville, was visited once during the first term. Of the 35 Schools kept open during the second term, 7 were attended by not more than 2 students, and 22 were visited a second time. The aggregate of terms was 81 ; the aggregate of visits, 71. Renfrew was opened only during the second term and was not visited. This leaves only two Model Schools that were not visited either the first or second term.

Principals.—It will be seen that Thirty-six of the County Model Schools have complied with the Regulation requiring the Principal to hold a First-Class Provincial Certificate. Those yet defective in this respect, are Brampton, Belleville, Brantford, Bradford, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Mount Forest, Owen Sound, Milton, Ottawa, Peterboro', Simcoe, Farmersville and Port Hope.

Peterboro', Brantford and Simcoe are taught by University graduates and men of experience ; Brampton is in charge of a First-Class County Teacher, who has been, for eleven years, Principal of the Public Schools. Bradford and Farmersville have secured the services of a First-Class Provincial Teacher for next year, and the Principals of the Schools at Goderich, Cornwall, Hamilton, Mount Forest, Owen Sound and Milton, expect to be duly qualified before the opening of the Model School in August next.

Assistants.—In Thirty-four of the Schools, the Regulation already established requiring two Assistants holding a Second-Class Provincial Certificate, has been complied with. Those yet defective are Barrie, Caledonia, Cornwall, Durham, Morrisburgh, Martintown, Newmarket, Napanee, Ottawa, Perth, Vankleekhill, Walkerton, Woodstock Welland, Bradford and Milton. Provision has already been made for fully complying with this Regulation, next year, at Caledonia, Newmarket and Bradford, thus leaving only Thirteen Schools defective in its staff of Assistants next year. Similar provisions may have been made at other places though not reported to your Sub-Committee.

County Grant.—You will see that only Two Counties have refused to give any support to the County Model School. These are Prince Edward and Wentworth. Thirty-nine (39) Schools have already been voted sums varying from $50 to $150, and Five Counties were not reported—the County Council not having decided the matter when the report to us was made up. What may have been done since that date is unknown to your Sub-Committee.

Accommodation.—In regard to the Regulation, requiring an additional room for Model School purposes, we find that Thirty-two Schools are fully provided for. The places defective are Brampton, Cornwall, Goderich, Kingston, Martintown, Napanee, Ottawa, Kincardine, Cobourg, Milton, Renfrew, Strathroy, Chatham and Owen Sound.

At Cornwall, Kincardine, Napanee, Walkerton and Woodstock, it is expected, full provision will be made next year. At Brampton, Cobourg, Goderich, Owen Sound, Strathroy, Yorkville and Milton, a Junior Form of the Public School is dismissed, when the necessities of the Model School require it. We have to bear testimony to the very liberal manner in which Boards of Trustees placed their School-rooms at our disposal for Model School purposes.

Lecture Work.—It will be seen that the Teachers-in-training received instructions from a variety of sources. The County Inspectors were particularly cordial, and many of them, at considerable inconvenience, not only delivered lectures which were reported to us as valuable, but also visited the Model School from time to time and aided the Principal by their counsel and friendly co-operation. Assistance was also received from High School Masters of a very valuable character and several members of the Medical profession delivered lectures on Hygiene. Such assistance as that referred to above is valuable, not only from the character of the lectures delivered but also from the degree of sympathy enlisted and the higher status which it necessarily gives to Model School work.

Respectfully Submitted,

GEO. W. ROSS,

Chairman, Sub-Committee on Model Schools.

Strathroy, 4th January, 1878.

TABLE A.—Shewing the Attendance, Number of Lessons taught, Number of Lectures delivered, Classes taught, and standing of Teachers-in-training, at the County Model Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Teachers-in-training present 1st Term.		Number of Teachers in training 2nd Term.		Total.	No. of Lectures delivered on Education, including methods of Teaching.	No. of Lectures on Hygiene.	No. of Lectures on School Law.	No. of Lessons in Mental Arithmetic.	No. of Lessons in Reading.	Average number of Classes taught by each Teacher-in-training, 1st Term.	Average number of Classes taught by each Teacher-in-training, 2nd Term.	No. reported in Final Report as 1st rate.	No. reported in Final Report as 2nd rate.	No. reported in Final Report as 3rd rate.	No. reported in Final Report as 4th rate.	No. reported in Final Rep rt as 5th rate.	No. reported in Final Report as 6th rate.	No. rejected by Boards of Examiners.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																
Brampton	3	6	1	2	12	41	10	8	29	31	19	18	4	4	3	1				
Barrie	20	12	1	5	38	42	16	12	28	46	18	20	10	12	5	5	2	4		
Berlin	..	..	10	8	18	28	3	3	13	10	.....	21	5	6	4	..	3	..	3	
Belleville	5	15	..	..	20	56	4	6	4	9	15	.....	6	8	6					
Brockville	5	8	..	..	13	35	..	..	35	35	21	.....	1	12						
Brantford	6	12	..	..	18	30	10	12	18	20	25	.....	8	4	6					
Bradford	4	2	1	..	7	24	18	24	18	20	20	20	..	1	6					
Chatham	12	20	5	2	39	39	20	14	69	69	31	25	12	20	7					
Clinton	14	11	15	7	47	70	19	9	88	45	20	18	26	13	6	2				
Caledonia	5	7	6	7	25	20	10	10	30	10	60	60	4	16	1	1	*	...	1	*2 not reported.
Cobourg	16	4	2	..	22	46	6	4	5	5	25	37	...	..	14	6	..	..	..	
Cornwall	4	8	1	1	14	17	5	4	20	20	20	19	6	6	2					
Durham	9	6	1	..	16	17	5	4	13	13	18	30	..	4	9	3				
Farmersville	5	8	2	10	25	40	12	10	32	30	24	25	8	10	6	1				
Goderich	14	11	15	7	47	64	14	15	58	58	23	22	3	20	13	1				
Galt	7	10	..	..	17	13	5	4	14	12	14	.....	10	6	1					
Hamilton	5	13	4	16	38	20	11	8	15	17	15	17	18	14	4	2				
Ingersoll	..	..	5	5	10	30	5	4	13	13	.....	16	4	4	2					
Kincardine	14	9	..	..	23	19	5	6	4	22	25	.....	2	8	10	2	1			
Kingston	5	17	3	10	35	60	12	6	30	30	16	18	7	23	5					
London	8	15	..	..	23	25	6	4	13	14	13	.....	5	8	8	..	..	*		* 2 not reported.
Lindsay	13	11	6	12	42	28	6	6	16	16	17	30	14	14	14					
Mount Forest	16	9	15	8	48	36	11	8	43	43	17	22	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	Standing not rep.
Milton	6	12	..	..	18	36	6	5	18	18	20	.....	..	12	4	2				
Morrisburg	8	8	2	..	18	18	5	4	.....	.....	50	50	3	11	4					
Martintown	2	9	..	..	11	25	5	6	17	20	14	.....	5	4	2					
Newmarket	9	8	2	..	19	21	4	4	14	14	37	28	4	6	5	4				
Napanee	8	12	..	..	20	26	7	5	20	16	10	.....	12	4	3	1	..		4	
Owen Sound	18	15	4	1	38	42	10	10	30	30	12	20	18	18	2					
Ottawa	12	14	2	..	28	17	5	4	27	28	21	30	7	10	11					
Port Perry	8	8	2	2	20	22	10	8	8	10	21	22	5	9	..	..	..	*	...	6 not reported.
Port Hope	5	3	6	3	17	35	5	4	21	24	28	26	6	8	2	1	..	..	1	
Peterborough	11	14	..	..	25	28	3	7	10	20	33	.....	8	9	5	3				
Picton	5	6	..	..	11	25	6	4	17	16	30	.....	..	1	3	4	1	2		
Prescott	6	14	3	3	26	68	14	15	26	27	17	29	11	11	1	..	..	..	3	
Perth	18	30	9	3	60	43	22	17	40	55	50	50	14	21	20	5				
Renfrew	..	..	4	4	8	18	5	3	7	7	.....	20	2	5	1					
Sarnia	10	15	6	12	43	43	15	15	37	34	12	18	23	14	4	2				
St. Thomas	17	8	3	2	30	51	10	8	36	38	11	19	..	12	17	1				
Strathroy	4	7	..	..	11	40	7	6	15	15	37	.....	..	3	2	4	2			
Stratford	9	16	9	17	51	65	18	8	35	14	10	15	..	3	15	7	..	*	6	no rep. 2nd term.
Simcoe	7	13	5	13	38	70	28	28	42	70	16	19	8	10	16	2	2	..	4	
St. Catharines	8	8	4	4	24	52	10	8	.....	.....	16	16	8	6	5	1	..	*	..	4 not reported.
Yankleek Hill	3	7	..	..	10	20	7	6	18	22	31	.....	8	2						
Whitby	6	7	..	..	13	20	5	5	16	16	40	.....	..	6	7					
Windsor	4	16	2	1	23	17	8	10	20	20	18	20	8	7	5	3				
Walkerton	5	9	2	..	16	20	5	10	12	10	12	19	1	2	12	1				
Woodstock	..	..	4	6	10	30	6	4	30	30	.....	14	5	2	3					
Welland	5	9	4	7	25	50	14	8	36	34	22	18	9	12	4					
Yorkville	8	19	..	..	27	21	5	5	14	14	18	.....	12	11	4					
	392	501	166	178	1237	1723	455	398	1174	1190	1042	851	340	425	299	65	11	6	22	

TABLE B.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NAME AND CERTIFICATE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF EACH MODEL SCHOOL, THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASSISTANTS, AND THE ROOM AND ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

Name of School.	Name and Standing of Principal.	Qualification of Assistants.	Rooms Provided.	Remarks.
Brampton	Adam Morton, 1st Class Co. Board	3 Seconds	None	Class Room used, Junior form dismissed.
Barrie	W. B. Harvey, 1st Class B Provincial	1 Second	One room	
Berlin	Jeremiah Suddaby, 1st do	1 First, 1 Second	One room	
Belleville	John Irvine, 2nd do	1 First, 1 2nd Pro.	One room	
Brockville	Charles Clarkson, B.A., 1st A do	2 Firsts	One room	
Brantford	Wm. Wilkinson, M.A., 2nd do	2 Firsts, 8 Seconds	One room	
Bradford	D. E. Sutherland, 2nd A do	1 Second	One room	
Chatham	John McCabe, 1st do	4 Seconds	One room	
Clinton	D. M. Malloch, 1st A do	1 First, 4 Seconds	One room	
Caledonia	John McNevin, 1st do	1 Second	One room	Two 2nd Class Teachers engaged for 1878.
Cobourg	W. E. Sprague, 1st A do	1 First, 1 Second	Junior form dismissed	Class Room of Public School used.
Cornwall	George Milden, 2nd A do		None	Room to be provided next year.
Durham	John Cushnie, 1st C do		One room	
Farmersville	W. A. Graham, B A	1 First, 1 Second	One room	
Goderich	W. R. Miller, 2nd A do	2 Seconds	None	Class Room of the Public School used.
Galt	Robert Alexander, 1st B do	2 Seconds	One room	
Hamilton	George W. Johnston, 2nd B do	2 Seconds	One room	
Ingersoll	J. S. Deacon, 1st B do	1 First, 3 Seconds.	One room	
Kincardine	J. C. Powell, 1st B do	2 Seconds		Room provided for next year.
Kingston	W. J. Sumnerby, 1st A do	2 Seconds	None	
London	W. J. Carson, 1st A do	1 First, 3 Seconds.	One room	
Lindsay	J. H. McFaul, 1st A do	3 Seconds	One room	
Mount Forest	S. V. Westervelt, 2nd A do	2 Seconds	One room	
Milton	P. McLean, 2nd do	None	None	Room will probably be provided next year.
Morrisburg	J. S. Rowat, 1st B do	1 Second	One room	
Martintown	Alexander Kennedy, 1st do	1 Second	None	
Newmarket	William Rannie, 1st do		One room	Three 2nd Class Teachers engaged for 1878.
Napanee	A. C. Osborne, 1st do	1 Second		Room to be provided next year.
Owen Sound	John A. Greig, 2nd do	6 Seconds	Class room used	A Junior form dismissed at 3 P.M.
Ottawa	J. A. Duncan, 2nd A do	1 Second	Not yet	
Port Perry	Alexander M. Rae, 1st do	1 First, 1 Second.	One room	
Port Hope	D. J. Goggin, 1st A County	5 Seconds	One room	
Peterborough	J. Frith Jeffers, M A	2 Second, 1 First C	One room	
Picton	N. Gordon, 1st A Provincial	2 Seconds	One room	

TABLE B.—Statement shewing the Name and Certificate of the Principal of each Model School, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of School.	Name and Standing of Principal.	Qualification of Assistants.	Rooms Provided.	Remarks.
Prescott	J. S. Atkinson, M.D.	1st Provincial	1 First, 1 Second.	One room	
Perth	John Raine	1st do		One room	
Renfrew	Henry Beer	1st do	None	None	Room to be ready next year.
Sarnia	Alexander Wark	1st B do	2 Seconds	One room	
St. Thomas	N. M. Campbell	1st do	2 Seconds	One room	
Strathroy	D. A. Maxwell	1st A do	1 First, 6 Seconds	No room	Junior form dismissed, if required.
Stratford	H. Dickinson	1st do	11 Seconds	One room	
Simcoe	Rev. George Grant	B A	1 Sec., 2 Firsts Co.	One room	
St. Catharines	James B. Gray	1st A do	8 Seconds	One room	
Vankleek Hill	Henry Grey	1st do		Not yet	
Whitby	James Brown	1st do	2 Seconds	One room	
Windsor	James Duncan	1st do	2 Seconds	One room	
Walkerton	Joseph Boag	1st do	1 Second		Room will be provided next year.
Woodstock	E. D. Brown	1st County	1 Second		Room will be provided next year.
Welland	Robert Grant	1st Provincial	1 Second	One room	
Yorkville	W. J. Hendry	1st do	1 First, 3 Seconds.	Class room	Class room used, Junior form dismissed.

TABLE C.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE ASSISTANCE RENDERED PRINCIPALS OF MODEL SCHOOLS IN THE WAY OF LECTURES, BY COUNTY INSPECTORS AND OTHERS.

Belleville.—John Johnston, County Inspector, delivered several lectures.
Berlin.—Thomas Pearce, County Inspector, one lecture on heating and ventilating the School-room.
Brockville.—W. R. Bigg, County Inspector, several very valuable lectures.
Bradford.—Dr. Morton, Chairman of the Public School Board, several lectures on Hygiene.
Chatham.—E. B. Harrison, County Inspector, four lectures on Education.
Cobourg.—Edward Scarlett, County Inspector, several suggestions and assistance at opening of Model Schools.
Clinton.—A. Dewar, County Inspector, took the whole lecture course on School Law; and J. Turnbull, B.A., Head Master of High School, took Reading and Elocution.
Durham.—Dr. Grant, three lectures on Hygiene.
Farmersville.—Second Assistant gave whole course on Hygiene and School Law.
Goderich.—J. R. Miller, County Inspector, whole course on School Law. H. J. Strang, B.A., Head Master of High School, took Grammar and History; and S. P. Hall, assistant in High School, took Geography and Object Lessons.
Hamilton.—A. Macallum, M.A., LL.B., took Hygiene; and J. H. Smith, County Inspector, took Methods of Teaching.
Ingersoll.—First Assistant took Reading, and W. Carlyle, County Inspector, delivered opening lecture.
London.—John Dearness, County Inspector, lectured on Hygiene.
Mount Forest.—Dr. Youmans on Hygiene.
Martintown.—Two lectures by County Inspectors.
Napanee.—F. Burrows, County Inspector, one lecture on School Law; Mr. Matheson, Head Master, High School, one lecture on Reading; and Mr. Bowerman, one lecture on Spelling, one on Grammar, one on Geography.
Ottawa.—J. MacCabe, Principal, Ottawa Normal School, lecture on "Method;" and Rev. John May, County Inspector, one lecture on Reading.
Peterborough.—J. C. Brown, County Inspector, one lecture on Reading; and J. Stratton, Town Inspector, seven lectures on School Law.
St. Thomas.—A. F. Butler, County Inspector, several lectures on Reading and Elocution; and Mr. Miller, Head Master, High School, lectured on School Law.
Simcoe.—H. N. Courtlandt, first assistant, took School Law and Hygiene.
Vankleekhill.—T. D Steele, County Inspector, one lecture.
Windsor.—Th. Girardot and A. Bell, County Inspectors, delivered one lecture each.
Woodstock.—W. Carlyle, County Inspector, took up the course in Reading.
Welland.—J. H. Ball, B. A., County Inspector, took School Law; and Dr. Cook, Hygiene.
Walkerton.—Rev. Dr. Bell, five lectures on Hygiene.
Milton.—Robert Little, County Inspector, delivered two lectures on Education.
St. Catharines.—J. H. Comfort, M. D., City Inspector, took Hygiene; and J. B. Somerset, County Inspector, School Law.

TABLE D.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MOST COMMON DEFICIENCIES OF TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING.

In answer to the question "What were the most common deficiencies in Teachers," I received the following answers:—

John Irwin, Belleville, says:—Inability to secure attention, and lack of clearness in explanation.
J. Suddaby, Berlin, says:—Faultiness of pronunciation.
Charles Clarkson, B.A., *Brockville*, says:—Want of method; telling instead of teaching; talking too much; failing to find out what pupil already knew; want of clearness; inaccurate.

Adam Morton, Brampton, says :—Negligence in detecting errors.
D. E. Sutherland, Bradford, says :—Want of system, address, tact.
W. Wilkinson, M.A., Brantford says:—The most marked deficiency was, perhaps, in mental arithmetic ; a few showed a lack of taste in reading.
George Milden, Cornwall, says :—Grammatical errors, poor pronunciation and general deficiency in mental culture.
John McCabe, Kent, says :—Mental arithmetic.
W. E. Sprague, Cobourg, says :—Lack of energy and order.
D. M. Malloch, Clinton, says :—Grammatical accuracy.
John Cushnie, Durham, says :—Inability to control the class.
W. A. Graham, Farmersville, says :—Lack of energy, arising from timidity, not receiving the sympathy of the class, and generally not impressing the principal points of the lesson before ending it. Their improvement was very marked in every respect.
W. R. Miller, Goderich, says:—In ability to divide attention between class and subject. In ability to economize time and secure improvement.
Robert Alexander, Galt, says :—Nothing very marked.
George W. Johnston, Hamilton, says :—Lack of energy, method, government, reading and mental arithmetic.
J. McNevin, Caledonia, says :—Inability to maintain order.
J. S. Deacon, Ingersoll, says :—Lack of method, vivacity, watchfulness, tact.
T. C. Powell, Kincardine, says :—1st, lack of energy ; 2nd, indefinite teaching ; 3 d, asking questions without teaching ; 4th, bad preparation.
W. J. Summerby, Kingston, says :—1st, want of tact in management ; 2nd, inadequate knowledge.
T. J. Carson, London, says :—Lack of energy
John H. McCaul, Lindsay, says :—Arithmetic, elocution, penmanship, drawing and music.
Samuel B. Westervelt, Mount Forest, says :—They generally failed in giving questions so as to secure and keep the interest of the class; and failed in giving explanations.
J. S. Rowat, Morrisburgh, says :—Lack of energy and thoroughness.
Alex. Kennedy, Martintown, says ;—Reading, Pronunciation.
A. S. Osborne, Napanee, says :—Grammatical errors in speaking, lack of mental arithmetic, bad reading, want of energy and non-appreciation of teaching as opposed to hearing a subject.
Wm. Rannie, Newmarket, says :—Lack of power to maintain order, energy.
J. A. Duncan, Ottawa, says :—Want of self confidence and inability to deal properly with pupils' answers.
John A. Greig, Owen Sound, says :—Want of energy and method.
John Raine, Perth, says :—Mode of asking questions, especially in higher classes, want of energy, want of ability in a few cases.
J. F. Jeffers, Peterborough, says :—Want of method, low voice, lack of command.
J. S. Atkinson, M.D., Prescott, says :—Lack of preparation.
N. Gordon, Picton, says :—Grammar, pronunciation, reading and spelling.
Alex. M. Rae, Port Perry, says :—Difficulty of maintaining order, and want of thoroughness in teaching.
D. J. Goggin, Port Hope, says :—Mental arithmetic, an inclination to *hear* lessons rather than *teach* them.
N. M. Campbell, St. Thomas, says:—Keeping class in proper position, mode of questioning and answering.
Rev. Geo. Grant, B.A., Simcoe, says :—A lack of energy and power to command attention.
Alex. Wark, Sarnia, says :—Lack of energy and inaccuracy.
Henry Dickenson, Stratford, says :—Want of ideas.
Henry Gray, Vankleekhill, says ;—Want of aptitude in explanation, and *accuracy* securing attention.
James Duncan, Windsor, says :—Lack of energy and tact.
James Brown, Whitby, says :—Lack of confidence and power of explanation.
E. D. Brown, Woodstock, says :—Lack of energy and thoroughness.
Robert Grant, Welland, says :—Want of tact and energy.
Joseph Boag, Walkerton, says :—Want of aptitude to teach.

Wm. J. Hendry, Yorkville, says :—Lack of energy and impressiveness.
H. B. Harvey, Simcoe, says :—Not able to keep order and command attention, want of method.
P. McLean, Milton, says :—Diffidence, inaptitude in manner and style, depending too much on the Text Book.
H. Beer. Renfrew, says :—Want of energy, correction of errors.
D. A. Maxwell, Strathroy, says :—Rote teaching, teaching too much, lack of thoroughness lack of information, defective questioning, lack of individuality, and copying other teachers slavishly.
J. B. Gray, St. Catharines, says :—Defects in method of teaching.

TABLE E.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE EFFECTS OF MODEL SCHOOLS ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO WHICH THEY WERE ATTACHED.

Have you any reason to suppose that the Model School has, in any way, retarded the progress of the Public School ; if so, in what way ?

In answer to this Question :

Jeremiah Sudduby, Berlin, says :—I am inclined to think not, on the whole.
Charles Clarkson, Brockville, says :—Yes, decidedly. Will not do so much hurt next year, however.
Adam Morton, Brampton, says :—The Teachers of the Model School are of opinion that it militates against progress and discipline.
D. E. Sutherland, Bradford, says :—No ; I think it has proved a great benefit.
Wm. Wilkinson, M.A. Brantford, says :—In some respects the Principal's room may have been hindered. In other respects I think it an advantage.
George Milden, Cornwall, says :—I thing it is a benefit.
John McCabe, Chatham, says :—None except this last term of Model School. I have been without any assistant in my room, and the Board did not procure any one in her place, hence I had to teach my own class.
W. E. Sprague, Cobourg, says :—It evidently does retard for the first two or three months, and the highest division on 4th, 5th and 6th classes are very little benefited by the instructions given by the Teachers'-in-training.
D. M. Malloch, Clinton, says :—None. It has but kindled enthusiasm and energy on the part of Teachers and pupils.
John Cashnie, Durham, says :—By inferior teaching, imperfect preparation, and inattention on the part of pupils.
W. A. Graham, Farmersville, says :—Progress not retarded.
W. R. Miller, Goderich, says :—No. Our promotion lists compare favourably with those of previous terms. Teachers have felt the necessity of more carefully preparing the work at home.
Robert Alexander, Galt, says :—No.
Geo. W. Johnston, Hamilton, says :—No.
J. McNevin, Caledonia, says :—Quite the contrary.
J. S. Deacon, Ingersoll, says :—I think the regular Teachers were improved by it.
T. C. Powell, Kincardine, says :—No. A Model School is no advantage.
W. J. Summerby, Kingston, says :—No.
W. J. Carson, London, says :—No.
John H. McFaul, Lindsay, says :—The Inspector has reported that the Model School has had a very beneficial effect upon the Public Schools of the town.
Samuel B. Westervelt, Mount Forest, says :—There is no doubt, that it has. In one way classes were not so well taught as if we had taught them ourselves.
J. S. Rowat, Morrisburgh, says :—None whatever.
Alex. Kennedy, Martintown, says :—No.
A. C. Osborne, Napanee, says :—We think it has hindered, to some extent, the progress of the classes for promotion. They seldom work as efficiently as the regular Teacher.

Wm. Rannie, Newmarket, says :—The Teacher required to spend time with the Teachers-in-training to the detriment of pupils in his division.

J. A. Duncan, Ottawa, says :—Tendency to disorganize.

John A. Greig, Owen Sound, says :—No. On the contrary, I think it has improved it.

John Raine, Perth, says :—It has been an injury to my higher classes. *Reasons.* Inexperience, too short a time in one room.

J. F. Jeffers, M A., Peterboro', says :—It did not, owing to vigilance of regular Teachers, but it has a tendency to do so, by distracting pupils' attention.

J. S. Atkinson, M.D., Prescott, says :—I think the Public School has suffered in a degree. This has been caused by want of proper preparation on the part of the students.

N. Gordon, Picton, says :—It has been an advantage to both the Teachers and pupils of the Public Schools.

Alex. M. Rae, Port Perry, says :—No. I think not.

D. J. Goggin, Port Hope, says :—The Model School has retarded the progress of our Schools somewhat. The best Teachers-in-training we had, taught less in half an hour than our own Teachers, while several not only wasted the pupils' time, but by their manner produced such a restless feeling in the class, that it afterwards required some effort on the part of the regular Teacher, to secure proper attention. During the first term this was not felt to any great degree, as the Teachers-in-training did their work exceedingly well, and what they lacked in teaching power, I think, was made up for, by the increased carefulness of our own Teachers ; but during the second term, our Teachers frequently complained of what I have mentioned above.

N. M. Campbell, St. Thomas, says :—None.

The Rev. George Grant, B. A., Simcoe, says :—No. I think it has rather improved the Public School by sharpening up and putting the Teachers of the Public School more on their mettle.

Alex. Wark, Sarnia, says :—I have not been able to attend to monthly examinations as formerly, which has, I think, retarded progress a little. But I shall be able to arrange so that this shall not occur in the future.

Henry Dickenson, Stratford, says :—No.

Henry Gray, Vankleekhill, says :—Yes, insufficient teaching of those in training, especially during first five months.

James Duncan, Windsor, says :—Retards apparently, but really a stimulus.

James Brown, Whitby, says :—Do not think it retards the progress.

E. D. Brown, Woodstock, says :—I have no reason.

Robert Grant, Welland, says :—It has not retarded it in any way.

Joseph Boog, Walkerton, says :—It did not retard the progress of the Public Schools, but assisted very much. The pupils in the junior rooms having improved very much.

Wm. J. Hendry, Yorkville, says :—No. On the other hand it did good by stimulating our Teachers.

A. Macallum, M.A., LL.B., *Hamilton*, says :—The Model School, instead of being a hindrance or in any way retarding the Central School to which it was attached, had just the opposite effect. It stimulated all concerned in the performance of duty, while the train of confusion incident upon the entrance of six or eight persons into a room at one time amounted to nothing.

J. B. Boyle. Inspector, City of London, says :—School lost one hour per day of Teachers' time, mental and physical strain on the Teacher very great. His energies divided between two classes of work, by no means identical. Will not say, but the good to be done by the County Model Schools will outweigh the drawback in proficiency to the ordinary classes.

TABLE F.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE MODEL SCHOOLS THAT HAVE BEEN GRANTED OR REFUSED AID BY THE COUNTY COUNCILS AT THE DATE OF OUR REPORT.

	$	
Brampton	—	
Barrie	100	
Berlin	100	
Belleville	100	
Brockville		Refused.
Brantford	100	
Bradford	100	
Chatham	150	
Clinton	100	
Caledonia	*	No report.
Cobourg	50	
Cornwall	100	
Durham	100	
Farmersville	100	
Goderich	100	
Galt	100	
Hamilton		Refused.
Ingersoll	100	
Kincardine	100	
Kingston	*	No report.
London	100	
Lindsay	100	
Mount Forest	100	
Milton	100	
Morrisburg	100	
Martintown	100	
Napanee	100	
Newmarket	100	
Ottawa	100	
Owen Sound	100	
Port Perry	*	No report.
Port Hope	100	
Peterborough	*	No report.
Picton		Refused.
Prescott	100	
Perth	50	1st half year
Renfrew	*	No report.
Sarnia	100	Promised.
St. Thomas	100	
Strathroy	100	
Stratford	100	
Simcoe	100	
St. Catharines	100	
Vankleekhill		Promised.
Whitby		Promised.
Windsor	100	
Walkerton	100	
Woodstock	100	
Welland	100	
Yorkville	100	

TABLE G.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE MODEL SCHOOLS VISITED BY SUB-COMMITTEE, THE NUMBER OF VISITS, AND BY WHOM MADE.

	No. of Terms.	No. of Visits.	BY WHOM VISITED.
Brampton	2	2	Geo. W. Ross once, and J. J. Tilley once.
Barrie	2	2	Geo. W. Ross twice.
Belleville	1	1	J. J. Tilley.
Brockville	1	1	J. C. Glashan.
Berlin	1	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Brantford	1	2	do twice, (second time to consult Principal).
Bradford	2	1	Geo. W. Ross, (only one Student 2nd term).
Chatham	2	2	do
Clinton	2	2	do
Caledonia	2	2	do
Cobourg	2	2	J. J. Tilley.
Cornwall	2	2	do (one to address Co. Council).
Durham	2	1	Geo. W. Ross, (only one Student 2nd term).
Farmersville	2	1	J. J. Tilley.
Goderich	2	2	Geo. W. Ross.
Guelph	0	1	Geo. W. Ross, (to meet Trustees for explanation).
Galt	1	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Hamilton	2	2	Geo. W. Ross once ; J. J. Tilley once.
Ingersoll	1	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Kincardine	1	1	do
Kingston	2	1	J. J. Tilley.
London	1	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Lindsay	2	2	J. J. Tilley.
Mount Forest	2	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Milton	1	1	do
Morrisburg	2	1	J. J. Tilley, (only two Students 2nd term).
Martintown	1	1	do
Newmarket	2	1	Geo. W. Ross, (only two Students 2nd term).
Napanee	1	1	J. J. Tilley.
Owen Sound	2	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Ottawa	2	1	J. C. Glashan, (only two Students 2nd term).
Port Perry	2	1	Geo. W. Ross.
Port Hope	2	2	J. J. Tilley.
Peterborough	1	1	do
Picton	1	1	do
Prescott	2	2	J. J. Tilley once ; Geo. W. Ross once.
Perth	2	2	J. C. Glashan.
Renfrew	1	..	Not visited.
Sarnia	2	2	Geo. W. Ross.
St. Thomas	2	2	do
Strathroy	1	1	do
Stratford	2	2	do
Simcoe	2	2	do
St. Catharines	2	2	Geo. W. Ross once ; J. J. Tilley once.
Vankleekhill	1	1	J. C. Glashan.
Whitby	1	1	J. J. Tilley.
Windsor	2	2	Geo. W. Ross.
Walkerton	2	1	do (two Students 2nd term).
Woodstock	1	2	Geo. W. Ross, (once to meet Trustees).
Welland	2	2	Geo. W. Ross, once ; J. J. Tilley once.
Yorkville	1	——	James Hughes consulted with Teacher.
Total	81	71	

Total number of Terms	81
Total number of Visits	71
Schools visited twice	22
Schools visited once	27
Schools not visited either Term	2

APPENDIX E.

Report on the Public Schools in the Districts.

Algoma District.

R. Little, Esq.—1. In the Algoma District there are twenty-five sections, of which twelve are in the Municipalities of Howland, Assiginack, Gordon, St. Joseph, Sault Ste. Marie, and Shuniah; and thirteen in unorganized Townships or locations. Fourteen of the sections are in the Great Manitoulin Island, two in the Island of St. Joseph, and nine on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. The fourteen sections in Manitoulin Island are thus distributed : two in the Municipality of Howland, four in the Municipality of Assiginack, and one in the Municipality of Gordon ; one in the unorganized Township of Sandfield, two in the unorganized Township of Tehkummah, two in Caernarvon, a union section between Tehkummah and Sandfield, and a union between Billings and Allan.

2. In twenty-four of the twenty-five sections, school sites have been procured. There are thirteen sites, each half an acre in extent, one is three-quarters of an acre, and one an acre and a half. Seven sites are an acre each. The Shuniah site is two acres, and No. 1 Howland is five acres.

3. In twenty-three sections, school-houses have been built or are now in course of erection. Since my inspection last year, new schools have been erected or are now nearing completion in No. 1, Howland (frame). No. 4, Assiginack (log); No. 1, Billings and Allan (frame); No. 1, Caernarvon (log); No. 2, Caernarvon (log); No. 2, St. Joseph (log); No. 1, Thessalon (frame); No. 1, Shuniah (frame, and No. 1, Sault Ste. Marie (brick).

The new school-house in No. 1, Howland, is the best in Manitoulin Island. It is a frame building, 32 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 14 feet between floor and ceiling. It contains seats and desks for 40 pupils. Both seats and desks are reversible.

The new school-house at Prince Arthur's Landing is an excellent two-story frame building, erected at a cost of $2055. The senior department contains seats and desks for 60 pupils. The desks are designed for two pupils at each, but each pupil has a reversible chair. The cost of furnishing this department amounted to $168 without counting freightage. It is intended to seat the junior department to correspond with the senior. Each department is 34 ft. 6in. in length, and 29 ft. in breadth. There are two class rooms (one for each department) each 19 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and two cap rooms, each 10 feet by 9 ft. 6 in.

The new school in course of erection at Sault Ste. Marie will doubtless be the finest in the district. The estimated cost is $5,850. The site—an acre in extent—which cost $800, is enclosed with a light board fence 8 feet high, painted on the inside, and built at a cost of $300. Two sets of pipes have been laid down to the river, at a cost of $150. one for draining the school-house and grounds, and the other for supplying the school with an abundant supply of water.

The building and furniture will cost $4600. The basement storey is to be fitted up for a recreation room for the pupils in stormy weather, and for their use during the noon recess. The plan provides for two departments, a gallery room, hat and cloak rooms, lavatory, &c. There will be separate entrances for the boys and girls.

The plans which accompany my detailed Reports shew that considerable improvement has been made during the year in the manner of seating the pupils. The Schools deserving notice in this connection are Assiginack, Tehkummah, 1 and 2 Caernarvon, 1 St. Joseph, and Bruce Mines. The Bruce Mine School has been thoroughly repaired. The walls have been plastered and whitewashed. New floors have been laid down, and the woodwork has been painted. Both departments are now fitted up with double desks ; it is as yet, the best school-house in the district.

I have prepared and transmitted to Trustees in ten Sections, plans for seating the new Schools, and for re-seating some of the old ones.

4. In 1875, there were in the district eleven school-houses, with ten schools in ope-

ration. In 1876, there were seventeen school-houses, with twelve schools open during the first half-year, and fourteen during the second. This year, there are nineteen Schools in operation, and four school-houses which are expected to be ready for occupancy this fall. In Manitoulin Island, during the first half of 1875, there were only four Schools in operation; now there are eleven, and there are also school-houses nearly completed in two of the remaining three sections.

5. The estimated value of property assessed in the district last year for School purposes, amounted to $555,322; being an increase of $308,846 over the assessment of 1875, and affording a signal proof of the prosperity of the various settlements. The total receipts of Trustees from all sources, in 1876, amounted to $9,363; being an increase of $4,422 over those of the previous year. In 1875, the expenditure for School purposes amounted to $4,234, and in 1876 to $8,362; or an increase of $4.128. The amount paid Teachers in 1876, was $4,438, or $1,691 more than in 1875. The average salary of male Teachers last year was $387, and of female Teachers $261.

The amount paid in purchasing school sites and in building school-houses, was $2,687 in 1876, against $437 in 1875, showing an increase in this item of $2,250.

The value of School property in the district in 1876, was more than double what it was in 1875. In the latter year it amounted to $4,241, whilst last year it was estimated at $8,778, showing an increase during the year of $4,537. The *value* of the school-houses and sites in 1876, was $7,788; and in 1875, $3,511; desks and furniture are valued at $736; maps and apparatus at $178, and library books at $49.

6. The total number of children resident in the district between the ages of five and sixteen years, was at the close of 1876, 997; being an increase of 261 over the previous year. There was, however, an increase of 370 in the number of pupils enrolled in 1876, when compared with the number enrolled in 1875.

The increase in the daily average attendance is the surest test of the prosperity of the Schools, and the following statement shows steady advancement. The average attendance for the half year ending the 30th June, was in

1875.	1876.	1877.
263.49.	376.00.	441.45.

and for the half-year ending 31st December, was in

1875.	1876.
182.31.	314.26.

The largest average attendance daily last half year was in No. 1 Shuniah, 114. The following also deserve honourable mention: Sault Ste. Marie, 53; Gore Bay, 45; Bruce Mines, 43; Killarney, 35; No. 1 Assiginack, 29.

Six new settlements are being formed in various parts of the district, and I have taken steps to organize additional sections as soon as practicable. From my detailed reports you will observe, that I visited every section but one, and I have endeavoured to describe to you as fully and accurately as possible the actual condition of each School. The progress observable throughout the district is very marked and highly gratifying. The settlements are rapidly improving in spite of many obstacles, one of the chief of which is the absence of leading roads. The planting of school-houses in settlements only two or three years old is one of the most cheering proofs of the adaptability of our Public School System to the Educational wants of our Province.

Parry Sound District.

J. R. Miller, Esq.—I have the honour to submit my report on the condition of Schools in the Parry Sound District.

I was accompanied during my visit to this District by Mr. Halls, Assistant Teacher of the Goderich High School. The time occupied was 22 days and the distance travelled nearly 800 miles. The Townships visited were Foley, Humphrey, Christie, Spence,

Ryerson, Chapman, Croft, Monteith, Hagerman, McKellar, Ferguson, McDougall, and Carling. We were compelled to travel by all modes of conveyances, very frequently on foot over all kinds of roads. Since my last visit in 1875, very great progress has been made in almost all parts of the country, and in many places the change is really wonderful in so short a time. Upon the whole, the standing of Schools in the District is good. The work in many of the classes will compare most favourable with that of many of the Schools in the older portions of our Province. The supply of apparatus in the great majority of Schools is quite inadequate, and I do hope the Government will do something to assist the struggling backwoodsman in the matter by supplying the necessary maps and apparatus to all newly established school sections. A few of the sites are neatly fenced, and in many cases the necessary outhouses are placed in proper positions. In most instances good desk accomodation is provided, two at a desk, but in some houses trustees adhere to the old plan, a row of seats around three sides of the room before a desk attached to the wall.

The majority of Trustees and people express thanks to the Government for what is being done, but still they cry "it is hard work to keep our Schools in operation during the year." In my opinion they do deserve great credit for their efforts, as the tax necessary to pay expenses bears very heavily upon them.

In two of the sections very good Libraries have been secured from the Department. These are highly spoken of and no doubt will do much good. I met all the Reeves of the District and pressed upon them the advantages to be derived from the Township Board system in preference to the Section system. They all agreed that the plan would work well in their circumstances, and promised to do all they could to introduce the new system at the new year. In such a country broken up by its many lakes the section system cannot be productive of such benefits as can be secured by a Township Board. I would strongly advise, in case of more legislation, that the law be so amended in the case of new districts that the Township Board shall come into operation when municipal organization takes place.

The question of supplying the schools of the District with a proper class of teachers is one of the greatest importance. At present many of those at work are not competent for the task. Heretofore there has been little choice, as good teachers will not go in from the older counties and accept the low salary and isolation from comforts common to the older counties. There are two plans that have suggested themselves to my mind; one, to establish a good training and Model School within the District, or to offer a bonus similar to that offered now to teachers attending the Normal School, to enable them to receive a training in one or other of our excellent High Schools. A Model School might possibly be organized at Parry Sound Village, but for the present I would prefer the latter course.

In order to do all the good I could I arranged for a meeting of teachers at Parry Sound Village when we spent the greater part of two days in doing practical work in discussing the objects and means of imparting education. Several of the teachers came over 30 miles and all declared themselves well satisfied with the result of the work done. The programme was as follows :—

I. Lecture on Education by Inspector.

II. How to teach Geography, by Mr. Symington.

III. How to teach Composition, by Mr. S. P. Halls.

IV. How to teach Tablet Lessons and work of parts I. and II. First Book, by In spector.

V. How to teach Grammar to beginners, by Inspector.

VI. An Object Lesson, by Mr. S. P. Halls.

VII. How to teach Arithmetic to beginners, by Inspector.

On the first evening a public meeting was held, when a varied programme consisting of Readings by Messrs. Halls and Crichton, singing and an address by the Inspector on "The leading features of our School system," was gone through with. On the following evening an exercise in reading was taken up, and each applicant for a certificate required to read, after which followed a general criticism of the passages read. The examination was similar to that given to pupils entering the High Schools and resulted more favourably than I had anticipated, only two who came forward having failed in passing the required test. The following notice which appeared in the *North Star*, published in Parry Sound,

will give you a brief account of the proceedings referred to, a period of considerable anxiety to me, but for which I was well repaid by the attention given by the class to the various exercises engaged in.

"*J. R. Miller, Esq.*, Public School Inspector, for the County of Huron, whose talents are evidently well appreciated by the Education Department of our country, having been appointed to organize, remodel and stimulate educational matters in our district, has lately paid us a visit. He has, we are happy to say, most thoroughly and efficiently performed the duties which Government laid upon him. Arriving in our midst on Saturday, the 18th ult., he started on the 20th on his tour of inspection, accompanied by Mr. Halls, of the Goderich High School. Travelling through the Townships of Foley, Humphrey, Monteith, Spence, Ryerson, Croft, Hagerman, McKellar, Ferguson and Carling, he returned to McDougall, where he finished his arduous and toilsome labours by examining the School of Parry Sound Village, under the care of Mr. Alexander Flemming and Miss Ellen Kirkman. The examination of the schools occupied a day and a half, when the following promotions were made:—

From Part I. to Part II.—First Book.

"Margaret Murray, Alfred Bowers, Sophia Langton, and Francis Collett.

From Part II. to First Class.

"Celia McGee, Mary Wallace, Wm. Dowell, Clara Olmstead, Wm. Smithon, Wm. Wallace, Ed. McKay, Sylvester Moulton, Sarah Miller, John Crichton. Absent, but recommended by teacher for promotion—Margaret Sieifusson, Joseph Brosseau, and Solomon Lewis.

From First to Second Class.

"Frederick Walton, Edmund Farrer, Mary Beveridge, J. N. Crichton, Nellie McKay, Frank Walden, Emily Hills, Leander Grandmont, James Eccleston, David Oastler.

From Third to Fourth Class.

"Eleanor Burritt and Alexander H. Crichton.

"A large number of teachers being in the Village for the purpose of obtaining certificates, Mr. Miller availed himself of this opportunity, by recommending the formation of a Teacher's Institute, which suggestion met with universal approval.

"The Institute held its first meeting on Wednesday, the 29th, at two o'clock, when the Rev. R. Dewar, a member of the Board of Guardians, for the County of Grey, who happened to be in the District on business connected with the Presbyterian cause, was unanimously called to the chair.

"After certain preliminary matters had been disposed of, an interesting and exhaustive address was delivered by Mr. Miller, on the subject of Education. This he treated under three aspects—Religious, Æsthetic and Scholastic; each of which he treated in a masterly manner; followed up by a number of practical hints to teachers on the difficulties incident to their profession, and the best mode of overcoming them.

"He was followed by Mr. Symington, in a practical and comprehensive paper on the mode of teaching Geography.

"Mr. Halls succeeded him, on the teaching of Composition, with Black Board illustrations, showing the best modes, from the simple to the complex, suited to the requirements of the various classes in a Public School. In his address he exhibited the possession, in a large degree, of that desideratum in a Teacher—the '*suaviter in modo*,' in combination with the '*fortiter in re*.'

"Next day a thorough analysis of Grammar, Arithmetic and Reading was given by Mr. Miller, and Mr. Halls concluded with an Object Lesson.

"On Wednesday evening a Conversazione was held in the Assembly Rooms, which was largely attended by the general public.

"Mr. Miller sketched briefly and ably the Educational System of Canada, and the proceedings of the evening were varied with music, readings and recitations by the teachers present, evidently to the great delight of the audience.

"On the following days a Teachers' Examination was held, after which Certificates were granted the following:—

"Parry Sound.—Elizabeth Johnson, Helen Kirkman, Lois Burritt, William Crichton, Alexander Crichton, Arthur J. Collett.

"Ashdown.—Eliza Waeker.

"McKellar.—Ann M. Tully, Margaret J. Taylor, and Henry Harper.

"Spence.—Chris. L. Crossweller.

"Dunchurch.—Thomas Buttler.

"Falding.—William Mathewson.

"Certificates were also granted to the following, who could not attend the above examination:—George Cowan, Maganetawan; Barbara Crosswell, Ashdown, and William Elliott, Trout Lake. In addition to the foregoing, several Certificates were endorsed.

"This terminated the most interesting and instructive Inspector's visitation that has ever fallen to the lot of Parry Sound, the effects of which cannot fail to have a highly beneficial effect on its educational interests."

At the close of the meeting, a Teachers' Institute was formed, to meet semi-annually, officers were elected, and I promised to do my utmost to secure a grant from Government, not only for the future, but for what has already been done. I did what I could to reduce expenses to the minimum, but if the Department can give anything towards defraying the legitimate expenses of those attending the meeting referred to, as also to give an annual grant hereafter, it will be most thankfully received by all concerned.

I had a long conference with about forty Indians from Parry Island, Shawanaga, and French River Reserves. Two of their Chiefs, as also many of their leading men, were present. Mr. Elliott, Methodist Missionary, was the interpreter. The following statement is taken from my note book:

Conference with Indians on 27th of August, in tent of Chief James. Pagamegabow, Chief of Parry Island Indians, promised to build school-house, and for his band to give $100 per annum to assist in paying salary of teacher. There are forty children on Reserve, and all could attend.

Chief James, of Shawanaga Reserve, states that there are at least 36 of school age who could attend regularly. He guaranteed a school-house, but could not say how much money would be given by the band. When he returns home a Council will be held, and information will be sent me shortly of result. See his letter written by himself appended.

The Chief of French River Reserve was not present, but it was stated that there are at least 26 on the Reserve. A school-house is already built, and their Council has promised through Captain Skein, the Indian agent, to make an annual grant of $100 towards paying salary of teacher—one has offered her services for the work.

Let me add, that the great majority of the Indians on these Reserves are Christians, that they have pensions and can well afford to pay the amount promised. They are anxious that their children shall be able to read and write and talk English. I trust, Sir, that you will be able to do something for those people who are quite willing from what has been said, to assist in helping themselves.

INDIAN RESERVE, SHAWANAGA,
Sept. 4th, 1877.

J. R. MILLER, ESQ.,
Inspector of Public Schools,
Goderich.

DEAR SIR,—I have this day called a Council with my people for the consideration of what money would we appropriate towards the intended School which is to be established here, if consented to by the Government, and after short deliberations we came to the conclusion to give one hundred dollars ($100), to be paid annually out of our annuity money for said intended school. And I have to inform you that my people are ready with glad hearts to gather all the materials required for a school-house, and to commence putting it up by next spring.

I heartily wish you success in endeavouring to do something for the welfare of your red brethren and their children.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient, humble servant,
S. JAMES,
Indian Chief.

APPENDIX F.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

I.—CANCELLING OF HIGH SCHOOL HEAD MASTER'S CERTIFICATE OF L. V. BRISTOW, B.A.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of January, A.D., 1877.

he Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 18th of January, 1877, wherein he states that he has inquired into the circumstances stated in the "Orillia Times," respecting the conduct of Mr. Leonard Vaughan Bristow, Bachelor of Arts, late Head Master of the Orillia High School, and has found this statement to be correct in substance. The Minister recommends that the certificate granted to Mr. Bristow of qualification as High School Head Master be withdrawn and cancelled.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education be acted upon.

Certified. (Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
22nd January, 1877. *Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

In the matter of L. V. Bristow.

The undersigned respectfully recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that having inquired into the circumstances stated in the "Orillia Times" respecting the conduct of Mr. *Leonard Vaughan Bristow, B.A.*, late Head Master of the Orillia High School, and having found this statement to be correct in substance, that the certificate granted to Mr. Bristow, of qualification as High School Head Master be withdrawn and cancelled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Education Department, Toronto, *Minister of Education.*
18th January, 1877.

II.—MODIFICATION IN SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 15th day of February, A.D., 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 12th day of February, 1877, recommending that certain modifications set forth in the said report should be made in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for entrance into the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and that the same should come into effect at the examination to be held in June next.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
15th February, 1877. *Clerk of Executive Council, Ontario.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

Admission to High Schools.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Central Committee of Examiners, the following modifications shall be made in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for entrance into the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and that the same shall come into effect at the examination to be held in June next, viz. :—

1. Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of English History. The questions set will not demand a minute knowledge of details, but will be strictly limited to the outlines of the subject.

2. Candidates will be examined, as heretofore, in reading from the Fourth Reader pp. 1, 246 ; but they will in addition be expected to show that they understand the meaning of these reading lessons. They will likewise be examined more minutely in the selections enumerated in the following list, and they will be required to reproduce the substance of one or more of them in their own language :—

1. The Norwegian Colonies in Greenland—Scoresby.
2. The founding of the North American Colonies—Pedley.
3. The Voyage of the Golden Hind—British Enterprise.
4. The Discovery of America—Robertson.
5. The Death of Montcalm—Hawkins.
6. Jacques Cartier at Hochelaga—Hawkins.
7. Cortez in Mexico—Cassell's Paper.
8. The Buccaneers—The Sea.
9. The Earthquake of Caraccas—Humboldt.
10. The Conquest of Peru—Annals of Romantic Adventure.
11. The Conquest of Wales—White's Landmarks.
12. Hermann, the Deliverer of Germany—Jerrer.
13. The Burning of Moscow—Segur's Narrative.
14. The Battle of Thermopylæ—Raleigh.
15. The Destruction of Pompeii—Magazine of Art.
16. The Taking of Gibraltar—Overland Route.

The Local Boards are directed not to admit Candidates that fail to obtain one half of the marks given for the parsing question on the paper in grammar.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Toronto,
12th February, 1877.

III.—CANCELLING OF HIGH SCHOOL HEAD MASTER'S CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO GEORGE EDGECUMBE, B.A.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1877.

Upon the consideration of the recommendation contained in the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th day of March, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that the Certificate of eligibility, as Head Master of a High School, granted Mr. George Edgecumbe, Bachelor of Arts, be revoked and cancelled.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

26th March, 1877.

In the matter of Mr. George Edgecumbe.

The undersigned respectfully submits for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the following with reference to the case of Mr. George Edgecumbe, B. A., late Head Master of the Elora High School; that on the 20th of last month, the attention of the undersigned was called to a paragraph published in the *Weekly Globe* newspaper, of the 9th of the same month, referring to the circumstances connected with the assumed marriage of Mr. Edgecumbe with a pupil of the High School, and the alleged divorce of his wife by some proceeding in the State of New York.

That on the High School Board being required to furnish information and to explain their action in connection with the statement made in this paragraph, the Chairman of the Board, on the 16th instant, reported that "it is unquestionably true, according to "Mr. Edgecumbe's own admission made to the Trustees, that he was married to the "young woman referred to, and at the time and place specified, having, as he affirms, been "divorced in New York State, a short time before, from his former wife."

That Mr. Edgecumbe has accordingly, in the judgment of the undersigned, been guilty of such immorality as to become disqualified from any longer holding the position of Head Master of a High School, and he respectfully recommends that his Certificate be revoked and cancelled.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Education Department, 20th March, 1877. *Minister of Education.*

IV.—AMENDED HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME AND REGULATIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 11th *day of April, A.D.* 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Education, dated the 6th day of April, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that Your Honour approve of the accompanying amended High School Programme and the Regulations for Intermediate Examinations, as revised by the Minister on the 6th day of April instant, on the report of the Central Committee of Examiners.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
11th April, 1877. *Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.*

I. AMENDED PROGRAMME.

N.B.—Instead of a fixed amount of work for each Form, the Department prescribes the subjects of study, and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively; leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors) according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subject shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

Lower School.

Group A.—English Language.—Review of Elementary Work; Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax; Derivation of Words; Analysis of Sentences; Rendering of Poetry into Prose; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department*; Com-

* For 1876 and the former half of 1877, Gray's "Elegy" and Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" have been prescribed. Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem; but the questions set will be based mainly on Cantos v. and vi. The University Examination for 1878 will determine the books to be read for the *second* Intermediate Examination in 1877.

position,—the Framing of Sentences, Familiar and Business Letters; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures; Themes; generally, the formation of a good English Style; Reading, Dictation and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from Standard Authors.

Group B.—Mathematics—(*a*) Arithmetic; Simple and Compound Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Proportion; Per centage in its various applications; Square Root.

(*b*) Algebra—Elementary Rules; Factoring; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Square Root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; Easy Quadratics.

(*c*) Geometry—Euclid, Books I. and II., with easy exercises; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces.

(*d*) Natural Philosophy—Composition and Resolution of Forces; Principle of Moments; Centre of Gravity; Mechanical Powers, Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each; Pressure of Liquids; Specific Gravity and Modes of determining it; the Barometer, Syphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump and Air Pump.

Group C.—Modern Languages.—(*a*) French; The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Introductory and Advanced French Reader; Re-translation of easy passages into French; Rudiments of Conversation.

(*b*) German; The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts; Re-translation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.

Group D.—Ancient Languages.—(*a*) Latin: The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody; Exercises; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book V, and Virgil, Æneid, Book II. vv. 1—300; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Re-translation into Latin of easy passages from Cæsar.

(*b*) Greek, optional.

Group E.—Physical Sciences.—Chemistry; a course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal and Blue Vitrol; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important Compounds; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume, Symbols and nomenclature.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(*a*) Leading Events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the end of the Second Punic War.

(*b*) A fair course of Elementary Geography, Mathematical, Physical and Political.

Group G.—Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing and Music.—(*a*) Single and Double Entry; Commercial Forms and Usages; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.

(*b*) Practice in Writing.

(*c*) Linear and Free Hand Drawing.

(*d*) Elements of Music.

☞ An option is permitted between (i.) Latin; (ii,) French; (iii.) German; and (iv.) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping.

Upper School.

Group A.—English Language.—Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department. For 1876 and the former half of 1877, Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth" and Milton's "Il Penseroso" have been prescribed.* Composition, Reading and Elocution; the subject generally, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours in the University.

Group B.—Mathematics.—(*a*) Arithmetic; The Theory of the subject; Application of Arithmetic to complicated business transactions, such as Loans, Mortgages and the like.

(*b*) Algebra; Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Properties of Numbers, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

*NOTE.—Editions of these are now on sale at the Depository Branch of the Education Department.

(*c*) Geometry: Euclid, Books, I., II., III., IV., Definitions of Book V., Book VI., with Exercises; Analytical Plane Geometry.

(*d*) Trigonometry, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*e*) Natural Philosophy: Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Group C.—Modern Languages.—(*a*) French; Grammar and Exercises; Corneille, Horace; Dumas, Tulipe Noire; De Staël, L'Allemagne, Premiere Partie; Moliere, L'Avare and Les Fourberies de Scapin; Montalembert, De L'Avenir Politique de L'Angleterre; Translation from English into French; Conversation, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*b*) German; Grammar and Exercises; Musaeus, Stumme Liebe; Schiller, Lied von der Glocke, Neffeals Onkel, and Wallenstein's Lager, Fouquè, Aslauga's Ritter; Chamisso, Peter Schlemihl; Outlines of German Literature, 1300-1670; Translation from English into German; Conversation.

Group D.—Ancient Languages.—(*a*) Latin; Grammar; Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia and in Cæcilium; Ovid, Fasti, Book I., exclusive of vv. 300-440; Virgil, Æneid, Books II and VII., and Georgics, Book I; Cæsar, Bell. Gall., Book IV, cc. 20-36, and Book V., cc. 8-23; Horace, Odes, Books I. and III.; Livy, Book IX.; Translation from English into Latin Prose, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*b*) Greek: Grammar; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.; Homer, Iliad, Books I. and XII.; Odyssey, Books IX. and XII.; Demosthenes, Philippics I. and II., against Aphobus, I. and II.; Herodotus, Book I., cc. 26-92, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

Group E.—Physical Science.—(*a*) Chemistry; Heat—its sources; Expansion; Thermometers—relations between different scales in common use; Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat; Specific and Latent Heat; Calorimeters; Liquefaction; Ebullition; Evaporation; Conduction; Convection; Radiation. The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation and the characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts; Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; Effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition; Combustion; Structure and Properties of Flame; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Water, such as Rain Water, River Water, Spring Water, Sea Water.

(*b*) Botany; an introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily and Grass Families; Systematic Botany; Flowering Plants of Canada.

(*c*) Physiology; General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body; The Vascular System of the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Function of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, and Sight; the Nervous System.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(*a*) History: English, the special study of the Tudor and Stuart Periods; Roman, to the death of Nero; Grecian, to the death of Alexander.

b Geography, Ancient and Modern.

☞ Masters will be at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any subject from the Lower School that they may think fit.

Every pupil in the Upper School must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History, and two other subjects from those included in Groups, C, D and E. In cases of doubt, the Master shall decide. Candidates preparing for any examination shall be required only to take the subjects prescribed for such examination.

II. The Semi-Annual Apportionment of the Grant, Act 37 Victoria, Cap. 27, Section 66.

The grant will be distributed as follows:—

I. *A part in the payment of a fixed allowance to each School*, in order that the smaller Schools may be assured of a certain degree of stability.

II. *A part on the basis of average attendance.*—Each High School will receive a grant per unit of average attendance, equal to the grant per unit of average to the Public Schools. At present the annual grant per unit to the Public Schools is about *one dollar;* to the High Schools heretofore about *sixteen dollars.*

III. *A Part on the result of Inspection.*—The sum of say *ten thousand dollars* will be distributed amongst the Schools, according to their efficiency as determined by the Report of the Inspectors. In classifying the Schools with a view to the distribution of the part of the grant which it is proposed to apportion on the results of the Inspection, account will be taken of the following:

(*a*) School accommodation, condition of School premises, general education appliances, (maps, apparatus, &c.)

(*b*) Number of masters employed as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of the teaching, etc.

(*c*) Character of the work done between the two limits mentioned below; so that any School which, owing to the operation of special causes, may prepare but few pupils to pass the "Intermediate," will nevertheless be rewarded for the thorough work they may do below this higher limit.

(*d*) The quantity and quality of the work which may be done beyond the higher limit, *i.e.*, by those pupils who shall continue their studies in the higher course prescribed for those who pass the intermediate Examination.

(*e*) Government, Discipline, General Morale.

IV. *A part will be distributed on the results of an "Intermediate Examination*"* of the nature following:

(1). This Examination will be instituted at a point about midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the lower to the upper forms. It will, on the whole, be equal in point of difficulty to that which candidates for Second-class Certificates now undergo. Pupils that pass this Examination will form the Upper School; while those who have not passed it will form the Lower School, in any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2). Candidates for promotion from the Lower School to the Upper School will be examined in English Grammar and Etymology, Reading, Dictation, Composition, writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, and in *one* of the following branches or groups:

(*a*) Latin; (*b*) French; (*c*) German; (*d*) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping.

(3). The part of the grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of this "Intermediate Examination" will be apportioned on the basis of the average daily attendance of the pupils in the Upper School, it being understood that pupils who pass the "Intermediate"

* At the Intermediate Examination in 1877, papers will be set in English Grammar and Etymology, English Literature, Dictation, Composition, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Roman, English and Canadian History, Geography, Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Book-keeping. No candidate must take more than *one* of the four optional subjects referred to in IV (2) at this Examination. All candidates, whether male or female, must take Euclid.

Candidates who take French will be examined in De Fivas' Elementary Reader and the Sixth Book of Voltaire's Charles XII. Candidates who select Latin as their optional subject, and who may be reading Horace, Cicero, Livy, Ovid, or some book of Cæsar or Virgil other than the one prescribed, with a view to a University or Professional Examination, need not be examined in Cæsar at the Intermediate Examination, provided they satisfy the visiting Inspector that their knowledge of Latin is sufficient to justify him in accepting their work in that subject as equivalent thereto. All classical candidates will, however, be examined in Virgil, Latin Grammar, and translation into Latin; and no exemption granted during the former half-year will be valid unless renewed.

Although Music and Drawing will form no part of the Intermediate Examination in 1877; yet the Schools in which these subjects are properly taught will receive credit therefor in the Report on Results of Inspection referred to in III (*c*) and (*d*) of the above.

shall rank as Upper School Pupils" for the time they have attended during the half-year preceding the Examination.

(4). The Intermediate Examinations will be held in each year at the time fixed by the Department.

The questions will be prepared by the High School Inspectors, transmitted to the Department by the Chairman of the Central Committee, and sent under seal to the Public School Inspectors. The Public School Inspectors, or their substitutes (who should in no case have any connection with the Schools to be examined) will alone be responsible for the proper conduct of the Examinations. The answers of the candidates will be sent to Toronto to be read and valued by the High School Inspectors, or by sub-examiners acting under their supervision. In order somewhat to lighten the labour of examination, it is proposed to make certain branches *test* subjects.

The test subjects will be grouped in the following manner:

(*a*) Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid.
(*b*) English Grammar, Composition and Dictation.
(*c*) History, Geography and English Literature.

And candidates who obtain 40 per cent. of the total in each group, and not less than 20 per cent. in each subject, shall be considered as having passed the examination in these subjects, which therefore will be read first.

The High School Grant (say $72,000) will accordingly be distributed as follows:

I.—106 Schools receive a minimum of $400 each	$42,400
II.—One dollar per unit of average attendance (about 5,000.....	5,000
III.—Sum to be apportioned on Report of Inspectors.....	10,000
IV.—Balance to be distributed on results of Intermediate Examination	14,000
Total	$71,400

Rules and Regulations of the Education Department Respecting the Intermediate High School Examinations, 9-13 July, 1877.

I. Mode of Conducting the Examinations.

1. Every Head Master shall send to the Education Department before the 5th June, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for examination, and a statement of the *optional* subjects selected by each candidate. To each name so sent the Department will affix a *Number*, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughout the entire Examination.

2. The Department will provide envelopes of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the Examination Papers—one envelope with each Paper.

3. The Public School Inspector of the district in which the High School is situate shall preside, and be responsible for the proper conduct of the Examinations; but in case of any inability to attend, shall send to the Education Department, for the approval of the Minister or Deputy, not later than the 1st June, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint his substitute at those Examinations at which he himself cannot preside, otherwise the Department will make the appointment.

4. When more than one room is required for the candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room to preside in his stead.

The Public School Inspectors and the persons appointed by them, with the approval of the Minister, or Deputy, to act as their substitutes in presiding at the Intermediate Examinations at High Schools, or in presiding in the additional rooms, shall be entitled to a fee of $3 per day, with mileage at 10c. a mile, to be paid by the High School Board. None may act as substitutes unless approved by the Minister, or Deputy, and the Inspectors are required to send their nominations to the Department forthwith.

6. No Trustee, Master, or Teacher of the School concerned can be appointed as such substitute, and no Master or Teacher of the School can be present, during the Examination, in the room with the candidates.

II. Directions for Presiding Examiners.

1. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination to be removed from the room.

2. All these arrangements must be completed, and the necessary stationery (provided by the High School Board) must be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the Examination.

3. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within one hour of the issue of the Examination Papers in any subject; and if he then leaves, he shall not be permitted to return during the examination of the subject then in hand.

4. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the presiding Examiner will, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them at once to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

5. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner will direct the candidates to stop writing, and will cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.

6. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations, will sign and forward, with the answers of the candidates, a solemn declaration (in a form to be provided by the Department) that the examinations have been conducted in strict conformity with the Regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect.

7. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations on the 13th of July, will secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate, and on the same day will forward by express to the Education Office the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured.

8. In schools where separate rooms are occupied at the examination, the Examiner, in his report to the Department, will indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.

9. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any books, notes or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of the occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be allowed to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such a case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department.

III. Rules to be Observed by Candidates

1. Candidates must be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he cannot be allowed any additional time. No candidate will be permitted on any pretence whatever to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate must obey it immediately.

2. Every candidate is required to write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for each page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners.

3. If the candidate write his name or initials, or any particular sign or mark on his paper other than the distinguishing number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

4. Candidates, in preparing their answers, will write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right-hand corner. Having written their distinguishing numbers on each page, and having arranged their answer-papers in

the order of the questions, they will fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes the distinguishing numbers and the subjects of examination. They will then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.

IV.—Programme of Examination.

The Examinations shall begin on Monday, July 9, 1877, and shall be conducted as follows:—

Monday, July 9.
2 to 2.15, P.M. –Reading the Regulations.
2.15 to 4.30, P.M.—(1) English Literature.

Tuesday, July 10.
9 A.M. to 12 M. —(2) English Grammar and Etymology.
1.30 to 3.30, P.M.—(3) Geography.
3.30 to 4.05, P.M.—(4) Dictation.

Wednesday, July 11.
9 A.M. to 12 M. —(5) Arithmetic.
1.30 to 4 P.M.—(6) History.

Thursday, July 12.
9 to 11.30, A.M.—(7) Algebra.
11.35 A.M. to 12.50, P.M.—(8) Book-keeping.
2 to 4.30, P.M.—(9) Natural Philosophy.
2 to 5, P.M.—(10) Latin, *or* (11) French, *or* (12) German.

Friday, July 13.
9 to 11.30, A.M.—(13) Euclid.
11.35 A.M. to 12.50, P.M.—(14) English Composition.
2 to 3, P.M.—(15) Chemistry.

N.B.—In the above-mentioned subjects, the papers numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 will be identical for the candidates for Second Class Certificates as Teachers with those for the Intermediate candidates, and the examinations will be at the same hours; but the standard required for Second Class Certificates will be higher than for the Intermediate. Papers will be provided for the *additional* subjects for Second Class Certificates.

V.—Sub-Examiners.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as sub-examiners:—

1. John C. Glashan,* *Public School Inspector, City of Ottawa, Member of the Central Committee.*
2. John J. Tilley,* *Public School Inspector, Durham, Member of the Central Committee.*
3. Alfred Baker, M.A., *Mathematical Tutor, University College, Toronto.*
4. J. E. Bryant, *Student of the fourth year, University of Toronto.*
5. G. B. Sparling, B.A., *University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*
6. D. B. McTavish, M.A., *Queen's University.*
7. W. Dale, M.A., *Rector of the High School, Quebec.*
8. A. Lafferty, M.A., *Toronto University.*

VI.—Certificates.

Certificates will be granted by the Minister of Education, or Deputy Minister, to all candidates who succeed in passing the Intermediate Examinations, according to report of Central Committee, as approved by the Department.

* Messrs. Glashan and Tilley will not preside or be present at the High School Examinations in their Counties, substitutes being appointed for that duty.

V.—W. A. Whitney, M.A., Restored to his Former Educational Status.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the 17th day of April, A.D., 1877.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable, the Minister of Education, dated the 11th day of April, 1877, with respect to the case of Mr. W. A. Whitney, Master of Arts, High School Master of Iroquois, whose Certificates as Inspector and Examiner under the School Acts, were cancelled by order in Council dated 21st June last, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. Whitney be restored to his former educational status and that the Certificates from the Education Department do issue of his possessing the qualifications of an Inspector and of an Examiner respectively.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

18th April, 1877.

The undersigned begs to recommend for the consideration of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following with respect to the case of Mr. W. A. Whitney, Master of Arts, High School Master of Iroquois. By Order in Council of the 21st day of June, 1876, upon the Report of the undersigned, dated 20th June 1876, the Certificate held by Mr. Whitney as Inspector and Examiner, was cancelled for the cause in this Report mentioned. In communicating this action to the High School Board of Iroquois, the undersigned then expressed the hope that Mr. Whitney's conduct in the future would merit approbation; and that in order there might be an incentive to him to insure this the undersigned was prepared to accede to the recommendation of the Board that they should continue his services as their Head Master, and that the undersigned when convinced that the punishment had been effectual in showing Mr. Whitney and others that the Regulations must be strictly observed, the undersigned would be prepared, on satisfactory proof being furnished, to advise His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to restore Mr. Whitney to his former educational status. On the 28th March, 1877, the High School Board of Iroquois passed a resolution to the effect that in the judgment of that Board, the undersigned might with confidence restore Mr. Whitney to his former status; and this opinion of the Board is corroborated by the Reeve, Deputy Reeves and Councillors of the Township of Matilda, the Reeve and Councillors of Iroquois, the Reeve and Councillors of Morrisburg, the Reeve, Deputy-Reeves and Councillors of Winchester and other leading persons in the neighbourhood.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that Mr. Whitney be restored to his former educational status accordingly, and that the Certificates from the Education Department do issue of his possessing the qualifications of an Inspector and an Examiner respectively.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Toronto, 11th April, 1877.

VI.—General Regulations—Superannuated Teachers' Fund.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 8th day of May, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 3rd day of May, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour sanction as "General Regulations, respecting the Superannuated Teachers' Fund," so much of the ac-

companying document purporting to embody the Law and Regulations thereon, as has not been expressly enacted by the Provincial Legislature.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Coun Ont.

8th May, 1877.

Superannuated Teachers' Fund.

The Law and Regulations under which this Fund is Administered, are as follows:—

I.—Persons Entitled to Retiring Allowance.

1. Every male Teacher of a Public or Separate School holding a Certificate of qualification.
2. Every female Public or Separate School Teacher holding a like Certificate.
3. Every legally qualified Master or Teacher of a High School or Collegiate Institute.
4. Every Public or High School Inspector.

II.—Preliminary Conditions on which the Right to the Retiring Allowance Depends.

1. Each person must have contributed to the Superannuation Fund the sum of four dollars per annum, in half-yearly payments, during and for the period of his or her teaching school (Public, Separate or High), or in respect of his or her receiving aid from said Fund.
2. Where such subscription is not paid within the year, the amount to be contributed for each such year is five dollars.
3. In cases where the applicant has been teaching prior to the year 1854, the applicant shall contribute at the rate of four dollars per annum for such years; the subscriptions for these years will be deducted from the retiring allowance payable for the first year.
4. Where the applicant has not taught in any year prior to 1854, he is to remit only for the years since that period, during which he has actually taught School.
5. Back subscriptions or arrears, as above, are to be remitted before the applicant, if a teacher, has ceased to teach.
6. The Teacher may either be in a Public, Separate or High School; and in the case of Public or High School Inspectors, the period during which the Inspector is entitled to receive his allowance may be computed both in respect of the time during which he has actually taught School, or has been engaged in inspecting.
7. Every male Teacher of a Public or Separate School is required to pay into the fund at least four dollars annually in half-yearly sums; while every female Teacher of a Public or Separate School, Master or Teacher of a High School, or Public or High School Inspector, may pay this at their option while engaged in teaching or inspecting (as the case may be).
8. In the case of the High School Master, or Public or High School Inspector, the sum of four dollars per annum only is required to be paid by them in respect of subscriptions and arrears for the years previous to the year 1874, but any arrears for that or subsequent years shall be *pro rata* at the rate of five dollars per annum.
9. Persons who are now Inspectors are entitled to be allowed for years during which they were acting as Township or County Local Superintendents under the former School Law.

III.—Subsequent Conditions to be Complied with before Payment of Annual Retiring Allowance is Granted.

1. Every Teacher or Inspector who complies with the foregoing preliminary conditions as to contribution to the fund is absolutely entitled, on reaching the full age of

60 years, to retire from the teaching profession at his discretion, and to receive an allowonce at the rate of six dollars per annum for every year of teaching service in this Province.

The Education Department must, however, be furnished with satisfactory evidence of such teacher possessing a good moral character, as to his or her age, and the length of service as a Teacher or Inspector, as the case may be.

2. Every Teacher or Inspector who is under 60 years of age, having contributed as aforesaid, and is disabled from practising his profession is entitled to the like allowance on furnishing the like evidence, and upon also furnishing the Department, from time to time, with satisfactory evidence of his being so disabled.

3. The Teacher who holds a First or Second-class Provincial Certificate, or is a Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, or a Public or High School Inspector, is entitled to receive the further allowance at the rate of one dollar per annum for every year of service while holding such certificate, and teaching or acting as Head Master under it, or of service as a Public or High School Inspector (as the case may be).

4. The retiring allowance ceases to be payable at the close of the year of the death of the recipient.

5. In the case of applicants who have reached the full age of 60 years, the particulars contained in the form numbered I, must be furnished to the Department, with such proof as the Minister may require.

6. In the case of any applicant under 60 years of age, on the ground that he or she is disabled from practising his or her profession, the particulars contained in form number 2, must be furnished, together with evidence thereof to the satisfaction of the Minister; and in all applications of this nature, the applicant is required to submit himself or herself for examination touching his or her disability before such one or more registered medical practitioners as the Minister may appoint, and the applicant will not be entitled to any retiring allowance unless the Minister, upon such examination, is satisfied that such disability exists.

7. Any retiring allowance is liable to be withdrawn in any year unless the disability continues, and the recipient is annually to present himself to the Inspector in order that he may report thereon to the Minister.

IV.—Subsequent Conditions on which Allowances will Cease to be Made.

1. In case the Teacher or Inspector fails to maintain a good moral character, which is to be vouched for when required, to the satisfaction of the Department.

2. In case the disability of any recipient under 60 years of age has ceased to exist upon evidence satisfactory to the Department.

3. In case the Teacher, with the consent of the Department, resumes the profession of teaching, or inspecting, payment of his allowance is to be suspended during such period, and until he shall be again placed on the Superannuation list; any additional period of teaching shall be allowed for on compliance with the prescribed conditions.

V.—Provision in Cases of Withdrawal or Decease.

1. Any Teacher or Inspector who is not entitled to an allowance from the fund on retiring from the service, shall receive back one-half of all sums contributed by him or her.

2. Any Teacher who has retired from the profession, and received back one-half the amount paid in by him or her to the fund, and who subsequently resumes the practice of teaching, shall thereupon forthwith pay, through the Inspector of the City or County, to the Education Department, the sum so refunded to him.

3. In case of the decease of any Teacher or Inspector, without having been placed on this fund, his or her wife or husband, as the case may be, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back all sums paid into the fund by such Teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

4. In any case where the claim of an applicant for a retiring allowance is refused on

the ground of non-compliance with the prescribed conditions, then such applicant shall be entitled to receive back one half the sums contributed by him or her to the funds.

5. In cases where the contribution to the fund commenced before the year 1871, then the amount to be returned shall be the full amount so paid in by every such Teacher, but without interest.

6. Any Municipal Council, Public or High School Board, or Board of Education, may in its discretion, supplement out of Local Funds, the amount of any pension payable by the Department from this fund.

7. The Municipal Treasurer, or other Treasurer of School moneys, is required at the end of each half-year to pay over to the order of the Inspector, the amount of money in such Treasurer's hands, which represents the deductions from salaries of male Teachers to this fund for each half-year, or which is otherwise payable by any male teacher to the fund, and the Inspector is required to deduct from his cheque, or order, in favour of any male Teacher, the sum of two dollars for each half-year in respect of each School.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, April 23rd, 1877.

FORM No. 1.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

Application in case of sixty years of age.

The undersigned applicant hereby states to the Minister of Education,

1. That he is of the age of 60 years and upwards, that is to say : of the age of years and months.

2. That he was born (state the Country and date of birth) in on the day of

3. That he first began to teach in the year one thousand eight hundred and

4. That he belongs to the Church.

5. That he commenced teaching a School in this Province in School Section number in the Township of County of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

6. That he has held the following Certificates of Qualification viz :— and that last Certificate is that from is dated and is for the Class.

7. That since he has commenced teaching in this Province, he has been engaged as a Teacher at the following times and places of which he furnishes proof.

8. That he has taught a School in this Province for the full period of years, and has subscribed to the fund for the years

9. That he ceased teaching the School in Section No. in the Township of County of on the day of 18 , and that he has not since been employed as a School Teacher.

10. He respectfully applies for a pension from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund.

Dated this day of 18

(Name)
(Post Office).

N. B.—The foregoing application must be filled up in every particular, and be sent to the Public School Inspector, accompanied with satisfactory evidence on the following points :—

1. Of the good moral character, and sober, steady habits of the applicant.

2. Of the length of time such applicant has been engaged in teaching in Ontario, and for which he asks a pension.

3. Of the age of the Applicant

FORM No. 2.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

Application in case of Disability under sixty years of age.

The undersigned applicant hereby states to the Minister of Education,

1. That he is now years of age.

2. That he was born (state the Country and date of birth) in on the day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

3. That he first began to teach in in the year one thousand eight hundred and

4. That he belongs to Church.

5. That he commenced teaching a School in this Province in School Section number in the Township of County of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

6. That he has held the following certificates of qualification, viz. :— and that last certificate is that from the for is dated, and is for the Class.

7. That since he has commenced teaching in the Province he has been engaged as Teacher at the following times and places of which he furnishes proof.

8. That he has taught a Public School in this Province for the full period of years, and has subscribed to the fund for the years

9. That he is now disabled from practising his profession of teaching, and is unable to teach a School any longer, and he is willing to submit self for examination touching h disability by one or more registered medical practitioners whom the Minister may appoint for this purpose.

10. That he ceased teaching the Public School in Section number in the Township of County of on the day of 187 and that he has not since been employed as a Public School Teacher

11. That under the foregoing circumstances he respectfully applies for a pension from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund.

Dated this day of 187

(Name)
(Post Office).

N.B.—The foregoing application must be filled up in every particular, and be sent to the Public School Inspector, accompanied with satisfactory evidence on the following points :—

1. Of the good moral character and sober, steady habits of the applicant.

2. Of the length of time such applicant has been engaged in teaching in Ontario, and for which he asks a pension.

VII:—LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO MR. W. H. ATKINSON.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of May, A.D., 1877.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 1st May, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that leave of absence be granted to Mr. W. H. Atkinson, Clerk of Correspondence in the Education Department, for one year, and that his salary be in the meantime paid him.

The Committee further advise that Mr. Frederick T. Griffin, Assistant Accountant, on whom much of Mr. Atkinson's duties will fall during his absence, be paid as an addition to his present salary of six hundred dollars, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

7th May, 1877.

VIII.—Revised Regulations—School Accommodation.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 8th day of May, A.D., 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour approve of the accompanying Revised Regulations of the Education Department as to School accommodation.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

8th May, 1877.

REVISED REGULATIONS AS TO SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Eighth day of May, 1877.

I.—RURAL SCHOOLS.

The law as now amended (see sec. 17 [2] of Act 1877,) requires Trustees of Rural School Sections to provide adequate accommodation in their sections, "so as to accommodate at least two-thirds of the children who have a right to attend the School of the section, according to the census taken by the Trustees for the next preceding year." This includes all children resident in the School Section between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and also children from adjacent School Sections, whom the Trustees are required to admit upon certain conditions.

The School accommodation required by the Act for School-houses hereafter to be erected, is hereby defined as follows, and these requisites are to be construed to apply also to existing School-houses, so far as the circumstances of each Section may enable them to be complied with, without pressing unduly upon the resources of the Section. Inspectors will see to the carrying out of the Regulations. Special cases of omission or difficulty, to be reported to the Department for decision or advice.

I.—RURAL SCHOOL SITE, HOUSE AND APPENDAGES.

1. *Fifty Children and under—Site.* When the number of children resident in a Section is fifty or under, the site for the School-house shall not be less than half an acre in extent.

2. *Over Fifty Children—Site.* When the number exceeds fifty the site shall not be less than an acre in extent.

3. *Kind of House.* On such site there shall be a substantial School-house of wood, brick, stone, etc. (the kind to be determined at the pleasure of the Trustees), set back at least ten yards from the road or street, the walls of the house shall not be less than ten feet high in the clear. It shall not contain less than twelve square feet on the floor for each child who has the right to attend (to the extent of two-thirds of the total number as aforesaid), so as to allow an area in each room, or gallery, for at least one hundred and twenty cubit feet of air for each child, including space for Teacher, platform, and passages between the seats.* It shall also be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the premises properly drained, to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

* Thus, for instance, a room for fifty children would require space for 6,000 cubic feet of air. This would be equal to a cube of the following or equivalent dimensions in feet, viz: 30 x 20 x 10, which is equivalent to a room 30 feet long, by 20 feet wide and 10 feet high.

Note.—*Temperature.*— In Winter, the temperature during the first School hour in the forenoon or afternoon should not exceed 70, and 60 degrees during the rest of the day.

4. *Separate Entrances.*—In School-houses for more than fifty pupils, there shall be separate entrances for boys and girls, with necessary cap and cloak-rooms attached.

5. *Fences.*—The School premises shall be strongly fenced, the play yards in the rear of the school-house being invariably separated by a high and tight board fence, or wall; the front ground being planted with shade trees.

6. *Well.*—A Well, or other means of procuring water for the school, satisfactory to the Inspector.

7. *Offices.*—Proper and separate offices for both sexes shall be provided at some little distance from the School-house, and suitably enclosed or otherwise masked.

2.—SCHOOL-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION AND TEACHERS.

1. *50 Resident Children.*—For a School Section having fifty resident children or under, there shall be a house with school-room, and comfortable sittings for the children, and the Trustees may also provide a gallery or class-room. There shall be one Teacher and, at the option of the Trustees, a Monitor to aid the Teacher.

2. *100 Resident Children.*—For a Section having one hundred resident children, there shall be a house with two class-rooms with comfortable sittings (one for an elementary and one for an advanced division), and the Trustees are recommended to provide a gallery. There shall be a Teacher and Assistant, and at the option of the Trustees, a Monitor.

3. *150 Resident Children.*—For a Section having one hundred and fifty resident children a house having one gallery and two good class-rooms with comfortable sittings, and one Teacher, an Assistant and Monitor; or a house having a gallery and two apartments, one for an elementary, and one for an advanced department, with a Teacher and two Assistants. If one commodious building cannot be secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the Section, with a Teacher, and Assistant in each. A Monitor may be appointed to prepare the younger children for the Master, the duty of the Assistant being confined to the preparation of the more advanced pupils.

6. *Over 150 Resident Children.*—For a Section having over one hundred and fifty resident children, the regulation for accommodation for Village Schools shall apply.

II.—Cities, Towns and Villages.

It is the duty of the Public School Board under the amended law of 1877, to determine the number and kinds of Schools to be established and maintained in the Municipality, and in order that this duty may be definitely regulated, the following are to be observed by the respective Public School Boards, that is to say :—

1.—SCHOOL HOUSE ACCOMMODATION AND TEACHERS.

1. *150 to 200 Resident Children.*—For a Village or Town School, having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred resident children, a brick, stone, or frame house shall be provided by the Board, having in it one or two galleries, and three apartments (one for an elementary, one for an intermediate division, and one for the highest division,) and by means of a sliding door, one good class-room, at least common, to the two latter ; also three Teachers and an Assistant, and at the option of the Trustees, a Monitor. The area of each room or gallery shall be such as to secure a space of at least one hundred cubic feet of air to each child, to be accommodated therein. If necessary, Schools may be provided at the pleasure of the Trustees for the different departments in different parts of the village, town or division.

2. *200 Resident Children and upwards.*—For any village or town having two hundred resident children and upwards, a house or houses with sufficient accommodation for the different elementary and advanced divisions shall be provided as above prescribed.

III.—As to all Public Schools.

The Offices shall be constructed so as to possess these essential particulars, viz :—

1. The Privy building, or Closet, should be masked from view and its approaches equally so.

2. There should be little or no exposure to mud or wet weather in reaching it.
3. There should be no unpleasant sight or odour perceptible.
4. The apartment should be well finished.
5. It should be kept entirely free from cuttings, pencilings, or markings, and scrupulously clean.
6. There should be, at least, two privies attached to each mixed school, and they should be so separated that neither in approaching nor occupying them, can there be either sight or sound observed, in passing, or from one to the other. This cannot be effected by a mere partition; nothing can secure the object but considerable distance, or extra heavy brick or stone walls resting on the ground. It is a serious error ever to omit this precaution.

2. *Furniture and Apparatus.*—Desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses, books, and other furniture, necessary for the efficient conduct of the school, shall be furnished.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Trustees and School Boards are recommended to pay due attention to the following particulars in the erection of School Houses, viz.:—

1. The School House should be but *one story high*, in rural sections.
2. A separate room should be provided for every fifty pupils enrolled in the School. By means of sliding doors, these separate rooms could be thrown into one on special occasions.
3. Provision should be made for one or more gallery or class-rooms in every School according to its size as heretofore prescribed.
4. Separate entrances with outer porches to the School-house, or room, for boys and girls, should invariably be provided, where the number of pupils is over fifty.
5. The entrance porches should be external to the School-house.
6. The external doors of the School-house should open outwards.
7. The School-rooms must be well ventilated.
8. The light should be admitted to the School and Class-room behind or at the left of the children, and either from the East or North, but in no case should the children face it.
9. The window sashes should be made to move up and down on pulleys, and the sills should be about four feet above the floor.
10. Each School-house should be provided with a bell.
11. If the house be brick, care should be taken to make the walls hollow, but air-tight, otherwise the walls will be damp inside.

NOTE.—Each Inspector is furnished, by the Department, with Dr. Hodgins' book on School Architecture, which supplies useful plans and suggestions for the guidance of Trustees; and the Inspector will assist the Trustees in giving effect to the above recommendations.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister.

Education Department, Ontario,
10th May, 1877.

IX.—INTERIM REGULATIONS—PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that your Honour approve of the accompanying Interim Regulations for the Examination of Public School Teachers for the year 1877.

Certified.

(signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk. Executive Council, Ontario.

17th May, 1877.

INTERIM REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, FOR THE YEAR 1877.

APPROVED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, MAY, 1877.

I. TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION.

1. The examination of Candidates for First-class teachers' certificates, will commence on Tuesday, the 10th July, at 9 A. M.; for Second class on Monday, the 9th July, at 2 P.M.; and for Third-class on Monday the 16th July, at 2 P. M.

2. First-class candidates shall be examined in the Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa; and Second and Third-class candidates, in the same places as heretofore.

II. NOTICE AND TESTIMONIALS.—IDENTIFICATION.

1. Every candidate, who proposes to present himself at any examination, shall send in to the presiding Inspector by the 1st June, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and the description of certificate he already possesses, if any; such notice to be accompanied by the testimonials required by the regulations. Candidates for First-class certificates must mention, in the notice sent, at which Normal School they intend to present themselves for examination; and the Inspector shall forthwith transmit the information to the Department.

2. Each candidate who presents himself for examination shall satisfy the Presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination.

3. Instances of personation of candidates having occurred, the examiners are expected to use all necessary vigilance in this respect. Any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate is to be reported to the Department, and he will thereupon be deprived of his certificate and standing as a teacher.

III. MODE OF CONDUCTING THE EXAMINATIONS.

1. Every Presiding Inspector shall send to the Education Department before the 5th June, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for examination for First and Second-class certificates respectively. To each name so sent the Department will affix a *number*, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughou the entire examination.

2. The Department will provide envelopes of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the First and Second-class examination papers—one envelope with each paper.

3. The County Public School Inspector shall preside,* and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations, and for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers until the time of examination; but in case of any inability to attend, he shall send to the Education Department, for the approval of the Minister or Deputy, not later than the 1st June, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint his substitute at those examinations at which he himself cannot preside, otherwise the Department will make the appointment. While the County Board has no jurisdiction in the examination of candidates for Second-class certificates, individual members of the Board are eligible as substitutes for presiding examiners.

4. When more than one room is required for the candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room to preside in his stead.

5. *Declaration of Examiners.*—The presiding Inspector shall transmit to the Education Department, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and other examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any examiner):—

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner without fear, favour,

*If there are two or more Inspectors in a County, they shall preside alternately as heretofore.

affection or partiality towards any candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

6. The presiding Examiner shall subject the candidates for Second and Third-class certificates to *viva voce* examinations in Reading, of the result of which a record shall be made and reported to the Department.

IV. DIRECTIONS FOR PRESIDING EXAMINERS.

1. Places must be allotted to the candidates for first and second-class certificates, so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination to be removed from the room. Candidates for Third-class must be placed sufficiently far apart to prevent copying.

2. All these arrangements must be completed, and the necessary stationery must be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

3. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within one hour of the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leaves, he shall not be permitted to return during the examination of the subject then in hand.

4. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the presiding Examiner will, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them at once to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

5. The Inspector shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates.

6. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner will direct the candidates to stop writing, and will cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, those for Second-class being duly fastened in the envelopes.

7. The Inspector, on the last day of the examinations for Second-class certificates, and at the close of the examinations, will secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate for a Second-class certificate, and on the same day will forward by express (prepaid), to the Education Office, the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured, together with all certificates of character, ability and experience in teaching, which such candidate may have presented to the Board, and the schedule in the form provided. The Inspector shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration (according to any form provided by the Department), that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and shall also, with the papers of each candidate, certify to the Department, that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of such candidate upon proper grounds.

8. In the case of candidates for Third-class certificates, he shall see that the written answers are without delay read and reported on by the County Board, and he shall thereupon see that these answers, and all reports thereon, as approved by the Board, together with the list of certificates issued by it, are also, as soon as possible after the close of the examinations, transmitted by express (prepaid) to the Education Department.

9. In examinations for Second-class certificates, where two or more rooms are occupied, the examiner, in his report to the Department, shall indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.

10. In examining the answers of Third-class candidates two examiners at least should look over and report on each paper.

11. The Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Education Department will, on the papers for Third-class certificates, assign numerical values to each question or part of a question according to their judgment of its relative importance. The Local Examiners shall give marks for the answers according to the value assigned to each question and the completeness and accuracy of the answer.

12. In order to obtain a Third-class certificate the marks must not be less than one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for certificates of that rank; but County Boards may, at their discretion, exact in test subjects a higher standard than the minimum, if they have already given notice of their intention to do so.

13. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another, or allowing another to

copy from him, or in taking into the room any books, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room ; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case, if that of a Third class candidate, at a general meeting of the examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive. If the case be that of a First or Second-class candidate it is to be reported to the Department.

14. The Inspector shall furnish to the Education Department full returns and all necessary information in matters relating to the results of the examination. Any points relative to the examination for Third-class certificates, on which a majority of the examiners do not agree, shall be referred to the Education Department for decision.

V. RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY CANDIDATES.

1. Candidates must be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he cannot be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted on any pretence whatever to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate must obey it immediately.

2. Each candidate is required to conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he give or receive any aid, or extraneous assistance of any kind in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made.

3. Candidates shall observe the regulation respecting copying, &c., given above.

4. Every candidate for a First or Second-class certificate shall write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle ; and is warned that for each page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners.

5. If a candidate for a First or Second-class certificate write his name or initials, or any particular sign or mark on his paper other than the distinguishing number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

6. Candidates for First or Second-class certificates in preparing their answers, will write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right hand corner. Having written their distinguishing NUMBER on each page, and having arranged their answer papers in the order of the questions, they will fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes the distinguishing numbers and the subjects of examination. They will then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.

7. Candidates for Third-class certificates in preparing their answers, will write on one side only of each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, the name of the examining County Board, date, and the subject of the paper. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them, with all surplus examination papers, to the Education Department.

VI.—CANDIDATES FROM THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Candidates from the Normal Schools are eligible for examination for First and Second-class Provincial certificates, subject to these requirements, viz :—

1. Such students only shall be examined who shall present from the Principals thereof respectively, their certificates, which shall state, in the case of each student :—

(*a.*) That he has given regular attendance during the session at the Normal School lectures, and performed his work to the satisfaction of the Principal and teachers.

(*b.*) That he has sufficient aptitude to teach.

(*c.*) That, in the opinion of the Principal, he is qualified to compete for a first or second-class certificate, as the case may be.

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character.

2. The duties of Presiding Examiner shall be discharged by one of the members of the Central Committee, to be named by the Minister.

3. The Examiner shall conduct the examinations according to the General Regulations of the Department, as far as the same are applicable.

4. During the examination and previous week of preparation, all the Rules and Regulations of the Normal School remain in full force, and any infringement thereof shall be summarily dealt with by the Principal.

5. During the time in each day while the examination is actually proceeding, the Examiner shall have control and be responsible for maintaining discipline in the Examination Hall amongst the candidates, and at all other times and occasions during each day of the examination, the Principal's authority shall be in full force and effect.

6. Such of the foregoing Regulations respecting the examination of candidates generally as are applicable, shall also govern the examination of candidates from the Normal Schools; and the Principals thereof, respectively, shall send to the Education Department, before the 5th June, a list of the names of the intending candidates for First and Second-class certificates, respectively. The Department will affix a number to each name so sent, and this number must be signed by the candidate, and not his own name, to each one of his papers of answers to the questions.

VII.—APPEAL TO THE DEPARTMENT.

1. Any candidate for a Third-class certificate, shall have the right to appeal to the Education Department against the decision of the Local Board of Examiners. Every such appeal shall be made in writing to the Department within two weeks from the time when the decision is known to the appellant. The appeal shall specify the particular objections.

VIII.—THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

General Conditions.

1. Candidates must furnish satisfactory proofs of temperate habits and good moral character.

2. Before obtaining a Third-class certificate, a candidate who succeeds in passing the examination in July, must attend for one session at one of the County Model Schools to be established; and must pass a satisfactory examination at the close of such session. And if a female, must be sixteen years of age, and if a male, must be eighteen years of age.

3. Third class certificates are valid only in the county where given, and for three years only, and not renewable except on the recommendation of the County Inspector, subject to the regulations of the Department; but a Teacher holding a Third-class certificate may be eligible in less than three years for examination for a Second class certificate, on the special recommendation of the County Inspector.

4. As cases may arise where Third-class Teachers are unable to qualify themselves for passing the examination prescribed for Second-class certificates, and as, nevertheless, it is desirable, in some such cases, that the Teachers who are in this position should not be excluded from the profession; the Minister may, on the recommendation of the County Inspector, allow a Third-class Teacher, of experience and proved teaching ability, to teach permanently, or for any specified length of time on a Third-class certificate within the county for which the certificate has been granted. But each such case must be specially reported on by the Inspector, who shall state fully the grounds which, in his opinion, warrant the departure from the ordinary rule.

Subjects of Examination.

Reading.—To be able to read any passage selected from the authorized Reading Books intelligently, expressively, and with correct pronunciation.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly any passage that may be dictated from the Reading Book.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes and affixes.

Grammar.—To be well acquainted with the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to analyze and parse, with application of the rules of Syntax, any ordinary prose sentence.

N. B.—In regard to Teachers in French or German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German Grammar respectively may be substituted for a knowledge of the English Grammar, and the certificates to the Teachers expressly limited accordingly. The County Councils within whose jurisdiction there are French or German settlements, are authorized to appoint one or more persons (who in their judgment may be competent) to examine candidates in the French or German language, at the annual examination.

Composition.—To be able to write an ordinary business letter, correctly as to form, modes of expression, &c.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and neatly.

Geography.—To know the definitions and to have a good general idea of the physical and political geography of Canada, America generally, and Europe.

History.—To have a knowledge of the leading events of English and Canadian History, and of the outlines of Ancient or Modern History as may be prescribed from time to time by the Department.

Arithmetic.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the Arithmetical Tables, Notation and Numeration, Simple and Compound Rules, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion, and to know generally the reasons of the process employed. To be able to solve problems in said rules with accuracy and neatness. To be able to work with rapidity and accuracy, simple problems in Mental Arithmetic. To be able to solve ordinary questions in Simple Interest.

Education.—To have a knowledge of School Organization and the classification of pupils, and so much of the School Law and Regulations as relates to Teachers.

IX. SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

General Conditions.

1. Candidates from the Normal Schools are eligible for examination for Second-class certificates as provided by the seventh regulation.

2. Other Candidates for Second-class (Provincial) certificates must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a School three years, but a Teacher holding a Third-class certificate may be eligible in less than three years for examination for a Second-class certificate, on the special recommendation of the County Inspector.

3. All other candidates (with the exceptions mentioned below) must have previously obtained either a Third-class certificate under the present system of examinations, or a First or Second-class certificate under the former system.

4. Teachers holding First or Second-class certificates, granted anywhere in the British Dominions, may be admitted to examination for Second-class certificates in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and time of actual experience, as required of other Teachers.

5. Second-class certificates are valid during good behaviour, and throughout the Province.

6. Candidates who, having successfully taught in a School for three years, shall pass the July examination, may thereupon receive a Second-class certificate; but those who have not taught for three years shall, after passing the July examination, be required, before obtaining a certificate, to attend for one session at a Normal School, and to pass the examination at the

close, and each candidate, if a female, must be more than sixteen years of age, and if a male, more than eighteen years of age.

7. Any Teacher who has taught successfully for one year, may be examined on the subjects of examination prescribed for Second-class certificates, omitting School Law, Education, Music and Drawing; and, if he pass such an examination, he shall then be eligible for admission to a Normal School, as a Teacher-in-training with a view to his obtaining a Second class certificate.

8. Any person who has passed the Intermediate Examination, or who shall pass either of the Intermediate Examinations to be held during the year 1877, may, on producing proof of having taught successfully for one year, be allowed to attend a Normal School as a Teacher-in-training, with a view to his obtaining a Second class certificate.

NOTE.—Any Candidates who at present hold Third-class certificates, and who have proved their ability to teach, but who may fail to pass the prescribed Examination for Second-class certificates, may, on the recommendation of the Central Committee, having regard to the character of their answers at such examination, receive from the Minister authority to teach on their present certificates for such time as he may deem fit.

Subjects of Examination.

Reading.—To be able to read intelligently and expressively a passage selected from any English author.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes, affixes, and principal Latin and Greek Roots. To be able to analyze etymologically the words of the Reading Books.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the definitions and Grammatical forms and rules of Syntax, and be able to analyze and parse, with application of said rules, any sentence in prose or verse.

N. B.—In regard to Teachers in French or German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German Grammar respectively may be substituted for a knowledge of the English Grammar, and the Certificates to the Teachers expressly limited accordingly. The County Councils within whose jurisdiction there are French or German settlements, are authorized to appoint one or more persons (who in their judgment may be competent) to examine candidates in the French or German language, at the annual examination; the decision of such examiners, however, to be subject, in the case of Second-class certificates, to the approval of the Central Committee.

Composition.—To be familiar with the forms of letter writing, and to be able to write a prose composition on any simple subject correctly, as to expression, spelling and punctuation.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and neatly, and a good running hand.

Geography.—To have a fair knowledge of physical and mathematical geography. To know the boundaries of the continents; relative positions and capitals of the countries of the world, and the positions, &c., of the chief Islands, Capes, Bays, Seas, Gulfs, Lakes, Straits, Mountains, Rivers, and River-slopes. To know the forms of government, the religions and natural products and manufactures of the principal countries of the world.

History.—To have a good knowledge of general English and Canadian History.

Education.—To be familiar with the principles and methods of Teaching. To have a thorough knowledge of the approved modes of teaching Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, History and Object Lessons. To be well acquainted with School Management—including school buildings and arrangements, classification of pupils, formation of time and limit tables, and modes of discipline, also to give evidence of skill in teaching.

School Law.—To have a knowledge of so much of the School Law and Regulations as relates to Trustees and Teachers.

Music.—To know the principles of Vocal Music.

Drawing.—To understand the principles of Linear Drawing.

Book-keeping.—To understand Book-keeping by single and double entry.

Arithmetic.—To be thoroughly familiar with Arithmetic in theory and practice, and

to be able to work problems in the various rules. To show readiness and accuracy in working problems in mental Arithmetic.

Mensuration.—To be familiar with the principal rules of Mensuration of Surfaces.

Algebra.—To be well acquainted with the subject as far as Simple Simultaneous Equations.

Euclid.—Books I. II., with problems.

NOTE.—For Female Teachers, only the First Book of Euclid is required.

Natural Philosophy.—To be acquainted with the properties of matter and with the elementary principles of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Chemistry.—To understand the Elements of Chemistry.

Botany.—To be familiar with the structure of Plants, &c., and the uses of the several parts.

Human Physiology.—Some knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene.

NOTE.—Candidates may substitute the English Literature of the Intermediate Examination for Botany and Physiology. Those who choose to exercise this option shall notify the Inspector of their intention, when making their application, and the Inspector shall forthwith transmit the information to the Department.

X. FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

General Conditions.

1. Candidates from the Normal Schools are eligible for examination for First-class certificates as provided by the seventh Regulation.

2. Other candidates for a First-class (Provincial) certificate, must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a School for five years, or two years, if during that period he has held a Second-class certificate, granted under the Regulations.

3. All other candidates for First class certificates (with the exceptions mentioned below), who do not already possess Second-class Provincial certificates, shall be required to previously pass the examination for such Second-class certificates.

4. A First-class certificate of any grade renders the holder eligible for the office of Examiner of Public School Teachers; that of the highest grade (A) renders the holder eligible for the office of Public School Inspector. Certificates of eligibility for these offices can be obtained on application to the Department.

5. Teachers holding First or Second-class certificates, granted anywhere in the British Dominions, may be admitted to examination for First and Second-class certificates respectively, in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and time of actual experience, as required of other Teachers.

6. Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any university in the British Dominions, and who produce satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for one year, and satisfactory proof of good moral character, may be admitted to the examination for First-class certificates without previously obtaining Third and Second-class certificates.

Subjects of Examination.

Reading,—To be able to read intelligently and expressively a passage selected from any English author.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author.

Etymology.—As for Second-class Teachers.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, as contained in the Authorized Text-Books.

Composition.—As for Second-class Teachers.

English Literature.—To have a general acquaintance with English Literature and with its history, as to which certain special eras and authors will be taken up annually, of which due notice will be given by the Department. The subjects prescribed for the year 1877 are set forth in the note annexed.

Chemistry.—As for Second-class Teachers; and to be familiar with the Definitions,

Nomenclature, Laws of Chemical Combinations, and to possess a general knowledge of the Chemistry of the Metalloids and Metals.

Human Physiology.—As for Second-class Teachers.

Natural History.—General View of Animal Kingdom.

Writing.—As for Second-class Teachers.

Geography.—As for Second-class Teachers, and in addition, to possess a special knowledge of the Geography of British America and the United States, including the relative positions of the Provinces and the States with their capitals; to understand the structure of the crust of the earth; use of the globes.

History.—A knowledge of General, Ancient, and Modern History, for such portions and particular periods as may from time to time be prescribed by the Department, and of which due notice will be given. The subjects prescribed for the year 1877 are set forth in the note annexed.

Education.—As for Second-class Teachers, and in addition, to possess a good knowledge of the elementary principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy; and to be acquainted with the methods of teaching all the branches of the Public School course.

School Law.—To be acquainted with the Law and Official Regulations relating to Trustees, Teachers, Municipal Councils and School Inspectors.

Music.—To know the principles of Vocal Music.

Drawing.—To evince facility in making perspective and outline sketches of common objects on the blackboard.

Book-keeping.—As for Second-class Teachers.

Arithmetic.—To know the subject in theory and practice. To be able to solve problems in arithmetical rules with accuracy, neatness and despatch. To be ready and accurate in solving problems in Mental Arithmetic.

Mensuration.—To be familiar with rules for Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

Algebra.—To know the subject as contained in the authorized text-book completed.

Euclid.—Books I. II. III. IV., Definitions of V., and Book VI., with exercises.

NOTE.—For Female Teachers, the First Book only of Euclid is required. If, however, the candidate desires a certificate of eligibility as an Examiner, the same examination must be passed in Euclid as is required of male Teachers.

Natural Philosophy.—As for Second-class Teachers; and in addition, to be acquainted with Dynamics.

Chemical Physics.—To have a good general acquaintance with the subjects of Heat, Light, and Electricity.

Natural History.—General View of Animal Kingdom—Character of principal Classes, Orders and Genera.

Botany.—Vegetable Physiology and Anatomy—Systematic Botany—Flowering Plants of Canada.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Proximate and ultimate constituents of plants and soils—Mechanical and Chemical modes of improving soils—Rotation of Crops, etc., etc.

NOTE.—For July, 1877, there have been selected a part of the works of four eminent authors, each of whom represents a different period in the literary history of England, and candidates for First-class certificates will be examined on these selections, as well as on the lives of the authors, and on the literary history of the period in which each author lived, with the causes to which the several periods owe their peculiar literary character.

The following are the works selected:—

I. The Tragedy of Macbeth.—*Shakespeare.*

II. Ten of *Lord Bacon's* Essays, namely:—

No. 1. Of Truth.
No. 3. Of Unity in Religion.
No. 5. Of Adversity.
No. 16. Of Atheism.

No. 23. Of Wisdom for a Man's Self.
No. 29. Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.
No. 32. Of Discourse.
No. 34. Of Riches.
No. 41. Of Usury.
No. 50. Of Studies.

III. Ten Essays by *Addison*, from the *Spectator*, namely :—
No. 26. Reflections in Westminster Abbey.
No. 317. On Waste of Time. Journal of a Citizen.
No. 329. Visit with Sir Roger de Coverley to Westminster Abbey.
No. 343. Transmigration of Souls. Letter from a Monkey.
No. 517. Death of Sir Roger de Coverley.
No. 558 and 559. Endeavours of Mankind to get rid of their Burdens. A Dream.
No. 565. On the Nature of Man. Of the Supreme Being.
No. 567. Method of Political Writers affecting Secrecy.
No. 568. Coffee-house Conversation on the preceding Paper.

IV. The Lady of the Lake.—*Scott.*

The following portions of History, for July, 1877, are prescribed, viz.:—

1. *General History.*—Freeman, chaps. I. to V. inclusive.
2. *Ancient History.*—Special and more detailed study of a particular period—History of Greece to the close of the Peloponnesian War. (Schmitz's Ancient History, Book II., or the History of Greece, by Dr. W. Smith, may be consulted.)
3. *Modern History.*—Special and more detailed study of a particular period—History of England : the Tudor period. (Green's short History of the English people, and Macaulay's History of England, chap. I., may be consulted.)

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

X.—ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS—PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 31st day of May, A.D., 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour do approve of the Annexed Additional Regulations to apply to the examination of Public School Teachers for the year 1877.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

31st May, 1877.

Additional Regulations to apply to the examination of Public School Teachers for the year 1877.

1. Any teacher who has taught successfully for one year, may be examined on the subjects of examination prescribed for Second-class Certificates, omitting School Law, Education, Music and Drawing ; and if he pass such Examination, he shall then be eligible for admission to a Normal School, as a Teacher in training, with a view to his obtaining a Second-class Certificate.

2. Any person who has passed the Intermediate Examination, or who shall pass either of the Intermediate Examinations to be held during the year 1877, may, on producing proof of having taught successfully for one year, be allowed to attend a Normal School as a Teacher-in-training with a view to his obtaining a Second-class Certificate.

3. Also any Candidates who at present hold Third-class Certificates, and who have proved their ability to teach, but who may fail to pass the prescribed Examination for Second-class Certificates, may on the recommendation of the Central Committee, having regard

to the character of their answers at such examination, receive from the Minister, authority to teach on their present Certificates, for such time as he may deem fit.

4. As cases may arise where Third-class Teachers are unable to qualify themselves for passing the examination prescribed for Second-class Certificates, and as, nevertheless, it is desirable in such cases, that the teachers who are in this position should not be excluded from the profession, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the County Inspector, allow a Third-class Teacher of experience and proved teaching ability, to teach permanently, or for any specified length of time on a Third class Certificate, within the County for which the Certificate has been granted. But each such case must be specially reported on by the Inspector, who shall state fully the grounds which, in his opinion, warrant the departure from the ordinary rule.

XI.—Regulations respecting the Public School Programme.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 31st day of May A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour do approve of the annexed Regulations respecting the programme or course of study in the public schools.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

Prescribed by Regulations of the Education Department, Sanctioned by Order of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, May, 1877.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROGRAMME OR COURSE OF STUDY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. On and after the 15th day of August, 1877, the Programme, or Course of Study, shall be according to the annexed Table, as far as the circumstances of the particular School will allow the same to be followed. But where these circumstances require it, such modifications of the Programme are permitted as thereupon become necessary. It will be the duty, however, of the Inspector to see that no departures from the Programme are made without sufficient cause.
2. No "Time" or "Limit" Table is prescribed, or shall be in force, except in so far as the Trustees or School Board and the Teacher may choose to regulate this.
3. The Instructions to Teachers and Inspectors, which are also hereto annexed, shall accompany the Programme, in order that the suggestions of the Central Committee contained in these instructions may, as far as possible, be given effect to; and they are also to be read as explanatory of the use which the Programme is intended to serve in the Public Schools.

ADAM CROOKS, *Minister of Education.*

SUBJECTS.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.
READING AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.	Tablet Lessons, First Reader, 1st Part: ditto, 2nd Part.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.	Fourth Reader.	Fifth Reader.	Critical Reading of Selections from English Literature prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.
SPELLING AND DICTATION.	Spelling of Words in Lessons and of Phrases.	Spelling of words and phrases from Reader, orally and by Dictation.	Spelling of words and phrases from Reader, orally and by Dictation.	Spelling—Prefixes, Affixes, and Leading Roots.	Same as the preceding class.	Same as the preceding class.
WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING.	Printing Letters and Words in 1st Part, and Writing Script in 2nd Part.	Writing on Slates or in Copy Books.	Writing Copies.	Writing Copies.	Writing Copies and Business Forms. Single Entry and Principles of Double Entry.	Same as the preceding class. Double Entry. Commercial Forms and Usages.
ARITHMETIC..... ...	Numeration and Notation to 1000. Addition and Substraction. Simple Problems in Mental Arithmetic.	Numeration and Notation to 1,000,000. Multiplication and Division. Simple Problems in Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Compound Rules, Easy Vulgar Fractions to Subtraction, inclusive. Mental Arithmetic.	Vulgar Fractions continued. Decimal Fractions, Problems in Proportion. Simple Interest. Mental Arithmetic.	Application of preceding principles to questions in Interest, Discounts, Stocks, Exchange, &c., Square root. Mental Arithmetic.	Subject continued.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.
GEOGRAPHY.....	....	Cardinal Points of Compass. Local Geography. Definitions of Physical Geography.	Map Drawing, Map of the World; N. & S. America; Canada, generally; Ontario, more minutely.	Map Geography continued, with special attention to the British Empire. Map Drawing.	Review of previous work. Physical, Mathematical, and Political Geography.	Work of previous years reviewed and continued.
DRAWING.....	Geometric Forms and Lines. Meaning of Terms used in Drawing (not Geometrical Definitions). Simple Copies from the Blackboard.	*Dictation* and *Memory* Drawing of Geometric Forms and Patterns. Simple Subjects from the Blackboard.	Practice in curved Forms. Simple Designs in Geometric Forms. Parts of Plants. First Notions of Perspective.	Drawing from Objects. Designing continued. Memory Drawing.	Object Drawing continued. Shading. Landscape from copies (Girls). Plants and Animals (Boys). Memory Drawing.	Flowers and Fruits. Perspective Architectural Drawing. Linear Drawing. Designing.
VOCAL MUSIC.....	Rote Singing. Middle Register only at first.	Rote Singing. Simple Songs in common and triple time. Scale of *do*, by numerals and syllables.	The Stave. Position of Notes thereon with intonation. Additional Songs.	Shapes, names, and relative values of Notes. Time Table, Rests, Dot, Bar, Measure, &c. Additional Songs.	Diatonic Scales, commencing with the *natural*. Intervals of Seconds and Thirds. Additional Songs.	Sharp, Flat and Natural. Simple, Common and Triple Time. Intervals of Fourths and Fifths. Key and Key-note. Part Singing.
OBJECT LESSONS	Counting (Beans, Pebbles). Form. Size. Colour. Weight. Common Objects (Parts and Qualities).	Lessons on Common Objects (Parts, Qualities and Uses).	Common Objects (Source, Manufacture, Uses, &c.) Animals, Birds, Plants.			
GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.	.....	.....	Parts of Speech, Separation of simple sentences into their two essential parts; changes of form	Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions. Analysis and Parsing of easy prose sentences.	Analysis and parsing of prose sentences and easy verse. Narrative and Description.	Analysis and parsing of verse. Outlines of the History of the English Language.

			undergone by nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and by verbs in the indicative mood, active voice. Construction and variation of form of sentences. Short descriptions of familiar objects.	Changes of construction of simple and complex sentences, orally and in writing. Short narratives or descriptions. Familiar Letters, summary of Reading or other lessons. Rendering of Poetry into Prose.	Familiar and Business Letters. Review of previous work.	Abstract of Readings or Lectures. Themes; generally the formation of a good English Style.
History			Leading facts of Canadian History.	Leading facts of English History.	Sketch of General History.	English History, Stuart period. Canadian History.
Hygiene				Familiar Lectures.	Familiar Lectures.	Familiar Lectures.
Algebra					First Four Rules. Easy Simple Equations.	End of Simple Equations, easy Quadratics.
Geometry and Mensuration				Areas of rectangular figures.	Definitions, Postulates, and Axioms. Euclid, Book I. Areas of rectilinear figures and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms.	Books II and III. Circle, Sphere, Cylinder, and Cone.
Chemistry and Agriculture. (Optional.)				For the Sixth Class.—A course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal, and Blue Vitriol; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus and their more important Compounds; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume; Symbols and Nomenclature; Applications to Agriculture.		

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.—*Concluded*

SUBJECTS.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Optional.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Properties of matter, Specific Gravity, Barometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Air Pump and Siphon. Pressure of Liquids.	Composition and Resolution of Forces; Principle of Moments, Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.. (Girls only.)	Threading Needles. Hemming: for instance, Strips of Calico, or a Plain Pocket Handkerchief. Knitting — a Plain Strip.	Hemming, Seaming or Sewing, Felling, Fixing a Hem — *e. g.* Child's Pinafore. Knitting — A Ribbed Muffatee.	Hemming, Seaming, Felling, Stitching, Sewing on Strings. — *e. g.* A Pillow Case. Knitting — A Child's Plain Sock.	Button-holing, Sewing on Buttons, Stroking, Setting in Gathers, Marking Plain Darning. — *e. g.* A Plain day or night shirt. Knitting — A Ribbed Stocking.	Subject continued.	Subject continued. Cutting and Fitting Plain Garments.
DRILL AND CALISTHENICS.	1.—Teachers to take their own boys and form them into companies according to strength. To extend them into open file, and put them through Extension Practices and Motions. Dressing. Saluting. File Marching. Right, Left, and Right and Left About. Slow and Quick Time. Balance step on the halt and on the move. To change step. 2.—The Boys to be arranged in companies, sized from both flanks, numbered and told off in half-companies and sections. To be put through the formations, Right, Left, and Right and Left About as a company. To increase and diminish the Front. To form a company Square. *Fours*, Right, Left, Deep. Calisthenics for Girls.					

Public Schools of Ontario.

Hints for the Guidance of Teachers, to accompany the Public School Programme.

The Programme.—The Programme has been constructed with reference to thoroughly graded Schools. In Schools not so graded, and in rural Schools in which it may be impossible to maintain the distinction between classes very rigidly in all the subjects, some deviation from the Programme may, with the approbation of the Inspector, be made. At the same time, no considerable deviations will be permitted in the leading subjects. No Time Table is prescribed; but it is to be understoood that every Teacher shall frame one suited to the circumstances of his School.

Reading.—The First Part of the First Book shall be taught from Tablet Lessons. Reading by phrases shall be commenced as early as possible; and such explanations should be given as may enable the pupil to read intelligently, as well as with the easy natural flow which characterizes good ordinary conversation. Clearness, fluency, force and naturalness are essential to good reading. As pupils learn to read principally by imitation, the Teacher's living voice alone can direct in the matter of correct accent, inflection, emphasis, and pronunciation. It is important that the pupils in the Second and higher classes should be regularly required to commit to memory selected passages in prose and verse; and the Teacher should be careful to see that in every case the selections are of decided literary excellence. Pupils in all the classes should be required from time to time to give in their own language a summary of the reading lessons.

Arithmetic.—Accuracy and expertness in performing elementary operations are of the first importance. Problems based on the elementary rules should be given from the commencement of the Second Class. Constant practice in mental Arithmetic is essential. Great stress should be laid on the solution of questions by the Analytic method.

Geography.—The School House and its surroundings, with which the pupils are familiar, should be taken as the first subjects of lessons to give correct ideas of boundary and direction. Map Drawing should be practised from the beginning. Definitions in Physical Geography should be fully illustrated in all cases by blackboard drawings or otherwise.

Music and Drawing.—In Music and Drawing, the pupils in different classes may be taken together at the discretion of the Teacher.

Object Lessons.—An object lesson is intended to develop the faculties rather than to store the mind with information. The Teacher should not tell the pupil anything that he can see or deduce for himself. Pupils should be taught (1) to observe; (2) to describe; (3) to compare and infer.

Grammar.—Grammar in the Third Class should be taught without a text-book. The functions and definitions of the essential parts of the simple sentence and of the parts of speech, and the rules for inflection, should be arrived at by induction.

Composition.—Nearly every School exercise, whether oral or written, may be made an exercise in Composition. The Teacher should use especial care in requiring good English from his pupils in their answers in class or at examinations.

History.—No text-book in Canadian History need be used by the pupils. The Teacher should, from his own knowledge of the subject, obtained by the study of the best histories within his reach, deliver his instructions orally. He should give prominence, according to the stage of advancement of his pupils, to the political and civil constitution of the Dominion, and of the Province of Ontario. In the Fourth Class, the pupils are expected to learn the most important facts in English History, to understand clearly what each one of them was, and to know why it is considered important. No details are to be learnt except those which have a bearing on such facts. For instance, as the great fact in the history of the seventeenth century is the struggle between King and Parliament, it is not necessary to pay much attention, in this class, to the reign of James I., or any to such events as the Great Plague, the Great Fire in London, or the Massacre of Glencoe. Very little time should be spent on the period before the Norman Conquest; and the dates committed to memory should be few and important.

The same principles should govern the Teacher in dealing with European History in the Fifth Class, and with the Stuart period in the Sixth. He should always remember that a comprehension of leading facts and general principles is more valuable than the most accu-

rate knowledge of details, if unaccompanied by ability to distinguish what is important from what is not.

Throughout the course, the Teacher should bear in mind the interesting and valuable lessons that may be deduced from the lives of the men and women who have played a prominent part in history.

Hygiene.—By reference to the Programme, it will be observed that Hygiene, or the science of the laws of health, is to be taught, not from text-books, but by familiar lectures. All the pupils in the 4th, 5th and 6th classes should be made to listen to the lectures on this subject.

Morals.—No text-book in Christian Morals, nor any specific instructions in that subject, have been prescribed. The Teacher, however, will grievously fail in his duty unless the whole tenor and tone of his instructions in the school-room, and his deportment generally, be not only consistent with the ordinary proprieties of life, but also characterized by a high moral tone. To his pupils he sets a standard of conduct; they insensibly learn his ways of speaking and acting; and any carelessness on his part may do lasting injury to their plastic minds. His business being to form their characters as well as to develop their moral faculties, he should habitually strive to make and to improve opportunities of stamping good and deep impressions upon them.

XII.—Public School Regulations.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of June A. D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed Regulations which are intended to come into effect at the end of the summer vacation of the Public Schools, viz: on the 25th day of August next, that is to say :

I. Certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools, and the conditions on which they are to be granted.

II. The Examination of Public School Teachers.

III. As to the training of First-class Teachers in the Normal School.

IV. As to the training of Second-class Teachers in the Normal School.

V. As to County Model Schools.

VI. As to Teachers' Associations.

VII. As to Public School Text Books.

VIII. As to High School Text Books.

IX. As to Authorization of Library and Prize Books to be approved of by Your Honour. Certified.

(Signed) J. Lonsdale Capreol,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

22nd June 1877.

Regulations Respecting certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools, and the conditions under which they are to be granted.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and to come into force on and after the 18th August, 1877.

I.—Third-Class Certificates.

I. The conditions upon which County Boards are authorized to grant Third-class Certificates are as follows :

1. In order to be qualified to receive a Third-class Certificate, the candidate must be, if a male, eighteen years of age; if a female, seventeen.

2. The candidate must have passed the prescribed examination in literary and scientific subjects.

3. Any person who shall pass the Intermediate examination, or the prescribed examination in literature and science for Second or First-class Certificates, shall be deemed to have passed the examination in literature and science prescribed for Third-class Certificates.

4. The candidate must subsequently have attended, for one session, at a County Model School, and must have obtained from the head master of such school, and from any examiners whom the Minister may appoint, a certificate of his fitness to teach.

5. He must produce evidence that he is of good moral character.

II. The duration and renewals of Third-class Certificates are governed by the following provisions :—

1. A Third-class Certificate shall be valid only in the County where given, and for three years only.

2. No candidate shall be permitted to enter a second time for a Third-class Certificate, except by special permission of the Minister, on the recommendation of the County Inspector.

3. As cases may arise where Third-class Teachers are unable to qualify themselves for passing the examination prescribed for Second-class certificates; and as, nevertheless, it is desirable, in some such cases, that the teachers who are in this position should not be excluded from the profession; the Minister may, on the recommendation of the County Inspector, allow a Third-class Teacher, of experience and proved ability as a teacher, to teach permanently, or for any specified length of time, on a Third-class Certificate within the county for which the certificate has been granted. But each such case must be specially reported on by the Inspector, who shall state fully the grounds which, in his opinion, warrant the departure from the ordinary rule.

II.—Second-Class Certificates.

I. The conditions upon which Second-class Certificates are to be granted are as follows :

1. In order to be qualified to receive a Second-class Certificate, the candidate must have passed the examination in literature and science prescribed for Second-class Certificates.

2. In the event of the Intermediate examination being so modified as to be, in the judgment of the Minister, a full equivalent for the examination in literature and science for Second-class Certificates, any candidate passing the Intermediate shall be held to have passed the examination in literature and science for Second-class Certificates, Grade B. Any candidate passing the prescribed examination in literature and science for First-class Certificates shall be held to have passed the examination in literature and science for Second-class Certificates.

3. The candidate must have taught, successfully, for at least one year, in a Public or Separate School in the Province of Ontario, and must have attended, for one session, in a Provincial Normal School, and must have obtained from the Principal of such school, and from the Examiners, a certificate of his fitness to teach on a Second-class Certificate.

4. He must produce evidence that he is of good moral character.

III.—First-Class Certificates.

I. The conditions upon which First-class Certificates are to be granted are as follows :

1. In order to be qualified to receive a First-class Certificate, the candidate must have passed the prescribed examination in literary and scientific subjects.

2. He must also have attended for one year at a Provincial Normal School, after obtaining a Second-class Certificate, and have received from the Principal of such school, and from such Examiners as the Minister may appoint, a certificate of his fitness to teach on a First-class Certificate, or otherwise he must have taught successfully for two years on a Second-class Certificate, and have passed such examination as the Minister may prescribe, to test his fitness to teach on a First-class Certificate.

3. He must produce evidence that he is of good moral character.

IV.—General.

1. The examinations in literature and science prescribed for First and Second-class Certificates respectively, may be passed at any time; but no certificate of any class will be granted till all the conditions above indicated have been satisfied.

Note.—Teachers holding First or Second-class Certificates, granted anywhere in the British Dominions, may be admitted to examination for First and Second-class Certificates respectively, in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and time of actual experience, as required of other teachers.

Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any University in the British Dominions, and who produce satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for one year, and satisfactory proof of good moral character, may be admitted to the examination for First-class Certificates without previously obtaining Third and Second-class Certificates.

Regulations respecting the examination of public school teachers.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and to come into force on and after the 18th August, 1877.

I.—Non-Professional Examination.

By the Non-Professional Examination of Public School Teachers is meant the examination which candidates for the several classes of Certificates must pass in Literature and Science, according to the scheme hereinafter laid down; which examination must be passed, in the case of candidates for Third-class Certificates, before they are admitted to the County Model Schools, and, in the case of candidates for Second-class Certificates, before they are admitted to any of the Normal Schools.

A.—Time and Place of Examination.

1. The examinations of all candidates for First and Third-class Certificates shall be held in the month of July, in each year, on the days appointed by the Minister.

2. The examinations of candidates for Second-class Certificates shall be held twice a year, concurrently with the Intermediate Examinations in July and December.

3. Candidates for First-class Certificates shall be examined at Toronto and Ottawa; candidates for Second and Third-class Certificates at the County Towns. If there is no County Town in any Inspectoral Division in which an examination is held, the candidates shall be examined at such place as may be appointed by the Inspector.

4. Candidates for First-class Certificates and pupils of the Normal Schools shall be examined at the Normal Schools; the examinations of all other candidates shall be held in such building or buildings as may in each case be appointed by the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall give at least three weeks' public notice of the time and place of each examination, in such manner as he shall deem expedient.

B.—Notice to be given by Intending Candidates—Testimonials—Identification.

1. Every person who proposes to present himself at any examination shall send in to the presiding Inspector not later than the 1st of June, and in the case of Second-class Certificates the 10th of November also, preceding each examination, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and the description of certificate he already possesses, if any; such notice to be accompanied by the testimonials required by the regulations.

2. Each candidate shall satisfy the Presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination. Instances of personation of

candidates having occurred, the examiners are expected to use all necessary vigilance in this respect.

3. Any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate is to be reported to the Department, and he will thereupon be deprived of his certificate and standing as a teacher.

C.—Mode of Conducting Examinations.

1. Every Presiding Inspector shall send to the Education Department, one month before the time of the examination, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for Second-class Certificates. To each name so sent the Department will affix a *number*, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughout the entire examination.

2. Candidates for First-class Certificates shall notify the Department, at least five weeks before the examination, as to the place at which they intend to present themselves for examination, and shall at the same time forward the testimonials required by the regulations.

3. The Department will provide envelopes of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the First and Second-class examination papers—one envelope with each paper.

4. The County Public School Inspector shall preside and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations, and for the safe-keeping, unopened, of the examination papers until the time of examination; but in case of any inability to attend, he shall send to the Education Department, for the approval of the Minister or Deputy, one month before the examination, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint his substitute at those examinations at which he himself cannot preside, otherwise the Department will make the appointment.

5. When more than one room is required for the candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room to preside in his stead.

6. The Presiding Inspector shall transmit to the Education Department, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any examiner):—

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner without fear, favour, affection or partiality towards any candidate."

7. The Presiding Examiner shall subject the candidates for Third-class Certificates to *viva voce* examinations in Reading, of the result of which a record shall be made and reported to the Department.

D.—Directions for Presiding Examiners.

1. Places shall be allotted to the candidates for Second-class Certificates, so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room. Candidates for Third-class Certificates must be placed sufficiently far apart to prevent copying.

2. All these arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery shall be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

3. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within one hour after the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave he shall not be permitted to return during the examination in the subject then in hand.

4. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the Presiding Examiner shall, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them at once to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

5. The Inspector shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination in each room occupied by the candidates. (1) He shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of his co-examiners to preside at the examination of any of

the subjects named in the programme. (2) If Intermediate and Second-class candidates are being examined together, the following rule applies :—No Trustee, Master or Teacher of the School concerned can be appointed to preside, and no Master or Teacher of the School shall be present during the examination in the room with the candidates.

6. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, those for First and Second-class being duly fastened in the envelopes.

7. The Inspector, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate for a Second-class Certificate, and on the same day shall forward by express (prepaid), to the Education Office the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured, together with all certificates of character, ability and experience in teaching, which such candidate may have presented to the Board, and the schedule in the form provided. The Inspector shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration (according to a form provided by the Department), that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and also, with the papers of each candidate, a certificate to the Department that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of such candidate, upon proper grounds.

8. In the case of candidates for Third-class Certificates, he shall see that the written answers are, without delay, read and reported on by the County Board, and he shall thereupon see that these answers, and all reports thereon, as approved by the Board, together with the list of certificates issued by it, are also, as soon as possible after the close of the examinations, transmitted by express (prepaid) to the Education Department.

9. When two or more rooms are occupied by candidates for Second-class Certificates, the Examiner, in his report to the Department, shall indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.

10. In examining the answers of Third-class candidates two examiners at least should look over and report on each paper.

11. The Central Committee of Examiners shall assign numerical values to each question, or part of a question, on the examination papers for Third-class Certificates, according to their judgment of its relative importance. The Local Examiners shall give marks for the answers, according to the value assigned to each question and the completeness and accuracy of the answer.

12. In order to obtain a Third-class Certificate the marks must not be less than one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for certificates of that rank.

13. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or in taking into the room any books, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case, if that of a Third-class candidate, at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive. If the case be that of a First or Second-class candidate, it shall be reported to the Department.

14. The Inspector shall furnish to the Education Department full returns and all necessary information in matters relating to the results of the examinations. Any points relative to the examination for Third-class Certificates, on which a majority of the Examiners do not agree, shall be referred to the Education Department for decision.

E.—Rules to be Observed by Candidates.

1. Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he cannot be allowed additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commence-

ment of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate shall obey it immediately.

2. Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he give or receive any aid or extraneous assistance of any kind in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made that such aid or assistance has been given or received.

3. Candidates shall observe the regulation respecting copying, etc., in C, No. 13.

4. Every candidate for a First or Second-class Certificate shall write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle ; and is warned that for every page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners.

5. If a candidate for a First or Second-class Certificate write his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his paper other than the number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

6. Candidates for First or Second-class Certificates in preparing their answers shall write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right hand corner. Having written the distinguishing NUMBER on each page, and having arranged the answer papers in the order of the questions, they shall fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes the distinguishing numbers and the subjects of examination. They shall then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the Presiding Examiner.

7. Candidates for Third-class Certificates in preparing their answers shall write on one side only of each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, shall fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, the name of the Examining County Board, the date and the subject of the paper. After the papers are handed in, the Examiners shall not allow any alterations thereof, and the Presiding Inspector shall be responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them, with all surplus examination papers, to the Education Department.

F.—Candidates from the Normal Schools.

1. Such of the foregoing Regulations respecting the examination of candidates generally as are applicable, shall also govern the examination of candidates from the Normal Schools; and the Principals thereof, respectively, shall send to the Education Department, one month before such examination, a list of the names of the intending candidates for First and Second-class certificates, respectively. The Department will affix a number to each name so sent, and this number shall be signed by the candidate, in lieu of his name, to each one of his papers of answers to the questions.

2. The duties of Presiding Examiner shall be discharged by one of the members of the Central Committee, to be named by the Minister.

3. During the examination and previous week of preparation all the Rules and Regulations of the Normal School shall remain in full force, and any infringement thereof shall be summarily dealt with by the Principal.

4. During the time in each day while the examination is actually proceeding, the Examiner shall have control and be responsible for maintaining discipline in the Examination Hall amongst the candidates; and at all other times and occasions during each day of the examination the Principal's authority shall have full force and effect.

G.—Appeal to the Department.

Any candidate for a Third-class certificate shall have the right to appeal to the Education Department against the decision of the Local Board of Examiners. Every such appeal shall be made in writing to the Department within two weeks from the time when the decision is known to the appellant. The appeal must specify the particular objections.

H.—Subjects of Examination.

1. *For Third-class Certificates:*

English Language and Literature.

Reading.—To be able to read any passage selected from the authorized Reading-books intelligently, expressively, and with correct pronunciation.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly any passage that may be dictated from the Reading-book.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes and affixes and principal roots.

Grammar and Composition.—Grammatical forms and Definitions. Analysis and parsing of prose and easy verse. Changing the construction of sentences. Short narratives or descriptions. Rendering of Poetry into Prose. Familiar and Business letters.

N.B.—In regard to French or German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German Grammar respectively may be substituted for a knowledge of the English Grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly. The County Councils, within whose jurisdiction there are French or German settlements, are authorized to appoint one or more persons (who in their judgment may be competent) to examine candidates in the French or German language.

English Literature.—To be able to answer easy questions on works or portions of works to be prescribed from time to time.

History and Geography.

History.—The leading events of English and Canadian History.

Geography.—The maps of the continents, Canada, Ontario, Great Britain and Ireland, and the principal dependencies of the Empire. Map drawing. Rudiments of physical, mathematical and political Geography.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound rules. Reduction. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Proportion. Interest, Discount, Stocks, Exchange. Square Root.

Algebra.—The elementary rules and easy simple equations.

Euclid.—Definitions, Postulates and Axioms. Book I.

Writing.

To be able to write legibly and neatly.

2. *For Second-class Certificates.*

English Language and Literature.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author, and to spell all non-technical English words.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes, affixes, and principal Latin and Greek roots. To be able to analyze etymologically words selected from Reading-books.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the definitions and Grammatical forms and rules of Syntax, and be able to analyze and parse, with application of said rules, any sentence in prose or verse.

N.B.—In the case of teachers in French or German settlements, the Intermediate papers in French or German respectively may be substituted for the paper in English Grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

Composition.—The framing of sentences. Familiar and Business letters. Rendering of Poetry and Prose themes.

English Literature.—Critical reading of works or portions of works to be prescribed from time to time by the Department.

History and Geography,

History.—To have a good knowledge of general English and Canadian History. Outlines of general European History.

Geography.—To have a fair knowledge of political, physical, and mathematical Geography. Map geography generally : Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—To be thoroughly familiar with Arithmetic in theory and practice, and to be able to work problems in the various rules. Areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms. The circle, sphere, cylinder and cone.

Algebra.—Elementary Rules ; Factoring ; Greatest Common Measure ; Least Common Multiple ; Square Root ; Fractions ; Surds ; Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities ; Easy Quadratics.

Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Euclid.—Books I. II., with problems.

Natural Philosophy.—To be acquainted with the properties of matter and with the elementary principles of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Chemistry.—Combustion. The structure and properties of flame. Nature and composition of ordinary fuel.—The atmosphere. Its constitution. Effects of animal and vegetable life on its composition.—Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural waters, such as Rain-water, River-water, Spring-water, Sea-water.—Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and the more important compounds.—Combining proportions by weight and by volume. Symbols and Nomenclature.

Miscellaneous.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and neatly.

Book-keeping.—To understand Book-keeping by single and double entry.

3. *For First-class Certificates.*

English Language and Literature.

Reading.—To be able to read intelligently and expressively a passage selected from any English author.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author, and to spell all non-technical English words.

Etymology.—The same as for Second-class certificates.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the subject.

Composition.—The same as for Second-class certificates.

English Literature.—To have a general acquaintance with English Literature and its history, and a fuller knowledge of special eras and authors to be from time to time prescribed by the Department.

History and Geography.

History.—A special knowledge of certain periods, to be prescribed from time to time by the Department.

Geography.—Modern Geography. Ancient Geography, as far as is necessary for understanding the History of Greece and Rome. A special knowledge of the Geography of the British Empire.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—To know the subject in theory and practice. To be

able to solve problems with accuracy, neatness and despatch. To be ready and accurate in solving problems in Mental Arithmetic. To be familiar with rules for Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

Algebra.—The same as for Second class certificates, with Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progressions, Permutations and Combinations, and the Binomial Theorem.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV. Definitions of V. and Book VI., with exercises.

NOTE.—For female teachers, the first three Books only of Euclid are required. If, however, the candidate desires a certificate of eligibility as an Examiner, the same examination must be passed in Euclid as is required of male teachers.

Natural Philosophy and Physical Science.—The properties of Matter. The Elementary principles of Statics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Dynamics. A good general acquaintance with the subjects of Heat, Light and Electricity.

Physical Science.

Chemistry.—The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation, and the Characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts; Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; Effects of Animal and Vegetable Life upon its composition; Combustion; Structure and Properties of Flame; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as Rain-water, River-water, Spring-water, Sea-water.

Botany.—Applications of Chemistry to Agriculture, an Introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily and Grass Families; Systematic Botany; Flowering Plants of Canada.

Physiology.—General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Vascular System of the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Function of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing and Sight the Nervous system.

Miscellaneous.

Book-keeping.—The same as for Second-class certificates.

II.—Professional Examination.

A.—County Model Schools.

1. A candidate for a Third-class Certificate shall, at the close of his term of attendance at a County Model School, be examined in the work of the term, together with any other subjects connected with the practice of teaching, which the Minister may appoint.

2. Before being admitted to this, which may be called his professional examination, the candidate must receive a certificate from the Head Master of the Model School that he has, throughout the term, paid satisfactory attention to his duties, and that he is, in the opinion of the Head Master, a fit person to be allowed to go up to the examination.

3. The professional examinations in the County Model Schools shall be held on such days as the Minister may appoint, and shall be conducted by the several County Boards.

4. They shall be partly oral and partly in writing, according to a scheme to be prepared by the Central Committee, and to be approved by the Minister.

B.—Normal Schools.

Candidates for Second-class Certificates.

1. A candidate for a Second-class Certificate shall, at the close of his term of attendance at the Normal School, be examined in the work of the term, together with any other subjects connected with the practice of teaching, which the Minister may appoint.

2. Before being admitted to this, which may be called his professional examination, the candidate must receive a certificate from the Principal of the Normal School that he has, throughout the term, paid satisfactory attention to his duties, and that he is, in the opinion of the Principal, a fit person to be allowed to go up to the examination.

3. The professional examinations of the Normal School students shall be partly oral and partly in writing; they shall be held at the several Normal School seats, on such days as the Minister may appoint, and shall be conducted by the Central Committee.

Candidates for First class Certificates.

1. A candidate for a First-class Certificate, being a student of the Normal School, shall, at the close of his session of attendance at the Normal School, be examined in the work of the session, together with any other subjects connected with the practice of teaching, which the Minister may appoint.

2. Before being admitted to this examination, the candidate must receive a certificate from the Principal of the Normal School that he has, throughout the session, paid satisfactory attention to his duties, and that he is, in the opinion of the Principal, a fit person to be allowed to go up to the examination.

3. The examinations shall be partly oral and partly in writing; they shall be held at the several Normal School seats on such days as the Minister may appoint, and shall be conducted by the Central Committee.

4. Candidates for First-class Certificates who are not Normal School students shall undergo their professional as well as their non-professional examination at one of the Normal School seats, at the same time and on the same papers with those candidates for First-class certificates who are Normal School students.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE TRAINING OF FIRST CLASS TEACHERS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 22nd June, 1877.

I. *Sessions.*—During the academic year of the Normal School, there shall be one Session for the literary, scientific, and professional training of candidates for First-class Certificates. It shall begin about the 15th September, and end about the 30th of June.

II. *Requisites for admission.*—Only such students shall be admitted to the Normal School, as are Candidates for Second or First-class Certificates.

2. Candidates for First-class Certificates must, in order to be admitted to a Normal School, be holders of Second-class Provincial Certificates.

III. *Subjects of Study.*—1. The professional training of candidates for First-class Certificates shall be carried on concurrently with their instruction in literary and scientific subjects.

2. In addition to the examination in literary and scientific subjects prescribed for First-class Teachers, the Central Committee shall examine Candidates, either orally or in writing, or in such other manner as may be suited to the nature of the subject, in

Education,
School Law,
Reading and Elocution,
Practical Chemistry,

Practical Botany,
Music and Drawing.
Drill (Males only),
Calisthenics.

IV. *Method of Instruction.*—The subjects above mentioned shall be taught in accordance with the following instructions :—

Education.—1. A course of lectures shall, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, be delivered by some person versed in psychology, on those laws of mind which lie at the foundation of the science of Education.

2. The Principal, or any Master to whom he may delegate this duty, shall give a few lectures on the history of educational effort, and shall discuss the value of the different methods which may be employed in developing the child's nature, in imparting instruction, and in securing good order. He shall likewise deal with the subject of school organization. The Masters shall discuss the various methods which are practised in the subjects which they respectively teach. Numerous opportunities shall be afforded to the Teachers-in-training to witness and to practise teaching, and the Masters shall do what they can to improve each individual student by giving advice, and by discussions of the merits or defects of teaching which the class have witnessed.

School Law.—A compendium of School Law will be prepared under directions of the Minister, which will comprise the Revised Statutes respecting the Education Department, the Public Schools, and the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; also the General Regulations of the Department with explanatory notes. Allotted portions of this compendium from time to time shall be assigned, and lectures thereon given.

Reading and Elocution.—A course of lessons in this subject will be given by some person specially qualified to teach it.

Music.—A course of instruction in vocal music will be given.

Drawing.—A course of instruction in free hand and perspective will be given.

Practical Chemistry.—The students will be required to go through a course similar to that in Roscoe's Chemistry Primer.

Practical Botany,—The students will be required to obtain a rudimentary knowledge of vegetable histology by using the microscope.

Drill.—The male students will be required to be able to drill a company.

Calisthenics.—Practice in this subject should be continued.

V.—It shall be the duty of the Principal at the close of each Normal School year, to report to the Chairman of the Central Committee on the fitness of each candidate for a First-class Certificate, and this report shall embrace a statement from each of the regular and special Masters as to the use the student has made of his time. The Central Committee shall, upon a conjunct view of the Principal's report, and of the results of the various examinations, decide to whom Certificates should be awarded.

VI.—*Time Table and Detailed Programme.*—It shall be the duty of the Principal of the Normal School to prepare a Time Table and Programme in detail of the course of Study in each subject, which shall be submitted to the Minister for his approval before the commencement of the Session.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ontario).
Toronto, 11th June, 1877.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE TRAINING OF SECOND-CLASS TEACHERS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 22nd June, 1877.

I. *Sessions.*—During the academic year of the Normal School, there shall be three sessions for the training of Second-class teachers. The first shall begin about the 15th

of September, and end about the 15th of December; the second shall begin about the 5th of January, and end about the 30th of March; the third shall begin about the 5th of April, and end about the 30th of June.

II. *Number of Students.*—The number of Teachers-in-training in any session at a Normal School, shall not exceed 60; the selection of those who are to attend at the several Normal Schools to be made by the Minister, who will give preference to such candidates as have stood highest at the non-professional examinations.

III. *Subjects of Study.*—The subjects of study in each of the sessions shall be

Education.
Reading and Elocution.
Mental Arithmetic.
Practical Chemistry,
Music and Drawing,
Hygiene,
Domestic Economy (for females),
Drill (for males),
Calisthenics.

IV. *Method of Instruction.*—1. Lectures on School organization and government, and on the theory of Education shall be delivered by the Principal or by any one of the Masters to whom he may delegate this duty.

2. The application of the principles of the theory of Education to each subject of the Public School course, shall be made by the Master in charge of that subject, and he shall practically illustrate his method in each case by actually teaching classes, not only of his own pupils in the Normal Schools, but also of children selected from the Model Schools.

3. The Teachers-in-training shall have numerous opportunities afforded them for observing, under the direction of their Masters, the actual operation of the Model School, and also, as far as possible, of the City Schools

4. Frequent opportunities shall also be afforded them for practising teaching, but no student shall be required to teach any subject until he has seen a class on that subject handled by a competent Teacher.

5. The students in training shall be required to take notes of the teaching they witness, and part of their exercises shall consist of discussions of the subjects of these notes, under the guidance of one of the Masters of the Normal School.

6. Reading and Elocution, Music, Drawing, Domestic Economy, Drill and Calisthenics will be taught by persons specially qualified to undertake them; Mental Arithmetic, Practical Chemistry and Hygiene, by the regular Normal School Masters. The instruction in Music shall include both teaching of notation and practice in vocal music. While it is not expected that all the Teachers-in-training can be taught to sing accurately, it is believed that every one who attempts to sing, will improve his voice for reading and speaking. Accordingly, no one will be exempted from vocal music. The instruction given in Drill, Calisthenics, and Domestic Economy, shall be sufficient to enable the Teachers-in training to carry out the Public School Programmes in these subjects. The Drill Instructors shall see to it that every Teacher-in-training, besides learning his drill, shall have practice in drilling others. Every Teacher-in-training shall be required to perform a short series of chemical experiments.

V. *Closing Examinations.*—At the close of each session the Principal shall prepare and forward to the Central Committee a detailed report on the capacity of each Teacher-in-training, which shall likewise embody a statement from each regular and special master as to the use the teacher has made of his time. The Central Committee shall at the same time test the proficiency of the Teachers-in-training by such oral, written, or other examinations as may suit the nature of the subjects of this course, and shall, upon a conjunct view of the Principals' reports and the results of these examinations, determine to whom certificates should be granted

VI. *Substitutes for Teachers attending the Normal School.*—In order that the positions as Teachers, which may be held by candidates for Second-class certificates who may have

passed the literary and scientific examination prescribed therefor, may be kept open for them until they have completed a course at the Normal School, Public School Inspectors are empowered to authorize any competent persons to act as substitutes. But no such substitute shall be licensed to teach for more than three months; and should any person who has once acted as a substitute desire to act again in the same capacity, a new license will be requisite.

VII. *Payment of the Expenses of Students.*—At the close of each session, the Minister of Education will, upon the receipt of the report of the Central Committee, pay to every successful candidate for a Second-class certificate his actual expenses incurred in travelling from his residence to the Normal School and back again, and the sum of two dollars per week towards re imbursing him for his expenses while in attendance at the Normal School. Teachers-in-training who desire, in the event of success, to obtain this allowance, must, at the close of the session, before leaving the Normal School, fill up and hand to the Principal an application, according to the form provided by the Department.

VIII. *Time Table and Detailed Programme.*—It shall be the duty of the Principal of the Normal School to prepare a Time Table and programme in detail, of the course of study in each subject, which shall be submitted to the Minister for his approval before the commencement of the Session.

NOTE.—In the event of arrangements being made for the delivery of a course of Lectures to First-class Teachers on the Psychological principles underlying the methods of Education, candidates for Second-class certificates attending a Normal School during any Session when such lectures may be delivered, shall attend the course, and be examined thereon.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ontario),
Toronto, June 11th, 1877.

REGULATIONS AS TO COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 22nd June, 1877.

I.—CONDITIONS

1. A Model School for each County (if necessary), shall be established in the respective County Towns, and in Counties forming part of Unions in the place selected by the Minister. Where there are special grounds, more than one Model School for a County may be established, and in cases where the County Town cannot furnish the requisite educational facilities, the Model School may be placed where such exist.

2. No School shall be made a County Model School unless the following requisites are complied with:

(1) The Head Master must hold a First-class Provincial Certificate; and there must be two Assistants, each holding a Provincial Certificate.

(2) In the case of Union Schools, the Public School classes must be conducted in a separate building from those of the High School, and in practical independence of them; and the preceding regulation as to the certificates to be held by the Teachers, will be understood to have reference to the Teachers in the Public School department of the Union School.

(3.) The School must contain one room for each division, with one additional room.

(4.) It must be provided with such educational appliances as the Minister may require.

3. Temporary arrangements may be made for the performance of the duties of County Model Schools, in the following cases:

(1.) As there are Counties in which it may be impossible to find any Public School at present fulfilling the condition that should be satisfied by the County Model Schools, the Minister may nominate any schools which he thinks fit, to perform temporarily the duties of County Model Schools.

(2.) The schools so nominated shall not, in virtue of such nomination, be, or be called County Model Schools.

(3.) But as soon as any school so nominated, or any other school, shall comply with the requisite conditions, it may be appointed a County Model School.

4. The schools mentioned in Schedule A, annexed, are nominated temporarily for the performance of the duties of County Model Schools, from the 27th of August till the close of the present year, during which period it is expected that such schools will place themselves in a position to fulfil the above requisites, and obtain their respective grants from the County Councils, in order that they may be definitely recognized by the Department at the beginning of the year 1878. The circumstances under which any of such schools may then be unable to comply with the required conditions, will be considered by the Department, with the view of, on proper grounds, continuing for a further period the temporary use of such school as a County Model School.

For the present year the first County Model School term shall begin on the 27th day of August, and end on the 19th day of October; the second shall begin on the 24th day of October, and end on the 19th day of December.

II.—Regulations, Instructions, and Recommendations for the Conduct of County Model Schools.

1. The Teachers-in-training shall employ their time during the Session of the Model School according to a time-table, to be drawn up by the Principal. In this time-table provision shall be made, not only for formal instruction in Education and other subjects during at least two hours per diem, but also for the employment of the Teachers-in-training for at least three additional hours daily in observing and practising Teaching. About one hour per diem should be devoted to giving instruction in school Organization, government and methods of teaching, and it is prescribed that this shall be done either before or after school hours. It is recommended that about thirteen hours per term be devoted to teaching Reading and Elocution, about the same time to Mental Arithmetic, about five hours to school Law and regulations, and about four to school Hygiene. The time-table shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Public School Inspector, and a copy of that drawn up for the first session shall be transmitted to the Department, before the session is half over.

2. *Education.*—During about three hours in every school day the Teachers-in-training shall be occupied in observing the methods of teaching employed in the Model School, or in other schools, if there are any conveniently situated for the purpose, and in making notes thereon, or in actual teaching. They shall not, however, be required to teach a class in any subject until the proper method of dealing with that subject has been explained, and a class taught by some experienced teacher in illustration of the explanations. The hour which is to be devoted daily to the subject of education by the Principal, may be occupied either with lectures or criticisms on the notes made, or on the teaching done by the Teachers-in-training, or with examinations to test their progress. It is expected that the Principal will see to it that every intending teacher placed under his charge becomes acquainted with one good method of teaching each subject from the beginning of the programme to the end of the fourth class. As, moreover, it is exceedingly important that they should thoroughly understand how to begin teaching each subject, the time-table and the course of instruction should be so arranged that they may have ample opportunities for acquiring a theoretical and practical knowledge of the best methods of instructing junior classes.

3. *Reading and Elocution.*—As many candidates for certificates pronounce and read very badly, considerable attention should be paid to these subjects in the Model Schools. Though the Principal cannot be expected to effect a very great improvement in the candidates, during the short time at his disposal, it is hoped that he might do good by giving valuable hints, by directing attention to defects, and by instilling correct fundamental notions on elocution.

4. *Mental Arithmetic.*—It is likewise considered advisable that the Teachers-in-training should have some practice in this subject, on account of its value as a preparation for teaching Arithmetic.

5. *The School Law and Regulations.*—A few lectures should be given on those parts of the School Law and Regulations which relate to the duties of teachers. Attention should be particularly directed to those points of which a knowledge is likely to prove of immediate practical value to beginners.

6. *Hygiene.*—A few lectures on this subject should be given, in order that attention may be directed to the importance of ventilation, cleanliness, etc., as bearing upon the health and comfort of a school.

7. *Etiquette and Good Manners.*—The Principal should, both by example and precept, inculcate politeness. He should likewise direct the attention of the Teachers-in-training to the importance of cultivating the manners of the pupils placed under their charge.

8. *Register.*—It shall be the duty of the Principal to keep a register in such form as the Minister may prescribe, which shall show the weekly progress of each teacher-in training.

9. *Report—Examination—Certificates.*—He shall report to the County Board of Examiners, at the close of the session, on the fitness of each candidate, according to a form to be provided by the Department. The Teachers-in-training shall be subjected to oral and written examination at the end of the session by the County Board of Examiners, who shall, upon a conjunct view of the Principal's report and the results of their examinations, decide to whom certificates shall be awarded. No candidate who habitually speaks ungrammatically, or mispronounces ordinary words, or is extremely defective in any important subject, or is slovenly in his dress, or ill-mannered, or is devoid of aptitude for teaching, or is unqualified for any other reason, should receive a certificate.

SCHEDULE A, BEING PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE RESPECTIVE PLACES MENTIONED WHICH ARE PROPOSED AS COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS FOR THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES OR RIDINGS MENTIONED IN COLUMN No. 1, AND WHICH ARE TO BE TEMPORARILY USED AS COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS, AS MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

COUNTY OR RIDING.	PLACE.	SCHOOL.
Essex	Windsor	Public School.
Kent	Chatham	Central School.
Lambton	Sarnia	Public School.
Elgin	St. Thomas	Public School.
Middlesex, E	London	Central School.
" W	Strathroy	Public School.
Huron, N	Clinton	"
" S	Goderich	"
Bruce, E	Walkerton	"
" W	Kincardine	"
Grey, N	Owen Sound	"
" S	Durham	"
Wellington, S	Guelph	"
" N	Mount Forest	"
Perth	Stratford	"
Waterloo, S	Galt	"
" N	Berlin	"
Oxford	Woodstock	"
Brant	Brantford	"
Norfolk	Simcoe	"
Haldimand	Caledonia	"
Welland	Welland	"
Lincoln	St. Catharines	"
Wentworth	Hamilton	"
Halton	Milton	"
Peel	Brampton	"
York	Toronto	"
	Newmarket	"

County or Riding.	Place.	School.
Simcoe, N	Barrie	Public School.
" S	Bradford	"
Ontario	Whitby	"
Durham	Port Hope	"
Victoria	Lindsay	"
Northumberland	Cobourg	"
Peterborough	Peterborough	"
Prince Edward	Picton	"
Hastings	Belleville	"
	Madoc	"
	Newburgh	"
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	"
Frontenac	Kingston	"
Renfrew	Pembroke	"
Lanark	Perth	"
Leeds	Brockville	"
	Prescott	"
Carleton	Ottawa	"
Dundas	Morrisburg	"
Stormont	Cornwall	"
Prescott and Russell	Vankleek Hill	"
Glengarry	Martintown	"

Adam Crooks,
Minister.

Education Department,
June 11th, 1877.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING " TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS."

Approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the 22nd day of June, 1877.

The following Regulations shall apply to, and govern ", Teachers' Associations : "

1. In each County or Inspectoral Division a Teachers Association shall be formed, the object of which shall be to read papers and discuss matters having a practical bearing on the daily work of the School room.

2. *Officers.*—The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. There shall also be a Management Committee of five. The Officers of the Association and the Management Committee shall be elected annually.

3. *Meetings.*—The Association shall meet once during each half year, and shall continue in session two days, which shall be deemed as visiting days. The time and place of the first meeting shall be fixed by the Inspector. Subsequent meetings shall be held on such days and at such places as the Association may determine.

4. *Sessions.*—The sessions on the first day shall be from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. On the second day from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

5. *Programme.*—The subjects for discussion and order of business shall be determined by the Management Committee and officers of the Association ; and all Teachers in the County or Inspectoral Division shall be notified of the subjects at least one month before each meeting. The work of the Association shall be as practical as possible ; and at every meeting illustrative teaching of classes should form a prominent part of the proceedings. All questions and discussions foreign to the Teacher's work should be avoided. The programme for the first meeting of the Association shall be drawn up by the Inspector, and by such Teachers as he may call to his assistance, of which notice shall be given as above.

6. It is recommended that a public lecture be delivered by the Inspector or some other suitable person on the evening of the first days meeting.

7. In case one or more persons should be appointed by the Department for the purpose of more fully enabling the Associations to accomplish the purposes for which they are established, such persons shall report upon the efficiency of each Association with the view of its being entitled to receive from the Department and County Corporations the appropriations authorized by the Legislature, and in the meantime, such report shall be made by the Inspector.

8. In case the Inspector, from time to time, reports to the Department the continued efficiency of the Association, the Association will then, and not otherwise, be entitled to receive the said Legislative and County appropriations.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Ontario.
Toronto, 11th June, 1877.

GENERAL REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

1. From and after the 18th day of August next, the several text-books, hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute the only authorized text-books for use in the Public Schools in the respective subjects appearing in the Schedule A. annexed.

2. In order to secure the proper quality, and cheapness in price, of the several text books so authorized, a sample copy of each published in Canada, shall be filed in the Department, and the retail price of the several books shall not exceed the price appearing in column 4 of the said Schedule A, and as to such books as to are published in England or elsewhere, the edition shall be that appearing in the said Schedule.

3. The editions of authorized text-books which are published in England, as mentioned in said Schedule, and whether copyrighted or not, are authorized for use in the Public Schools, when sold at a retail price not exceeding the price in cents also mentioned in the said Schedule.

4. In order that Trustees, Inspectors and others, may readily ascertain that the text-books in use are duly authorized, each publisher or bookseller is required to stamp each volume on the title-page to the effect that the book is authorized by the Department, and the retail price thereof. Any volume of a book otherwise authorized shall not be deemed to be duly authorized if such stamp is omitted therefrom.

5. Where a text book heretofore authorized on any of the subjects mentioned in the Schedule has already been introduced into a School, and is in use, the Teacher shall not substitute therefor any other authorized text-book, unless and until he shall have obtained the sanction of the Trustees and the Public School Inspector to such change.

6. The Department may, from time to time, recommend such books as may be aids to Teachers for study or reference by them, and it is not required that such should be authorized so long as they are not used as text books by the pupils in the Schools. The books appearing in Schedule B. annexed, are now recommended for use or reference by Teachers, and it is expected the retail price of books as recommended, will not exceed the price placed thereon in said Schedule B.

7. The Department reserves the right to remove from the list any book authorized or recommended, in respect of which the publisher or bookseller fails to observe any of the conditions prescribed by these regulations.

8. The use in the Public Schools of editions printed or published in the United States, of English or Canadian works hereby authorized, is prohibited, and such reprints shall in no sense be considered as authorized by the regulations.

9. In cases in which the copyright of the School text-books is in the Department, or the late Chief Superintendent on behalf of the late Council of Public Instruction, publishers and printers in the Province of Ontario may, upon application to the Department, obtain permission to print and publish editions of such work. Any such edition shall, in its binding, typography, paper, and other qualities, be equal at least to the Standard

copy of the Department, and the retail price thereof shall not exceed that placed thereon in the said Schedule A, and before permission to print or publish such edition is given, the publisher shall give security, himself in $2,000, and two sureties to be approved by the Minister, at $1,000 each, to secure that such edition when completed, shall be, including each separate copy, in accordance with the requirements of this regulation.

ADAMS CROCKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, July 11th, 1877.

SCHEDULE "A." BEING AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS.

NAME OF BOOK.	WHERE COPYRIGHTED.	BY WHOM.	MAXIM'M PRICE (Retail).
ENGLISH.			
Canadian National Series of Reading Books	Canada	Education Department	
Lewis's How to Read	Canada	A. Miller & Co	75c.
English Grammar (Primer), by Rev. R. Morris	Canada England	Campbell & Son McMillan	25c.
Mason's English Grammar	Canada England	A. Miller & Co Bell & Sons	75c.
Fleming's Analysis of the English Language	Canada England	A. Miller & Co Longmans	$1.
*Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar	Canada	Education Department	
*English Grammar for Junior Classes, by Rev. W. H. Davies, D.D	Canada	Education Department	
MATHEMATICS.			
Advanced Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.	Canada	Education Department	
Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.	Canada	Education Department	
†Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic	Canada England	A. Miller & Co Rivingtons	$1.
Orr's Dominion Accountant	Canada	Barber & Ellis	40c.
Beatty & Clare's Book-keeping	Canada	A. Miller & Co	70c.
Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra	Canada England	A. Miller & Co Rivingtons	90c.
Loudon's Algebra for Beginners	Canada England	Copp, Clark & Co Collins	40c.
Loudon's Elements of Algebra	Canada	Copp, Clark & Co	75c.
Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners	England Canada	Macmillan Copp, Clark & Co.	60c.
Todhunter's Elementary Geometry	Canada England	Copp, Clark & Co. Macmillan	90c.
Pott's Geometry	Canada England	A. Miller & Co Longmans	75c.
Hamblin Smith's Euclid	Canada	A. Miller & Co	90c.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.			
‡Lovell's General Geography	Canada	Education Department	
‡Easy Lessons in General Geography	Canada	Education Department	
Campbell's Geography	Canada	Campbell & Son	75c.
§Calkin's School Geography of the World	Canada	A. & W. McKinlay	$1.50.
Calkin's Introductory Geography	Canada	A. & W. McKinlay	
Freeman's European History	England	Macmillan	90c.
History of England, by Edith Thompson	England	Macmillan	65c.
‖Outlines of General History, by Collier	England		
‖Great Events of History, by Collier.	England		
‖History of Canada and of other British Provinces of North America	Canada		
*Collier's School History of the British Empire	England		

SCHEDULE "A." BEING AUTHORIZED TEXT-BOOKS.—*Continued.*

NAME OF BOOK.	WHERE COPY-RIGHTED.	BY WHOM.	MAXIMUM PRICE (Retail).
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.			
How Plants Grow, by Asa Gray, M.D.	United States	Ivison Blakeman	$1.
Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany	England	Macmillan	$1.20.
Chemistry (Science Primer), by H. E. Roscoe.	Canada / England	Campbell & Son / Macmillan	25c.
First Lessons in Agriculture, by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Canada	E. Ryerson	50c.
Physical Geography (Science Primer), by A. Geikie, LL.D.	Canada / England	Campbell & Son / Macmillan	25c.
Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography, by David Page, F.R.S.E. for Advanced Classes)	Great Britain	W. Blackwood.	65c.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.			
Elementary Statics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A.	Canada / England	A. Miller & Co. / Rivingtons	80c. / 75c.
Elementary Hydrostatics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A	Canada / England	A. Miller & Co / Rivingtons	75c.
Magnus's First Lessons in Mechanics.	England	Longmans	90c.
Kirkland's Elementary Statics	Canada	A. Miller & Co.	$1.
Scripture Lessons, Old and New Testament (National)			

* The authorization to continue till the end of the year 1878.
† Conditional on being adapted to Canadian Schools, and being brought up to the present time.
‡ The authorization of the present edition to continue till the end of the year 1878.
§ Conditional on being adapted to Schools in Ontario.
‖ The authorization to continue till the end of the year 1877.

SCHEDULE "B." BEING BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR TEACHERS' USE.

NAME OF BOOK.	WHERE COPY-RIGHTED.	BY WHOM.	PRICE (RETAIL.) See Page 110.
Abbott's How to Parse	Canada	Campbell & Son	$1.
Swinton's Language Lessons			25c.
Swinton's Progressive Grammar			60c.
Greene's Short History of the English People			
Elementary Physiology by Professor Huxley			$1.30.
Health in the House, by Catherine M. Buckton			50c.
Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics			$1.
Twisden's Elementary Principles of Mechanics	England	Longmans	$2.25.
Series of Drawing Lessons by Walter M. Smith	Boston	L. Prang & Co.	
Primary Manual			$1.25.
Intermediate Manual			
Drawing Books (advanced)			25c.
Drawing Books (intermediate)			15c.

NOTE.—For rates at which these books are supplied from the Depository of the Education Department, see Separate Sheet.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the 22nd day of June, 1877.

1. On and after the 1st day of September, 1877, the several books set forth in the accompanying Schedule shall be the only authorized Text Books for use in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the respective subjects mentioned.

2. Where there is more than one book authorized on any subject, the High School Boards may make their selection.

3. No particular editions of the Text Books are prescribed, but such editions as the following will be found generally suitable, Catena Classicorum, White's Grammar School Texts, Longmans', Rivington's and Collins's series of English Classics; also the London series of French Classics (Longmans'), White's Latin Dictionaries, Dr. Smith's do.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

SCHEDULE.

Being List of authorized Text Books for use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

I.—ENGLISH.

The Fifth Reader, Canadian National series (authorized edition).
The Spelling Book, a Companion to the Readers.
The Dominion Elocutionist, by Richard Lewis.
Bell's Standard Elocutionist.
History of English Literature, by W. Spalding, M.A.
Craik's English Literature and Language.
Mason's English Grammar.
Fleming's Analysis of the English Language.
Angus's Hand-book of the English Tongue.
Bain's Rhetoric and Composition.
Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary.
Morris's English Grammar Primer.

II.—ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

A. Latin.

Arnold's First and Second Latin Books, English Editions, or, revised and corrected by J. A. Spencer, D.D.
Dr. William Smith's Principia Latina, I., II., III., IV.
Bryce's series of Latin Readers.
Dr. William Smith's Small Grammar of the Latin Language.
Harkness's Latin Grammar.
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
Latin Composition by means of the English Idiom, by E. A. Abbot.
Materials and Models for Latin Prose Composition, by J. Y. Sargent and T. F. Dallin.
For advanced work the Latin Grammar of Madvig, or Kennedy may be consulted.

B. Greek.

Dr. William Smith's Initia Græca.
A smaller Grammar of the Greek Language, abridged from the larger Grammar of Dr. George Curtius.
Farrar's or Clyde's Greek Syntax.

Harkness's First Greek Book.
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.
Liddell and Scott's Greek—English Lexicons.

III.—Modern Languages.

A. French.

De Fiva's Grammaire des Grammaires.
" Elementary French Reader.
Hachette's First French Reader.
Contanseau's Guide to French Translation.
Haas's Introduction to the French Language.
Surenne's French Dictionary.
Contanseau's Practical Dictionary.
Collot's Conversations.
Hachette's French Dialogues.

B. German.

Ahn's Grammar.
Otto's Grammar.
Adler's Reader.
Hachette's German Dialogues.

IV.—Mathematics.

Advanced Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Smith and McMurchy.
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
National Mensuration.
Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Smith and McMurchy.
Elements of Algebra, by Loudon, Todhunter, or Hamblin Smith. For advanced pupils, Gross's or Colenso's Algebra (new edition).
Euclid's Elements of Geometry.
Kirkland's Statics.
Elementary Statics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A.
Elementary Hydrostatics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A.
Magnus's Lessons in Elementary Mechanics.
Twisden's Principles of Mechanics.
Wormell's Principles of Dynamics.
Newth's Elementary Course of Natural Philosophy.

V.—History, Geography, and Antiquities.

Longmans' Epochs of Ancient History.
Longmans' Epochs of English History.
Edith Thompson's English History.
Green's History of the English People.
Smith's Smaller History of Greece.
Schmitz's History of Greece.
Smith's Smaller History of Rome.
Schmitz's History of Rome.
Cox's History of Greece.
Liddell's History of Rome.
First steps in Classical Geography, by Prof. Pillans.
Dr. William Smith's Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography.
Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
Schmitz's Ancient Atlas.
Butler's Junior Ancient Atlas.
Butler's Public Schools Atlas of Modern Geography.
The Books on Modern Geography authorized for Public Schools.

VI.—Physical Science.

How Plants Grow, by Asa Gray, M.D.
Oliver's Elementary Botany.
Chemistry, by H. E. Roscoe (Science Primers).
Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, by Professor H. E. Roscoe.
Howard's Practical Chemistry.
Tilden's Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.
Thorp and Muir's Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Miller's Inorganic Chemistry.
Lessons in Elementary Physics, by Prof. Balfour Stewart.
Outlines of Natural History, by Prof. H. A. Nicholson.
Physiology (Science Primers), by Prof. M. Foster, M.A.
Lessons in Elementary Physiology, by Prof. Huxley.
Physical Geography, by A. Geikie, LL.D. (Science Primers).
Geology, by Archibald Geikie, LL.D.
Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography, by David Page, F.R.S.E.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

First Lessons in Agriculture, by Rev. Dr. Ryerson.
Health in the House, by Catharine M. Buckton.
Book-keeping, by Beatty and Clare.
The Dominion Accountant, by W. R. Orr.
The Modern Gymnast, by Charles Spencer.
Manual of Vocal Music, by John Hullah.
Walter Smith's Drawing Series and Manuals.

Note.—All books authorized for use in the Public Schools, are likewise authorized for use in the High Schools.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE AUTHORIZATION OF LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS.

Approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, 22nd June, 1877.

1. All books intended for Library or Prize Books, whether from the Depository or Booksellers, shall be submitted to the Central Committee for examination, and such books only as shall be approved of by them for Library or Prize Books shall be authorized.

2. The Central Committee shall meet, for examining books submitted, three times a year, viz., in January, April and October; or, should any other season be found more suitable, then, at such other times, as the Minister may direct.

3. The Committee will not, in future, recommend for sanction any books which have merely the negative merit of being free from what is morally objectionable; but they will satisfy themselves, as far as possible, that the books which they recommend are positively good; that they are such books, in fact, as it is desirable that school children and their parents and the community at large should have. The Department is laid under the responsibility of not encouraging the reading of all books morally unobjectionable, but should discriminate in favour of the better class of books.

4. In determining whether any book submitted for approval has sufficient merit to warrant the Committee in recommending it, there will be little difficulty in the following subjects, viz.: In Science, Mental and Physical; in Geography and History, in Criticism, in Poetry, in Theology and Religion. In case of works that give information of any kind, the Committee will readily decide what works are, and what works are not, suitable for prizes or for libraries. But as a very large portion of the prose Fiction published is trash, the Committee will not recommend any novel, or other fictitious narrative, unless it possesses decided merit.

5. The members of the Central Committee are not expected to peruse every volume

submitted, but only to gain such an acquaintance with the works on which they pass judgment as to be able to decide whether they deserve to be authorized.

6. Each member of the Central Committee is constituted a sub-Committee for the purpose of examining books; his report to be accepted, rejected, or amended by the Committee. Each sub-Committee shall submit in a special return the works of fiction which he proposes to recommend for authorization.

7. Due notice of the dates of the meetings of the Committee for the examination of Library and Prize Books shall be published for the information of publishers, booksellers and others, and no book shall be examined at any meeting unless it has been received before the meeting begins.

8. Publishers, Booksellers and others are required to take notice that the above Regulations as to the nature and quality of the books to be authorized will be rigidly enforced

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XIII.—Appointment of the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy as Acting Minister of Education.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1877.

The Committee of Council advise that as the Honourable Adam Crooks purposes to be absent from the Province on a visit to Great Britain, the powers and duties belonging to the office of Minister of Education be assigned and transferred, during the period of such absence, to the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy, under the provisions of 39th Victoria, cap. 16, sec. 2.

Certified.

(Signed) J. Lonsdale Capreol,
Assist. Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

22nd June, 1877.

XIV.—In re James Ryan—Gratuity.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 31st day of May, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the sum of three hundred dollars be paid to the wife and children of the late James Ryan, messenger and caretaker of the Education Department and that for this purpose a warrant for the said sum be issued.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
27th June, 1877. *Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.*

XV.—Yorkville substituted for Toronto as locality for Model School.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of July A. D., 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that Yorkville be substituted as the Model School for South York in lieu of Toronto.

Certified.

(Signed)

J. G. Scott,
12th July, 1877. *Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.*

XVI.—Appointment of Sub-Examiners.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following gentlemen be appointed Sub-Examiners under the Committee for Second-Class Teachers and for Intermediate Certificates, namely, the following Public School Inspectors: A. Campbell, S. P. Davis, J. Dearness, M. J. Kelly, C. Moses, J. J. Wadsworth and Messrs. C. Clarkson, B. A., W. Scott, B. A., and that the following gentlemen be appointed substitutes, should any of the above be prevented from acting, namely, Adam Johnston, B. A., Classical Gold Medallist, J. E. Wetterell, B. A., Prince of Wales Prizeman, Dr. Evans of Trinity College, J. L. Davison, Provincial Gold Medallist, Model School, Toronto.

Certified.

(Signed)

J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

XVII.—Changes in Latin and English for December Intermediate Examination.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, with reference to certain changes to be made in the portions of Latin and of English Literature to be read for the December Intermediate Examination, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed)

J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

12th July, 1877.

The undersigned respectively begs to report for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the following respecting the Education Department, that is to say:—

The Central Committee of Examiners recommend, in view of the revised curriculum of the University, that the following changes be made in the portions of Latin and of English Literature to be read for the December Intermediate Examination: (a) Latin, for Cæsar Book V. substitute Cæsar Bellum Britannicum, being Book IV. chapters 20-38 and Book V. chapters 1-23. (b) English Literature, for Gray's Elegy, substitute Goldsmith's Deserted Village. The other subjects to remain as before, viz. Virgil, Æneid, Book II., lines 1-300, and Scott's Lady of the Lake.

The undersigned would respectfully recommend that an Order in Council be passed, to give effect to the above modifications.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Arthur S. Hardy,
pro Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 1877.

XVIII.—Books sanctioned for School Libraries and Prizes.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of July, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying list of books for Libraries and Prizes be sanctioned by your Honour.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

12th July, 1877.

Lists are published in Official Catalogue.

XIX.—Surrender of Lands by the Board of Education and the High School, City of London.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of July, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying surrender by the Board of Education, of the City of London, and the High School Board of the City of London, to Her Majesty, of the lands therein mentioned, be accepted by your Honour, and that the said surrender be enrolled in the office of the Provincial Registrar.

The Committee further advise that the lands in the said surrender mentioned, be sold, and the proceeds applied for High School purposes, under the authority of 37 Victoria, cap. 27, sections 88-94.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

26th July, 1877.

XX.—Arrangements with Publishers of Canada School Journal.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 28th day of July, A.D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, with reference to certain arrangements proposed to be made with the publishers of the *Canada School Journal*, and advise that the recommendation therein contained be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. Lonsdale Capreol,
Assist. Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

30th July, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, respecting the Education Department, as follows:—

The publication of the *Canada School Journal*, by Messrs Adam Miller & Co., with an additional staff, and of contributors composed of many who take the lead in Educational work in the Province, has brought under consideration the question of the continuance of the *Journal of Education*. In a former report to your Honour in Council on this subject, the Minister recommended the continuance of the publication of the Journal, in order

to supply information as to the actions of the Department to Inspectors, Trustees, Teachers and others, which information required a special Journal for the purpose.

Now that such a Journal does exist, in the *Canada School Journal*, whose success should be aided by the Department, and not imperilled by the competition of the *Journal of Education*, circulated gratuitously, the undersigned respectfully recommends, that the arrangements proposed to be made by the undersigned with the publishers, be approved of by your Honour in Council, such arrangements being that the publishers shall be paid fifty dollars per month, and that in consideration of this sum, should furnish the Department with two hundred copies of the Journal for distribution to inspectors and others, as also such space as the Department may from time to time require for the publication of Departmental matter, and that such arrangement be revocable at the pleasure of the Government.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Arthur S. Hardy,
Pro Minister of Education.

Education Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 19th July, 1877.

XXI.—High School Programme and Intermediate Regulations.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 24th day of September. A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the Annexed Programme for High Schools and Intermediate Examinations for December, 1877, marked A., and also the subjects in History and English Literature for First-Class candidates marked C. be approved of by Your Honour.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

This Programme was amended on 13th November. See XXIV.

Examinations of December, 1877 and July, 1878.

Works prescribed in History and Literature.

1.—First-Class Certificates.

Examination in History, July, 1878.

General History.—Freeman, Chapters 1–5 inclusive.

Ancient History.—Special and more detailed study of a particular period :—History of Rome from the end of the Second Punic War to the death of Augustus. (Schmitz's Ancient History, Book III., or Liddell's History of Rome may be consulted.)

Modern History.—Special and more detailed study of a particular period : History of England ; The Stuart Period. (Greene's Short History of the English People, Douglas Hamilton's Constitutional History and Macaulay's History, may be consulted.)

English Literature for the First-class Examinations, July 1878.

Shakespeare.—Macbeth.

Bacon.—Ten Essays:—(ii.) of Death.
(xii.) of Boldness.
(xiv.) of Nobility,
(xxi.) of Delay.
(xxvii.) of Friendship.
(xxxi.) of Suspicion.
(xxxviii.) of Nature in Men.
(xlii.) of Youth and Age.
(lii.) of Ceremonies and Respects.
(lviii.) of the Vicissitudes of Things.

Goldsmith—"The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village."

Macaulay.—The Essays on Boswell's Life of Johnson and on Moore's Life of Lord Byron.

II.—Second-Class Certificates.

The works prescribed for the Examination in English Literature for Second Class Certificates in December, 1877, are:—Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem; but the questions set will be based mainly on Cantos iii. and iv.

For the July Examination, 1878, Goldsmith's "Traveller" and "Deserted Village" have been prescribed.

In History, the questions set for Second Class Certificates will be confined to the Leading Events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the end of the Second Punic War.

III.—Third-Class Certificates.

The paper on English Literature to be set for candidates for Third Class Certificates in 1878 will be based on one or more of the following lessons in the Fifth Reader.

Page 123. The Cloud—*Shelley.*
140. The Origin of the English Nation—*Macaulay.*
192. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots—*Robertson.*
198. Character of Elizabeth—*Hume.*
207. The Battle of Naseby—*Thorne.*
213. Cromwell's Expulsion of the Parliament—*Lingard.*
276. The Battle of Waterloo—*Byron.*
278. Death of George III—*Thackeray.*
276. The Academy of Lagado—*Swift.*
411. History in Words—*Trench.*
417. Letter to the Earl of Chesterfield—*Johnson.*
418. Letter to the Duke of Bedford—*Junius.*
421. Chaucer and Cowley—*Dryden.*
422. Dryden and Pope—*Johnson.*
460. Music by Moonlight—*Shakespeare.*
476. From "Julius Cæsar— Do.
480. Trial Scene from the Merchant of Venice—*Shakespeare.*
484. From "King Richard II"—*Shakespeare.*
485. From "King Richard III"— Do.
487. From "King Henry VIII"— Do.
488. Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death— Do.

Education Department,
Toronto, 24th September, 1877.

XXII.—Establishment of a County Model School in the Village of Renfrew.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 25th day of October. A. D. 1877.

Upon the consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 17th day of October, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that the establishment of a County Model School for the County of Renfrew, in the Village of Renfrew, be sanctioned.

Certified.

(Signed) J. Lonsdale Capreol,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ont.

27th October, 1877.

XXIII.—Payment of Sub-Committee for Visiting and Inspecting Model Schools.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 13th day of November, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the time and expenses of the Members of the sub-Committee of the Central Committee, for visiting and inspecting the Model Schools, be allowed for and paid by the Education Department, out of the Legislative appropriation for "unforseen and unprovided expenses."

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ont.

14th November, 1877.

XXIV.—Amended High School Programme and Intermediate Examinations.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the regulations of the Department respecting the High School progamme and intermediate examinations be amended in the particulars in the accompanying form, and that the same be approved of by Your Honour.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ont.

14th November, 1877.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME AND THE REGULATIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

Amended Programme.

N.B.—Instead of a fixed amount of work for each Form, the Department prescribes the subjects of study, and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively; leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors) according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

Lower School.

Group A.—English Language.—Review of Elementary Work; Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax; Derivation of Words; Analysis of Sentences; Rendering of Poetry into Prose; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department*; Composition,—the Framing of Sentences; Familiar and Business Letters; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures; Themes; generally, the Formation of a good English Style; Reading, Dictation and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from Standard Authors.

Group B.—Mathematics (*a*)—Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Proportion; Per-centage in its various applications; Square Root.

(*b*) Algebra—Elementary Rules; Factoring; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Square Root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; Easy Quadratics.

(*c*) Geometry—Euclid, Books I. and II. with easy exercises; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces.

(*d*) Natural Philosophy—Composition and Resolution of Forces; Principle of Moments; Centre of Gravity; Mechanical Powers, Ration of the Power to the Weight in each; Pressure of Liquids; Specific Gravity and Modes of determining it; the Barometer, Siphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump and Air Pump.

Group C.—Modern Languages—(*a*) French; The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; De Fivas's Introductory French Reader; Voltaire, Chas. XII. Book VI,† or Souvestre, Un Philosophe sous les toits; Re-translation of easy passages into French; Rudiments of Conversation.

(*b*) German; The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts; Re-translation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.

Group D.—Ancient Languages.—(*a*) Latin; The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody; Exercises; Cæsar, Bellum Britannicum, and Virgil, Æneid, Book II. vv. 1—317; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Re-translation into Latin of easy passages from Cæsar.

(*b*) Greek, optional.

Group E.—Physical Sciences.—Chemistry; a course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal, and Blue Vitriol; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important Compounds; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume; Symbols and Nomenclature.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(*a*) Leading events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the end of the second Punic War.‡

(*b*) A fair course of Elementary Geography, Physical and Political.

Group G.—Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing and Music.—(*a*) Single and Double Entry; Commercial Forms and Usages; Banking, Custom House and General Business Transactions.

(*b*) Practice in Writing.

(*c*) Linear and Free Hand Drawing.

(*d*) Elements of Music.

☞ An option is permitted between (i.) Latin; (ii.) French; (iii.) German, and (iv.) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping.

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* For the latter half of 1877, Goldsmith's Deserted Village and Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake have been prescribed. Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem; but the questions set will be based mainly on Cantos III. and IV. For the former half of 1878, Goldsmith's Traveller and Deserted Village have been prescribed.

† To be discontinued after 1877.

‡ The Questions set for Candidates for Second Class Certificates will be confined to the periods of History prescribed for the Lower School.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Group A.—English Language.—Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department. For the latter half of 1877, and the former half of 1878, Shakespeare's Tragedy of Macbeth and ten of Bacon's Essays* have been prescribed. Composition, Reading and Elocution ; the subject generally, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours in the University.

Group B.—Mathematics.—(*a*) Arithmetic ; The Theory of the subject ; Application of Arithmetic to complicated business transactions, such as Loans, Mortgages and the like.

(*b*) Algebra ; Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Properties of Numbers, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*c*) Geometry ; Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, Definitions of Book V, Book VI, with Exercises ; Analytical Plane Geometry.

(*d*) Trigonometry, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*e*) Natural Philosophy ; Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Group C.—Modern Languages.—(*a*) French ; Grammar and Exercises ; Souvestre, Un philosophe sous les toits ; Corneille, Horace ; Translation from English into French ; Conversation ; the other subjects required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*b*) *German ;* Grammar and Exercises ; Musaeus, Stumme Liebe ; Schiller, Die Bürgschaft, Der Taucher, and Der Neffe als Onkel ; Translation from English into German ; Conversation ; the other subjects required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

Group D.—Ancient Languages.—(*a*) Latin ; Grammar ; Cicero, Pro Archia ; Ovid, Fasti, Book I, exclusive of vv. 300-440 ; Horace, Odes, Book III ; Livy, Book IV, chaps. 1-16 ; Translation from English into Latin Prose, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*b*) Greek; Grammar ; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I ; Homer, Iliad, Book VI, Odyssey, Book XII ; Demosthenes, Philippics I and II ; the other subjects required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

Group E.—Physical Science.—(*a*) Chemistry ; Heat—its sources , Expansion ; Thermometers—relations between different scales in common use ; Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat ; Specific and Latent Heat ; Calorimeters ; Liquefaction ; Ebullition ; Evaporation ; Conduction ; Convection ; Radiation. The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation and the characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume ; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts ; Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution ; Effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition ; Combustion ; Structure and Properties of Flame ; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as Rain Water, River Water, Spring Water, Sea Water.

(*b*) Botany ; an introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower ; Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily and Grass Families ; Systematic Botany ; Flowering Plants of Canada.

(*c*) Physiology ; General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body ;

*(ii) Of Death, (xii) Of Boldness, (xiv) Of Nob'lity, (xxi) Of Delays, (xxvii) Of Friendship, (xxxi) Of Suspicion, (xxxviii) Of Nature in Men, (xlii) Of Youth and Age, (lii) Of Ceremonies and Respects, (lviii) Of the Vicissitudes of Things.

the Vascular System of the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Function of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell; Hearing and Sight; the Nervous System.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(*a*) History; English, the special study of the Tudor, Stuart and Brunswick Periods; Roman, from the commencement of the Second Punic War to the death of Augustus; Grecian, from the Persian to the Peloponnesian War, both inclusive.

(*b*) Geography, Ancient and Modern.

☞ Head Masters will be at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any subject from the Lower School that they may think fit.

Every pupil in the Upper School must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History, and two other subjects from those included in Groups C, D and E. In cases of doubt, the Head Master shall decide. Candidates preparing for any examination, shall be required to take only the subjects prescribed for such examination.

The subsequent Regulations (except date of examination) are the same as on page 93.

Sub-Examiners.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as sub-examiners:

1. Alfred Baker, M.A., *Mathematical Tutor, University College, Toronto.*
2. G. B. Sparling, B.A., *University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*
3. D. B. McTavish, M.A., *Queen's University.*
4. W. Dale, M.A., *Rector of the High School, Quebec.*
5. A. Lafferty, M.A., *Toronto University.*
6. F. E. Seymour, M.A., *Toronto University.*

Certificates.

Certificates will be granted by the Minister of Education or Deputy Minister, to all candidates who succeed in passing the Intermediate Examinations, according to the report of Central Committee, as approved by the Department.

XXV.—Books Sanctioned for School Libraries and Prizes.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the books described in the accompanying list be sanctioned by your Honour as fitted for Libraries or for Prizes, or for Libraries and Prizes respectively.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

6th December, 1877.

Lists are published in Official Catalogue.

XXVI.—Appointment of Sub-Examiners.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the 21st day of December, A. D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the following Sub-Examiners be appointed in respect of the Intermediate High School Examinations, and for the Second-class non professional Examination being held during the present month, viz :—

Alfred Baker, University of Toronto.
F. E. Seymour, Madoc.
W. Dale, High School, Quebec.
G. B. Sparling, Upper Canada College, Toronto.
D. B. McTavish, Toronto.
A. M. Lafferty, Chatham.
C. Clarkson, Brockville.
Professor Bain, Victoria College, Cobourg.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

24th December, 1877.

On 31st December the following names were added :—

Rev. Septimus Jones, Ex-Inspector, Belleville.
Rev. C. H. Mockridge, Ex-Head Master of High School, St. Mary's.
James Panton, Science Medallist, Toronto.
S. M. Dorland, Gold Medallist, Toronto.
J. A. Culham, Hon. Undergraduate, Toronto.
John L. Davison, Gold Medallist, Toronto.
William Donald, Queen's University.
F. E. Seymour, Medallist, Toronto.

XXVII.—Holders of University Degrees Eligible for Inspectors' Certificates.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1877.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th day of December, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that in addition to persons possessing First-class Provincial Certificates, Grade A., being eligible to receive Certificates of qualification for the office of Public School Inspector, this eligibility be extended to such persons as shall establish to the satisfaction of the Education Department, that they have respectively taken a degree in the Faculty of Arts in any one of the Universities or Colleges with University powers situate in the Province, provided that such degree has been taken with honours of the first or second class in any one or more of the recognized departments of examination in such University for such degree, and provided further that such persons respectively establish to the satisfaction of the Education Department that they have respectively, successfully taught in a Public or High School in this Province for the period of five years at least, and that such persons also furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

26th December, 1877.

XXVIII.—Modification of County Model School Regulations.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1877.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendation contained in the annexed report of the Honourable, the Minister of Education, having reference to a modification of the Regulations as to the County Model Schools, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

27th December, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following respecting the Education Department :—

1. The Regulations as to County Model Schools, approved by Your Honour in Council on the 22nd June, 1877, required that the Head Master should hold a First-class Provincial Certificate.

2. Since such schools have been organized in the different counties, it has been found that the Head Masters of several schools which have been nominated provisionally as County Model schools did not possess this qualification, but only a Second-class Provincial Certificate, and yet have satisfactorily discharged their functions as Principals.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully recommend that he be authorized to make an exception in such cases where Model Schools are now satisfactorily conducted with a Head Master possessing a Second-class Provincial Certificate.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 20th December, 1877.

XXIX.—In Re Certificates of Messrs. Rowat and Summerby.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of December, A.D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, having reference to the examination for First-Class Certificates, passed by Mr. J. S. Rowat and Mr. Summerby in July last, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

27th December, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following with respect to the Education Department :—

1. In the case of Mr. J. S. Rowat, who successfully passed the examination for a First-class Certificate in July last, the Central Committee of Examiners, upon further investigation of the marks obtained by him at that examination, report that the Certificate granted to him should be of grade "A," instead of grade "B" as erroneously awarded.

2. The Central Committee also report that Mr. Rowat's examination and that of Mr. Summerby entitle each of them to a Silver Medal under the regulations in that behalf.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommends that the above be carried into effect accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 21st December, 1877.

APPENDIX G.

Teachers' Associations.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Total Number of Members.	Total Number who have paid Fees.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.			
			Balance.	Government Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Members' Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Printing and Postage.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
County Glengarry	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Stormont	30	21	.....	25 00	.....	10 50	.....	35 50	.....	1 00	1 00	34 50
do Prescott	30	24	5 00	.....	.....	7 00	.....	12 00	8 00	.....	8 00	4 00
No. 1, Leeds	56	56	.....	50 00	.....	28 00	10 30	88 30	15 93	12 27	28 20	60 10
No. 2, do	44	44	84 79	50 00	.....	14 00	2 00	150 79	2 38	70 80	73 18	77 61
County Grenville	73	26	2 00	.....	.....	.....	9 50	11 50	5 90	5 50	11 40	10
County Frontenac	46	35	.....	25 00	.....	17 50	2 50	45 00	10 83	45	11 28	33 72
County Lennox and Addington	2	2	5 50	50 00	.....	1 00	10 25	66 75	4 50	9 80	14 30	52 45
County Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	26 00	76 00	10 80	5 50	16 30	59 70
N. Hastings	.....	.....	6 95	50 00	.....	10 75	11 15	78 85	4 50	22 25	26 75	52 10
S. do	95	30	15 15	50 00	.....	10 75	.....	75 90	14 90	10 00	24 90	51 00
County Northumberland	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
W. Victoria	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75	3 75	2 00	1 75	3 75	.....
E. do	34	34	.....	.....	.....	8 50	4 50	13 00	.....	13 00	13 60	.....
County Durham	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
County Ontario	14	14	.....	.....	.....	7 00	5 50	12 50	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
N. York	40	16	4 98	50 00	.....	13 00	.....	67 98	5 60	.....	5 60	62 38
County Halton	25	11	.....	25 00	.....	5 50	1 59	32 09	6 69	40	7 09	25 00
do Wentworth	150	49	.....	.....	.....	24 50	.....	24 50	22 40	2 00	24 40	10
do Brant	103	23	54	50 00	.....	12 00	2 96	65 50	11 50	4 00	15 50	50 00
do Lincoln	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 75	75 75	5 75	70 00	75 75	.....
do Welland	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 75	54 75	3 75	51 00	54 75	.....
do Haldimand	101	31	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	16 00	116 00	.....	15 00	15 00	101 00
do Norfolk	110	.....	.....	50 00	.....	1 00	14 00	65 00	4 00	19 00	23 00	42 00
do Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Waterloo	41	41	9 18	50 00	.....	20 50	5 00	84 68	17 53	14 80	32 33	52 35
N. Wellington	36	6	.....	50 00	.....	4 00	.....	54 00	4 77	15 00	19 77	34 23
S. do	50	17	.....	25 00	.....	.....	8 50	33 50	3 00	1 00	4 00	29 50

| | | |

APPENDIX H.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

(1.) By the Education Department.

Certificates granted by Executive Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Education, 31st August, 1877

No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
3700	William Joseph Summerby	A		3756	Angus Martyn		A
3701	William Cassidy	B		3757	Donald Munro		A
3702	Angus McIntosh	B		3758	John McKay		A
3703	Isaac S. Rowat*	B		3759	Archibald McKechnie		A
3704	Kate F. Hagarty	B		3760	Joseph Riley		A
3705	Martha E. Hunt	B		3761	Thomas M. Talbot		A
3706	William Alford	C		3762	Peter Talbot		A
3707	Henry Beer	C		3763	George E. R. Wilsen		A
3708	James Brown	C		3764	Margaret Broadfoot		A
3709	Henry Gray	C		3765	Martha Bull		A
3710	William John Hallett	C		3766	Mary J Crooks		A
3711	William Johnston	C		3767	Ellen Dix		A
3712	James Ratcliffe	C		3768	Ellen James		A
3713	Richard Seldon	C		3769	Agnes Meggait		A
3714	Esther E. Montgomery	C		3770	Margaret Shaw		A
3715	Moore Armstrong		A	3771	Guy Andrus		B
3716	John Campbell		A	3772	Edwin Ball		B
3717	Thomas Dunsmore		A	3773	George Campbell		B
3718	W. F. Rittenhouse		A	3774	John Crawford		B
3719	Martha Head		A	3775	Allan Embury		B
3720	Bertha Sims		A	3776	Donald Finlayson		B
3721	Annie Bond		A	3777	George C. Fordyce		B
3722	Jennie Cowie		A	3778	Joseph Freeman		B
3723	Lottie E. Lawson		A	3779	James E. Frith		B
3724	Mary Mullen		A	3780	Charles Fuller		B
3725	Isabella E. Oliver		A	3781	William John Graham		B
3726	Emma Ray		A	3782	Robert Hislop		B
3727	May F. Spence		A	3783	Andrew Hutson		B
3728	Margaret Spence		A	3784	George D. Lewis		B
3729	Maggie G. Strachan		A	3785	George Kirk		B
3730	Eliza Bolton		B	3786	Edward Livingstone		B
3731	Katie C. Ferguson		B	3787	Joseph Pickering Marshall		B
3732	Elizabeth Home		B	3788	William J. Martin		B
3733	K. Letitia Meade		B	3789	Robert Morrow		B
3734	Margaret A. Milne		B	3790	William R. Murdie		B
3735	G. Maggie Murray		B	3791	Samuel McColl		B
3736	Maggie Richie		B	3792	William Hector McDonald		B
3737	Agnes McIntyre		B	3793	John McGillivray		B
3738	Jennie McPhedran		B	3794	Thomas H. McGuirl		B
3739	Jessie McQuarrie		B	3795	Donald McKay		B
3740	Elizabeth A. Christie		A	3796	William McLean		B
3741	Mary Pilson		A	3797	Roderick McLean		B
3742	William R. Brown		B	3798	John Noble		B
3743	Henry J. Caldwell		B	3799	Richard M. Pascoe		B
3744	Robert H. Wansborough		B	3800	Alexander Robb		B
3745	Lucinda Bovill		B	3801	John W. Ross		B
3746	Nellie Braden		B	3802	William A. Sherwood		B
3747	Elizabeth Lees		B	3803	James Spence		B
3748	Annie McLardy		B	3804	Edwin J. Standish		B
3749	Agnes McLauchlan		B	3805	Henry Sutherland		B
3750	Mary E. Williamson		B	3806	David Sykes		B
3751	Hattie Reynolds		B	3807	Eli A. Taylor		B
3752	Annie Simpson		B	3808	John Telfer		B
3753	Elizabeth Turnbull		B	3809	William H. Thompson		B
3754	Alexander Beattie		A	3810	George A. Thompson		B
3755	James Grant		A	3811	James Torrance		B

* This certificate cancelled and Grade A issued instead (Order in Council, dated 27th December, 1877). Mr. Rowat also granted Silver Medal.

Certificates granted by Executive Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Education.

No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
3812	Palen Walmesley	....	B	3825	Frances Martin	.....	B
3813	William Marr Ward	....	B	3826	Anna P. Meldrum	....	B
3814	Isaac Wood	....	B	3827	Mary Middlemiss	....	B
3815	John Wynn	....	B	3828	Elizabeth McJannet	....	B
3816	Jane Bate	....	B	3829	Eliza A. McMillan	....	B
3817	Sarah M. Carr	....	B	3830	Davnia McPherson	....	B
3818	Hannah Carter	....	B	3831	Janet O'Neil	....	B
3819	Eliza Colgan	....	B	3832	Catherine Pilson	.....	B
3820	Mary Dibb	....	B	3833	Mary Randall	....	B
3821	Margaret Flavelle	.....	B	3834	Mary Stewart	....	B
3822	Caroline Greenham	....	B	3835	Elizabeth Stratton	....	B
3823	Dorothy Greenly	....	B	3836	Jennie Trusler	....	B
3824	Jane Lalor	....	B	3837	Agnes Walls	....	B

Certificate granted by Order in Council, dated 3rd December, 1877.

3838	John Pringle	....	A				

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 24th September, 1877.

3839	Richard H. Collins	.....	A	3855	Robert McConnell	....	B
3840	Miles Fergusson	....	A	3856	Thomas M. McHugh	....	B
3841	Alexander Kerr	....	A	3857	Alexander McKillop	....	B
3842	William Logan†	....	A	3858	Sylvanus Philips	....	B
3843	John A. Meldrum	....	A	3859	George E. Phoenix	....	B
3844	Daniel McKellar	....	A	3860	Frederick Shoff	....	B
3845	Archibald McMillan	....	A	3861	Mary A. Armstrong	....	B
3846	Joseph A. McPherson	....	A	3862	Mary Jane Brown	....	B
3847	John Wesley Scott	....	A	3863	Catherine Campbell	....	B
3848	Alexander S. Benner	....	B	3864	Julia M. Grace	....	B
3849	William Coulter	....	B	3865	Catherine Hooth	....	B
3850	Ezra E. Eby	....	B	3866	Mary Metcalf	....	B
3851	Robert Samuel Frost	....	B	3867	Ada Summer	....	B
3852	Edward Hammond	....	B	3868	James Hogg	....	B
3853	Richard Hill	....	B	3869	Alexander R. Metcalfe	....	B
3854	Thomas Leonard	....	B				

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 3rd December, 1877, on the recommendation of Inspectors, to Candidates who passed Non-Professional Examination, dated 17th November, 1877.

3870	William Edward Lyall	.....	A	3875	David Rennie	.....	B
3871	William John Patterson	.....	A	3876	William Scott	.....	B
3872	William M. Catto	.....	B	3877	Catherine Climie	.....	B
3873	Robert Cowling	.....	B	3878	Margaret Henderson	.....	B
3874	William A. Ferguson	.....	B				

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 24th September, 1877.

3879	Alexander Burke	.....	A	3890	Ezra R. Burkholder	.....	B
3880	William L. Dixon	.....	A	3891	Hector M. Cowan	.....	B
3881	Samuel B. Jameson	.....	A	3892	Carrie Munson	.....	A
3882	William Richard Manning	.....	A	3893	Jessie Sutherland	.....	B
3883	Maggie G. Strachan	....	A	3894	Absalom Irvine	.....	B
3884	William H. Graham	.....	B	3895	Addison E. Moore	.....	B
3885	Robert F. Greenless	.....	B	3896	Joshua Jackson	....	A
3886	George Jamieson	.....	B	3897	Donald Anderson	.....	B
3887	Donald S. McConnell	.....	B	3898	Neil McKinnon	.....	B
3888	Albert Watson	.....	B	3899	John Hamilton	.....	A
3889	William Hickson	.....	B	3900	Elgin A. Blakely	.....	B

† Certificate cancelled.

Certificates granted on special recommendation, dated 15th December, 1877.

No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
3901	John L. Campbell		B	3904	Albert H. Potter		B
3902	R. George Cavanagh		B	3905	Mary Stedman		B
3903	Charles Falconer		B	3906	Francis John Allan		B

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 27th February, 1878.

3907	Hubert W. Hicks		B	3910	Sheldon E. Cook		B
3908	Margaret G. McIntyre		A	3911	Colin Ferguson		B
3909	Smith Curtis	C		3912	Sarah J. Heslip		B

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 27th December, 1877, to Students who passed the Professional Examination, December, 1877.

3913	Thomas Campbell		B	3922	John R. McGillivray		B
3914	John F. Cowan		B	3923	Albert H. Potter		B
3915	John R. Brown		A	3924	Charles S. Falconer		B
3916	Ada Hardinge		B	3925	John Milton Heacock		B
3917	Joshua Jackson		A	3926	Annie Bartlett		B
3918	Gideon Broderick		B	3927	Eleanor Savage		B
3919	R. George Cavanagh		B	3928	Annie M. Squair		B
3920	Frank Morley		B	3929	Mary Anne Rumball		B
3921	Archibald M. Taylor		A	3930	Mary Stedman		B

Certificate granted by Order in Council, dated 27th February, 1878.

3931	Jessie Sutherland		B

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 27th February, 1878, to Students who passed the Professional and non-Professional Examinations, December, 1877.

3932	Jeannie Affleck		B	3936	Hettie Giles		A
3933	Addie H. Huntly		B	3937	Annie S. Gray		A
3934	Jessie Riddell		B	3938	Christina Kay		B
3935	Isabella Brown		B	3939	Rebecca Walker		B

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 27th February, 1878, to Students who have attended the Normal School or otherwise complied with the Regulations on the subject.

3940	David W. Houston		B	3943	Daniel McAlpine		B
3941	Robert G. Marshall		B	3944	Isabella McGillivray		B
3942	Thomas J. Walrond		B	3945	Maggie Poustie		B

Certificates granted by Order in Council dated 27th December, 1877. Provisional for One Year, to be permanently confirmed on furnishing evidence of one year's successful service.

3946	Lachlin Anderson		B	3949	Alice B. Skimin		B
3947	Reuben W. Leonard		B	3950	Lizzie D. McMeekin		B
3948	Emily E. Phair		B	3951	Helen J. Lanskail		B

Certificate granted by Order in Council, dated 24th September 1877.

3952	John McLurg		A

Certificate granted on special recommendation of the Inspector. Order in Council dated 27th February, 1878. Certificate dated 2nd January, 1878.

3953	Alvin Orton		B

Certificate granted by Order in Council, dated 27th February, 1878, to Candidate who passed non-Professional Examination, July, 1877.

3954	Levi Cottington		A

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 27th February, 1878.

No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	No.	Name.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
3955	Isaiah Orser	....	B	3958	Charlotte E. Moore	....	B
3956	William J. Phœnix	....	A	3959	Nettie Parry	....	A
3957	Kate Marquis	....	B	3960	Elizabeth Youngs	....	B

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 14th March, 1878.

3961	William L. Bain	.....	B	3964	George Kirk	.....	A
3962	William Barr	.....	A	3965	Jessie Davidson	.....	B
3963	Robert Brydon	.....	B	3966	Isabella Peacocke	.....	B

Provisional for one year, to be permanently confirmed on evidence of a year's successful service.

3967	Elizabeth A. Dickenson	.....	B	3968	Isabel Nudel	.....	A

Certificate granted by Order in Council, dated 27th March, 1878, provisional for one year. To be permanently confirmed on evidence of a year's successful service.

3969	Jessie Carlyle	.....	B

Certificate granted by Order in Council, dated 24th September, 1877.

3970	Robert White*	....	A

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 12th April, 1878.

3971	Margaret A. Milne	.....	A	3973	Christina Kay	.....	B
3972	Emmeline Clarke	.....	B				

* Certificate cancelled.

(2.) Number of Certificates awarded by the Education Department, and by the County Boards of Examiners, at the July and December Examinations.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number who applied for			Total.	Who received					Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Glengarry		10	72	82				3	23	26
Stormont		5	74	79		1		11	29	41
Dundas		7	103	110				9	4	13
Prescott		2	51	53		1		5	15	21
Russell		5	47	52		1		6	3	10
Carleton		32	120	152			2	30	25	57
Leeds and Grenville	5	23	182	210	1	1	1	31	56	90
Lanark		3	142	145				39	61	100
Renfrew		8	70	78		2		14	15	31
Frontenac		32	128	160		3		23	48	74
Lennox and Addington		12	88	100				4	1	5
Prince Edward		33	67	100		2		6	5	13
Hastings		22	160	182		2	1	20	39	62
Northumberland		17	108	125		2		21	14	37
Durham		36	65	101		5	1	17	11	34
Peterborough		15	121	136		3	1	17	24	45
Haliburton		1	26	27				8	9	17
Victoria		16	170	186		1	1	45	51	98
Ontario	4	27	101	132	2	4	2			8
York	4	74	175	253	2		10	10	21	43
Peel		21	66	87		1				1
Simcoe		68	298	366		8	2	41	26	77
Halton		25	62	87		1	1	5	6	13
Wentworth		92	157	249		8	2	4	2	16
Brant		37	56	93		2	8	10	20	40
Lincoln	2	72	90	164	2	16	5	17	23	63
Welland		10	64	74		1		2	3	6
Haldimand	1	22	80	103		4		17	17	38
Norfolk		10	104	114		1		16	32	49
Oxford	1	22	28	51		3		3	3	9
Waterloo	1	32	77	110				2	5	7
Wellington	4	57	195	256		6	4	46	22	78
Grey	1	52	246	299				52	39	91
Perth		35	125	160		5	1	2	1	9
Huron		66	220	286		4		60	39	103

Bruce			49	68	117					6	3	9
Middlesex			79	340	419			9	7	20	29	65
Elgin			50	146	196					19	19	38
Kent			19	136	155			1	1	33	32	67
Lambton		1	36	160	197	1		4		26	26	57
Essex			15	82	97				1	20	26	47
Ottawa Normal School		4	44		48	1	12	19				32
Toronto Normal School		10	87		97	7	25	33				65
Total		38	1580	4870	6288	16	139	103		720	827	1805

(3·) Total Number of Persons who applied for and who obtained Certificates from 1871 to 1877 inclusive.

YEAR.	Number who applied for				Who received						
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1871	34	599	3066	3699	16	—	204	75	735	786	1816
1872	55	659	3339	4053	12	2	204	67	701	996	1982
1873	36	455	3142	3633	8	—	118	46	699	960	1831
1874	27	432	2039	2498	14	—	143	53	435	654	1299
1875	46	709	3124	3879	20	—	188	90	654	979	1931
1876	76	831	3580	4487	9	2	85	39	792	876	1803
1877	38	1380	4870	6288	13	3	139	103	720	827	1805
Total ...	312	5065	23160	28537	92	7	1081	473	4736	6078	12467

APPENDIX I.

List of High and Public School Inspectors.

1. High School Inspectors.

James A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D.; J. M. Buchan, M.A.; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

2. Public School Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Newington.
Arthur Brown	Dundas	Morrisburgh.
Thomas Orton Steele	Prescott	L'Orignal.
Rev. Thomas Garrett	Russell	Bearbrook.
Rev. John May, M.A.	Carleton	Ottawa.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Grenville and Town of Prescott	Prescott.
William R. Bigg	Leeds, No. 1, and Town of Brockville	Brockville.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds, No. 2	Brockville.
Henry Lloyd Slack, M.A.	Lanark and Town of Perth	Perth.
R. G. Scott, B.A.	Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington and Town of Napanee	Napanee.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Picton.
William Mackintosh	Hastings, No. 1	Madoc.
John Johnston	Hastings, No. 2, and City of Belleville	Belleville.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley	Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	Peterborough.

2. Public School Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
C. D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. Victoria	Lindsay.
James McBrien	Ontario	Myrtle.
James Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and Town of Brampton	Brampton
Rev. William McKee, B.A	S. Simcoe	Alliston.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe and Towns of Barrie and Orillia	Barrie.
Robert Little	Halton, Towns of Milton and Oakville, and District of Algoma	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant and City of Brantford	Brantford.
John B. Somerset	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A	Welland and Towns of Clifton and Thorold	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia—Seneca.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburg and Woodstock	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo and Towns of Berlin, Galt and Waterloo	Berlin.
David P. Clapp, B.A.	N. Wellington	Harriston.
George A. Somerville	S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville	Guelph.
Thomas Gordon	W. Grey and Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound.
William Ferguson	S. Grey and Town of Durham	Priceville.
Andrew Grier	E. Grey	Thornbury.
William Alexander	N. Perth and Towns of Listowel, Palmerston and Stratford	Stratford.
John M. Moran	S. Perth, Towns of Mitchell & St. Mary's	Stratford.
John R. Miller	S. Huron, Town of Goderich and District of Parry Sound	Goderich.
Archibald Dewar	N. Huron and Towns of Clinton and Seaforth	Seaforth.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	W. Bruce and Town of Kincardine	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	W. Middlesex and Town of Strathroy	Strathroy.
A. F. Butler	Elgin	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison	E. Kent and Town of Bothwell	Ridgetown.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A	W. Kent	Rondeau.
Charles A. Barnes	Lambton, No. 1, and Towns of Strathroy and Petrolia	Forest.
John Brebner	Lambton, No. 2, and Town of Sarnia	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1, and Town of Sandwich	Sandwich.
D. A. Maxwell	Essex, No. 2, and Town of Amherstburgh	Amherstburgh.
James Hughes	City of	Toronto.
A. Macallum, M.A.	do	Hamilton.
W. G. Kidd	do	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	do	London.
John C. Glashan	do	Ottawa.
James B. Grey	do	St. Catharines.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. Robert Rodgers	do	Collingwood and
R. B. Carman, M.A	do	Cornwall. [Meaford.
Rev. James Herald	do	Dundas.
Rev. Robert Torrance	do	Guelph.
John Rogers	do	Niagara.

2. Public School Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Rev. Thomas Henderson	Town of	Paris, (address Brant-
James Stratton	do	Peterborough. [ford.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	do	Picton.
G. W. Ross, M.P.	do	Strathroy.
John McLean	do	St. Thomas.
Rev. George Bell, LL.D.	do	Walkerton.
Thomas Hilliard	do	Waterloo.
Richard Harcourt, B.A.	do	Welland.
G. Y. Smith, LL.B.	do	Whitby.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.	do	Windsor.

APPENDIX J.

Inspectors', High School Masters, and Examiners' Certificates, and Retired Teachers.

Appointments during 1877 *by Order in Council (continued from Report of* 1877).

I.—Names of Persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates during 1877.

Note.—All Inspectors will be *ex-officio* Members of the Boards of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Campbell, Alexander.	O'Connor, Thaddeus J.	Stuart, Alexander.
Cochrane, R. R.	Orr, Robert K.	Tom, John E.
Hands, Jonathan G.	Powell, George K.	Whitney, W. A., M.A.
Martin, Joseph.		

II.—Names of Persons who have received High School Masters' Certificates during 1877.

Clapp, David P., B.A.	Jolliffe, O. J., B.A.	Page, Thomas O., B.A.
Cooke, Abraham B., B.A.	Johnston, Adam, B.A.	Panton, J. H., B.A.
Cruickshank, J. G., B.A.	Mackay, John W., B.A.	Patterson, David S., B.A.
Greene, Charles R., B.A.	Mundell, William, B.A.	Ryerson, J. J., B.A.
Herald, John, B.A.	McGregor, J. O., B.A.	Smith, Lewis C., B.A.
Jamieson, William S., B.A.	O'Connor, William, M.A.	Ward, George B., B.A.

III.—Names of Persons who have received Examiners' Certificates during 1877.

Atkinson, John S., M.D.	Hotson, Alexander.	Paterson, David S., B.A.
Chamberlain, E. L., B.A.	Houston, J. A., B.A.	Seldon, Richard.
Clarke, Charles.	Jamieson, William S., B.A.	Sinclair, Angus, B.A.
Cushnie, John	Jolliffe, O. J., B.A.	Stuart, James G., B.A.
Dey, Rev. William J., M.A.	Mitchell, H. L.	Wellwood, H. J., B.A.
Graham, John, B.A.	McIntosh, Angus.	Wright, Aaron A.

IV.—Teachers retired from the Profession during 1877.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount returned and date.	
			$ cts.	1877.
686	Allan, D. S.	Peel	10 00	March.
687	Arnold, Jno. R.	Huron	5 00	November.
688	Aitken, J. F.	Lambton	5 00	December.
689	Arthur, Saml.	Wentworth	42 00	October.
690	Byam, W. J.	Northumberland	10 00	July.
691	Bosanko, S. A.	York	4 00	February.
692	Bacon, Miles E.	Peel	4 00	February.
693	Baldwin, Thos.	York	4 00	March.
694	Bouck, Jeremiah.	Dundas	5 00	March.
695	Butler, Billa F.	Hastings	2 00	April.
696	Brown, Jas. R.	York	4 00	May.
697	Bickell, David	Wentworth	8 00	May.
698	Browne, A. C.	Ontario	8 00	June.
699	Break, F. W.	York	4 00	June.
700	Bennett, J. H.	Halton	8 00	July.
701	Brown, W. L.	Middlesex	7 00	July.
702	Birmingham, D.	Leeds	3 00	September.
703	Best, Jno.	Hastings	3 00	September.
704	Bonnar, Jno. D.	York	4 00	October.
705	Battel, Elias	Ontario	1 90	November.
706	Bell, Jno. C.	Middlesex	7 00	November.
707	Currie, Jno.	York	6 00	February.
708	Cornell, Gervas, Father of Walter G. Cornell, deceased	Ontario	28 70	February.
709	Caulfield, Thos. F.	Perth	6 63	April.
710	Cook, Jonathan C.	Waterloo	11 00	April.
711	Collins, F. W.	Huron	3 00	May.
712	Clark, Wm.	York	5 00	June.
713	Collins, C. F.	Ontario	12 00	June.
714	Currie, Dugald	Lambton	4 00	June.
715	Campbell, A. G.	Grey	2 00	July.
716	Coleman, H. Kay	Leeds	12 00	September.
717	Cleary, Michael	Kent	7 00	October.
718	Cook, Sheldon E.	Hastings	3 00	October.
719	Crews, A. C.	Middlesex	6 00	October.
720	Clemens, L. B.	Waterloo	6 00	October.
721	Clark, Hugh	Oxford	5 00	November.
722	Clarke, A. Stuart	Simcoe	10 00	November.
723	Cornell, Sanford A.	Wentworth	10 00	November.
724	Campbell, Rev. A. J.	Middlesex	8 00	November.
725	Crowley, Jas. H.	Essex	7 00	December.
726	Duggan, Hugh	York	10 00	February.
727	Davis, M. L.	Lennox and Addington	8 00	March.
728	Dixon, R. F.	Middlesex	5 00	October.
729	Dupraw, S. A.	Renfrew	10 00	October.
730	Dolbear, Ransom	Middlesex	9 00	December.
731	English, Mrs. Abie, Widow of A. J. English	Kent	14 73	September.
732	Evanson, Wm.	Muskoka	8 00	September.
733	English, Jno. M.	Lennox	3 00	November.
734	Ferguson, J. B.	Prince Edward	6 00	July.
735	Ferguson, Jno.	Huron	7 00	October.
736	Glass, Ervin B.	Bruce	6 00	January.
737	Gilchrist, D. H.	Grey	5 00	January.
738	Graves, Geo. H.	Carleton	1 00	February.
739	Genge, Jno. P.	Oxford	5 00	March.
740	Greig, Jno. A.	Bruce	12 00	March.
741	Gilfillan, J. S.	Lincoln	8 00	May.
742	Garland, Patrick	Lanark	7 00	June.
743	Gillespie, Daul	Simcoe	7 00	November.
744	Gorham, Thos. A.	York	9 00	November.
745	Gardiner, J. H.	Carleton	8 00	December.
746	Gould, David H.	Victoria	11 00	December.
747	Hamilton, T. Q.	Norfolk	7 00	January.
748	Harrow, Geo.	Bruce	9 00	January.
749	Hicks, Richd.	Huron	10 00	February.
750	Hopper, David A.	Bruce	6 00	February.
751	Hammell, David	Wellington	12 00	February.
752	Hazlewood, Jas. H	Oxford	6 00	March.

IV.—Teachers retired from the Profession during 1877.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount returned and date.
753	Hart, Edward	Leeds	7 00.....March.
754	Huff, Lysander	Prince Edward	6 00.....March.
755	Hassard, Thomas	Haldimand	11 00.....March.
756	Hand, Jno. B.	Simcoe	4 00.....April.
757	Houston, D. W.	Carleton	3 00.....April.
758	Harrison, Reuben	Ontario	12 00.....May.
759	Horne, Stephen	Simcoe	9 00.....August.
760	Haxton, D. J. B.	York	1 00.....September.
761	Hughson, Anna L.	Kent	6 50.....September.
762	Hall, Wm. R.	Kent	5 00.....October.
763	Hutton, Craig L.	Middlesex	8 00.....November.
764	Halpenny, Martha	Carleton	42 50.....November.
765	Irvine, S. O.	Grey	6 00.....August.
766	Iler, F. B.	Oxford	2 00.....December.
767	Justin, Benjamin	Peel	3 00.....March.
768	Jones, A. C.	Wentworth	2 00.....March.
769	Jordan, Thomas	Grey	10 00.....June.
770	Johnson, Chas. R.	Bruce	10 00.....July.
771	Jackson, Jno. B.	Grey	1 00.....October.
772	Johnston, D. A.	Hastings	3 00.....October.
773	Keam, A. Paul	Victoria	6 00.....March.
774	Kitchen, Thomas	Simcoe	6 00.....July.
775	Kerr, Henry	Carleton	5 00.....July.
776	Kantel, Johanna, Widow of Frederick Kantel	Waterloo	29 39.....August.
777	Leitch, W. J.	Lambton	4 00.....February.
778	Lyons, J. G.	Halton	4 00.....March.
779	Lynn, Jno. E.	Elgin	6 00.....March.
780	Lapp, Geo. H.	Northumberland	10 00.....July.
781	Lyon, Seth	Frontenac	13 00.....October.
782	Linn, Andw.	Simcoe	12 00.....May.
783	McIntyre, W. J.	Hastings	6 00.....January.
784	McCrimmon, Angus	Elgin	7 00.....January.
785	McMurchie, Peter	York	6 00.....February.
786	Mooney, Robt.	Grey	8 00.....February.
787	Marron, Jno. R.	Leeds	4 00.....February.
788	McLean, A. B.	York	5 00.....February.
789	Millar, J. W.	Frontenac	9 00.....February.
790	Mueller, A.	Waterloo	12 00.....March.
791	McEwen, James	Bruce	1 00.....March.
792	McCamus, David N.	Northumberland	6 00.....March.
793	Miller, A. B.	Haldimand	9 00.....March.
794	Mackie, J. M.	Oxford	4 00.....March.
795	McGill, Jno. A.	Wellington	10 00.....March.
796	McKay, Hector	York	8 00.....March.
797	Mearns, W. A.	Grey	7 00.....April.
798	Munro, Donald S.	Grey	5 00.....April.
799	Mills, Robt. P.	York	7 00.....April.
800	Martin, W. J.	Middlesex	2 00.....May.
801	McCutcheon, J. L.	Lambton	3 00.....May.
802	Moore, Edwin F.	Welland	2 00.....July.
803	Marvin, G. W.	Peterborough	4 00.....August.
804	McGuinn, Anthony	Frontenac	2 00.....August.
805	Mackechnie, N. J.	Middlesex	3 0 .....August.
806	McKechnie, Arch.	Peel	8 0 .....October.
807	McPhatter, Neil	York	6 0 .....October.
808	McLean, Donald	Stormont	3 0 .....October.
809	McLellan, Peter	York	10 0 .....November.
810	Macdonald, Allan	Huron	9 00.....November.
811	McTavish, Duncan A.	Middlessx	11 00.....November.
812	McNulty, Thomas	Dundas	6 00.....November.
813	McGillivray, D.	Oxford	8 00.....November.
814	Montague, W. H. F.	Norfolk	4 0 .....December.
815	Nelan, Michael P.	Renfrew	2 0 .....March.
816	Nafe, Jno.	Waterloo	2 00.....March.
817	Norris, Jno. M.	Kent	13 00.....July.
818	O'Connell, Jno. J.	Wellington	8 00.....February.
819	Potter, R. J.	Peel	5 00.....September.
820	Parkhill, W. C.	Oxford	8 00.....March.

IV.—Teachers retired from the Profession during 1877.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount returned and date.
			$ cts. 1877.
821	Pringle, H. H.	Ontario	8 00.....March.
822	Pollock, Jas. E.	York	3 00.....March.
823	Pashley, Mrs. Anne, Widow of Stephen Pashley	Hastings	12 34.....March.
824	Phelan, M. J. J.	Norfolk	10 00.....April.
825	Preston, Robert	Hastings	65 00.....April.
826	Peters, Henry	Ontario	3 00.....November.
827	Philp, Cornelius	Wellington	4 00.....September.
828	Rankin, Arch	Lanark	8 00.....March.
829	Roseburgh, M. M.	Huron	6 00.....April.
830	Ryan, James S.	Hastings	6 00.....October.
831	Rathwell, Saml.	Carleton	87 50.....November.
832	Richardson, Henry	Essex	7 00.....November.
833	Sutherland, Donald	York	6 00.....January.
834	Smith, Primus C.	York	8 00.....February.
835	Stuart, Alexander	Middlesex	7 00..... February.
836	Steffins, J. W.	Ontario	6 00.....March.
837	Sinclair, A. J.	York	4 00.....April.
838	Simpson, Jno.	Wellington	6 00.....April.
839	Stanton, J. H.	Durham	11 00.....April.
840	Sellery, Samuel	Bruce	1 00.....May.
841	Suckling, Alf. N.	Dundas	7 00.....June.
842	Sangster, Chas. H.	Hastings	6 00.....July
843	Sanderson, L. D.	Peel	12 00.....August.
844	Smith, Wm. Stewart	Frontenac	8 00.....September.
845	Staples, Saml. G.	Wentworth	8 00.....September.
846	Scott, Thos. W.	Middlesex	6 00.....September.
847	Snyder, Edward	Waterloo	5 00.....October.
848	Smellie, James	Huron	6 00.....November.
849	Smith, George	Oxford	7 00.....November.
850	Scarlett, Geo. H.	Northumberland	9 00.....December.
851	Sparham, Bayard E.	Grenville	3 00.....April.
852	Turnbull, David	Haldimand	12 00.....November.
853	Thompson, Alex.	Durham	5 00.....March.
854	Vermilyea, Peter H.	Prince Edward	7 00..... September.
855	Weagant, Clarence A.	Stormont	3 00.....January.
856	Williams, H. F.	Middlesex	5 00.....February.
857	Watt, James	Victoria	2 00.....March.
858	Wismer, J. A.	York	8 00.....March.
859	Whiting, Richard	Huron	10 00.....August.
860	Witmer, Moses	Waterloo	5 00.....August.
861	Wager, Nelson	Lennox and Addington	8 00.....September.
862	Whiting, John	Norfolk	5 00.....October.
863	Wiley, Thomas	Halton	4 00.....October.
864	White, J. W.	Kent	5 00.....November.
865	Watson, Joseph W.	Haliburton	1 00.....November.
866	Wilson, Mrs. Margt, Widow of Robert Wilson, deceased	Lanark	26 70.....June.
867	West, Robert L.	Carleton	12 00.....July.
868	Young, Agnes, Widow of Robert Young, deceased	Bruce	20 08.....March.
869	York, David	Leeds	7 00.....August.
870	Young, Myles	Huron	9 00.....October.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 5 1967